FOR RESERVE OFFICERS APPOINTED SEE PAGE 12, NEW YORKERS DRAFTED PAGE 14

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer Sunday; Monday fair; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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HENDERSON QUITS BRITISH CABINET UNDER REBUKE

Lloyd George Censures His Action in Favor of Participation in Stockholm Conference.

TAXES HIM WITH BAD FAITH

Says He Misrepresented Cabinet to Labor Delegates and Suppressed Kerensky Letter.

RUSSIA NOT COMMITTED

Her Premier Had Advised Britain That Stockholm Decisions Would Not Bind Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson today resigned his office as a member of the War Cabinet. This step was the inevitable outcome of the situation which had arisen over the proposed Stockholm conference. Mr. Henderson favored British participation under certain conditions, while most, if not all, of the other members of the Cabinet were strongly opposed to it on various grounds.

When these differences of view made themselves felt it might have been supposed that Mr. Henderson's resignation would have been called for at once. There were, however, possible points of compromise. Mr. Henderson wanted British representation at Stockholm in a purely consultative and propagandist capacity; Mr. Lloyd George was against it chiefly on the ground that no single section of the country could make peace, seeing that the country as a whole had made war.

Mr. Henderson in his speech on Friday at the labor conference expressed full concurrence with the Premier on this point, but men to his opinion on others. He carried with him a large majority of labor delegates that he was himself surprised.

At this juncture other agencies came into play, as they had done at another and greater crisis in England's political history. The Tory extremist press this morning published statements which were tantamount to the accusation that Henderson had been playing false to his colleagues in the Cabinet. With other members of the Government, it was alleged, he was in possession of information respecting the views of the present Russian Government upon the Stockholm conference, which information for his own purposes he suppressed when addressing the labor conference.

Says he suppressed Kerensky's views.

One paper published the story under these headlines: "Kerensky Against Stockholm. Crucial Fact Which Henderson Failed to Divulge to Labor Conference. His Colleagues Amazed, and declared that Henderson "has definitely understood clearly to indicate the Russian Government's attitude at the London Conference. His failure to do so caused amazement to his colleagues when they perused his speech."

Henderson's friends indignantly state that a man of his character would descend to such a trick. His own opinion may be gauged by the rapidity with which his resignation was placed in the hands of the Prime Minister early this morning.

The official announcement of his resignation and its acceptance was made this afternoon, along with the news of the resignation of Lord Chamberlain as head of the National Service Department. In the one case, as in the other, it is argued in some quarters, as, for instance, The Westminster Gazette, that want of a clear-cut policy on the part of the Government is responsible for the present untoward developments.

Censured by Premier Lloyd George.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Premier Lloyd George tonight made public Arthur Henderson's letter of resignation and his acceptance, both dated today. Mr. Henderson's letter follows:

Dear Prime Minister: At our interview last night I mentioned you had reached the conclusion that my retention of the Secretaryship to the Labor Party was no longer compatible with my membership in the War Cabinet. Recent experiences have impressed me with the embarrassing complications arising from this quality of office. In those circumstances, therefore, I deem it advisable to ask you to release me from further membership in your Government. I continue to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion, and I trust that in a non-Government capacity I may be able to render some little assistance to this end.

I remain yours sincerely,

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Premier Lloyd George replied:

My Dear Henderson: I am in receipt of your letter of this morning tendering your resignation of your position as a member of the War Cabinet, and have received the permission of His Majesty to accept it. My colleagues and I have received with satisfaction your assurance of your unabated desire to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and

Continued on Page 3.

More Japanese Warships in European Waters

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Additional Japanese naval units have joined the Allied forces in European waters, the Japanese Naval Attaché here announced today.

A force of Japanese destroyers has been operating against the German submarines in the Mediterranean. This was made known almost simultaneously with the announcement of the arrival of an American destroyer squadron in British waters.

One of the Japanese warships was badly damaged recently when she was torpedoed by a submarine. Several men on board were killed in this engagement.

ALLIES TO CONFER ON NAVAL ACTION

Washington Hears That Entente Nations Are Soon to Hold Important War Councils.

CO-OPERATE ON ALL FRONTS

More Aggressive Sea Policy to be One of the Chief Points of Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It became known today that the allied Governments soon would begin a series of conferences with the object of a harmonization of plans and co-ordination of effort on all fronts and for more aggressive naval action.

While the United States Government, it is said, will not be represented in these exchanges, it will be kept fully informed of their progress and the arrangements made. The inter-allied conference which has just been concluded in London, following the Paris conference, is believed here to have been called to prepare a restatement of the Allies' war aims in conformity with the promise of Lloyd George, the British Premier, in response to Russia's declarations concerning peace.

This belief is supported by a cablegram from London received today, which states that "Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, is known to have expressed himself at the conference with the greatest sincerity in emphasizing the Italian point of view concerning the question discussed, and winning the indorsement of the British and representatives of the other allied nations at the conference on the questions which the present war has created."

That the Balkan questions were satisfactorily adjusted at the Paris and London conferences was indicated in a semi-official dispatch received from Rome today, which says:

"Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has arrived at General Headquarters to report to King Victor Emmanuel on his mission to Paris and London. Baron Sonnino expressed to his sovereign his satisfaction at the results obtained at the two interallied conferences.

"No better sign that the situation is cleared could be given than the fact that Premier Pasic of Serbia will shortly visit Rome to confer with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This will be the first and most encouraging result of the conferences of Paris and London. It is felt that Pasic would not undertake a trip to Rome if the Balkan question had not been settled with satisfaction both to Serbia and to Italy."

FIND GERMAN STATION OFF MEXICAN COAST

Wireless Outfit Discovered on Island Near Tuxpam—Launch Had Been Aiding Rebels.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—What is believed to have been a German information forwarding station has been discovered by Mexican officers on Lobos Island, a lighthouse station off the coast northeast of Tuxpam.

The Mexican authorities believe that the station might have been converted into a submarine or naval base had it not been located by them.

The Government recently decided to place a wireless station on Lobos Island, and when Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez, Sub-Secretary of Communications, went to Tampico on a trip of inspection he sent Alberto Mendez, Chief of the Wireless Department of Communications, to the island.

On his arrival at the island Mendez found a complete wireless plant in operation. It had been built by the lighthouse keeper, who formerly was a mechanic. He was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he obtained the wireless apparatus, and he was placed under arrest.

Mendez also learned that a launch which had made the island its headquarters had been carrying supplies, arms, and ammunition to rebels on the mainland who had been interrupting traffic around Tuxpam and interfering with the oil business. The launch was confiscated.

As Mendez, with the keeper a prisoner, started for the mainland in a lighthouse tender, another vessel put off from the mainland and followed the tender until it was within the three-mile limit.

Mendez has made a full report, and the Government is conducting a rigid investigation. Its agents are scouring the coast in search of other wireless plants.

SUN-RAY
Horse's Neck Ginger Ale.—Advt.

PEACE MOVE MADE IN SENATE; MET BY CALL TO FIGHT ON

La Follette Puts In Resolution Renouncing Allied Advantages and Urging Restoration Fund.

KING DEMANDS EXPIATION

Utah Senator, in Resolution, Declares Germany an Outlaw and Reiterates Our Aims.

AUTOCRACY MUST GIVE IN

War to Continue Until Germany Seeks Peace—La Follette Almost Without Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An effort by anti-militarists to induce Congress to take an attitude for early peace assumed tangible shape today when Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, leader of the pacifists in Congress, offered a resolution to define the war purposes of the Government. A reaffirmation of the terms upon which the Allies would accept peace is called for in the resolution, based upon a disavowal by each ally of any advantage, either as to territorial acquisition or indemnity.

The resolution further calls upon Congress to declare in favor of creating "a common fund," to be supplied by all the belligerents, to insure the restoration of devastated territory, the intent being to make all the warring powers pay for the destruction wrought, no matter whether by Germany or her adversaries.

Hardly had the resolution been offered than a measure was proposed by Senator King of Utah, Democrat, a staunch supporter of the Administration, calling upon Congress not to make peace with Germany until the principles enunciated by President Wilson in his speech before Congress last April, in which he spoke of the war as a struggle for democracy, had been established, either through peace or conclusive victory at arms.

Senator King's resolution, a bitter arraignment of Germany, asserted that peace ought not to be considered by America until the German Government had "acknowledged and expiated its crimes and shall seek terms upon which it may be admitted to the community of civilized and enlightened States" in the common fight "to vindicate the rights of nations and maintain the peace of the world."

La Follette Almost Alone.

Both resolutions went over until next week. When they come up an exhaustive analysis of the war situation as it affects the United States is assured. The preponderance of sentiment in the Senate favors continuing the war without letup until Germany either is beaten or is willing to talk peace terms that will insure lasting cessation of hostilities. As the sentiment of the Senate is now manifested, the La Follette resolution is expected to be discarded by an overwhelming vote. The King resolution, which has the support not only of the Administration leaders in the Senate, but of Republican leaders as well, is regarded as reasonably sure of being adopted, as an evidence of the Senate's support of the war administration.

In the last two days bitter criticism has been heard in the Senate lobby of the snap meeting held Thursday by pacifists in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs, at which the impeachment of the President was demanded for urging the selective draft upon the country. The Senate severely condemns this move of the pacifists, and leaders on both sides of the chamber insist that the time has come to reaffirm the intent of the United States to remain in the war to the end.

That Senator La Follette's resolution does not strike a responsive chord with Republican leaders in the upper body was shown by talks THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had in the Senate lobby. Senator New of Indiana, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Senator La Follette stood practically alone on the Republican side in his effort to have Congress express itself for an early peace.

"Senator La Follette's attitude is peculiar to himself and just one or two like him in the Senate," said Senator New. "His resolution may be characterized as expressing nothing but an isolated sentiment. Mr. La Follette is not regarded longer as a Republican. He has put himself, by his attitude in the Senate, outside the pale of the party. His resolution will be overwhelmingly rejected, as it ought to be."

The La Follette resolution was offered without a word of comment. Within an hour after it was presented, mimeographed copies of it were rushed to the Senate press gallery by the American Union Against Militarism, which has headquarters in the Munsey Building. When Senator La Follette heard of this he sent word to the press gallery asking that it be made clear that the pacifist organization had not drafted the resolution; that it was essentially his own product. He did not want the country to think, he explained, that he was taking propaganda material from the Union Against Militarism.

In its mimeographed copies the anti-war organization ran a caption, giving its own name, with the address in the

Continued on Page 5.

Another Sinn Feiner Wins Seat in House of Commons

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Sinn Feiners today won another parliamentary by-election. This time they captured the seat for Kilkenny made vacant by the death last July of Patrick O'Brien.

William Cosgrave, the Sinn Fein candidate, defeated the Independent Nationalist, ex-Mayor McGuinness, by 380 votes. Cosgrave received 772 votes to McGuinness's 392.

KERENSKY GRIPS ARMY COMMITTEES

Appointive Commissioners, Displacing Elective Ones, Will Have Restricted Powers.

CURB IS PUT ON MEETINGS

Former Czar's Spies and Policemen Now Proved to Have Caused Military Collapse.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—M. Savinkoff, Assistant Minister of War, today announced that the Government had decided, in connection with the re-establishment of iron discipline in the army, to appoint Government Commissioners with the troops to displace the present Commissioners, who were elected.

The new Commissioners will exercise their authority in the domain of self-administration of the army and control its political life, but the officers in high command will retain exclusive power in field operations.

As a check on the infliction of capital punishment, the Government Commissioners will review all such sentences. M. Savinkoff also announced that it was the Government's intention to fill the lists of the high command with young officers.

The Government has issued an order authorizing the Ministers of War and the Interior to prohibit all meetings or congresses which they regard as dangerous from a military viewpoint or menacing the security of the State.

Petrograd announces that the authorities of the Provisional Government at Rostov-on-the-Don have been instructed to report to the Central Government as to the probability of establishing the seat of the Rumanian Government in that city, and also the advisability of the Rumanian Royal Family transferring its residence to a town in Southern Russia.

General Balodeff, commanding on the southwestern front, has been appointed to the command of the Russian armies on the western (Russia) front. General Dlnikine, now commander on the west front, has been transferred to the command of the southwest front.

Causes of the recent military collapse before the Germans and Austrians are set forth in a report by Colonel Kolotkoff to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, who places the responsibility on the former policemen, gendarmes, and spies of Emperor Nicholas, who, after being deprived of their livelihood, were sent to the front.

Until the end of June, says Colonel Kolotkoff, the army on the west front was in excellent fighting trim technically, and was beyond criticism as regards supplies. There was an admirable plan to advance, which would probably have led to the reconquest of Vilna, but the police, gendarmes, and spies of the autocracy started a counter-revolutionary campaign, the first aim of which was the dissolution of the army.

Large numbers managed to get elected to company committees, and started a propaganda against war, inciting soldiers against officers and the Provisional Government's commissaries. Later they distilled vodka, and on the advance dosed soldiers therewith. Criminal convicts, who were sent to the army as were deserters, demoralized the soldiers by their example.

The Germans took advantage of these conditions and flooded the Russian trenches with spies in Russian uniforms, finding this easy because many Russian soldiers at the front do not carry documents of identity. Many of these Germans spoke Russian so well that they sat at the officers' mess without exciting suspicion. The spies organized fraternization. Soldiers born in provinces occupied by the enemy were allowed to visit their homes, and after a short absence returned to the trenches completely Germanized in sentiment.

The result was that as the attempt was started to recover Vilna many soldiers refused to participate in the attack. How good was Russia's chance, says Colonel Kolotkoff, is proved by the fact that weakened Germans often ran away, and the strange spectacle of Russians flying from fleeing Germans was sometimes seen. The Germans realized the situation first, and having an iron discipline were able to turn the Russian collapse to advantage.

RUSSIANS HOLD UP MACKENSEN'S DRIVE

Regain Some Ground Near Fokshani, but Plans Are Making to Move Rumanian Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Hard fighting is going on in Rumania, where the Russo-Rumanian forces are furiously resisting the thrusts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Tonight's bulletin of the Russian War Office admits the passing of the Suchitza River by Mackensen's troops Friday, but asserts that by counter-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN ADMITS BERLIN INVENTED 'BELGIAN MENACE'

High Military Official Says That France Made No Plans to Violate Neutrality.

HOW ALLIES WERE FOOLED

Freytag-Loringhoven Boasts of Germany's Shrewdness in Striking Through Belgium.

BASED ON STAFF RECORDS

His Disclosures, as Leading Military Historian, Are Semi-Officially Circulated in Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German Army, in an article printed in a German newspaper admits the falsity of the German pretense that the violation of Belgian neutrality in the campaign of August, 1914, was due to military and defensive necessity provoked by alleged preparations of the French to invade Germany through Belgium. General von Freytag-Loringhoven writes that, on the contrary, the French originally started to concentrate their armies along their own eastern frontier and made a belated change in their plan only after the German offensive was set in motion through Belgium, and the Germans profited greatly from the resulting confusion and delay.

Stories of French troops marching through Belgium during the initial days of the war and of airplane and automobile attacks from Belgian territory, and other fairy tales which figure so largely in German justification of the invasion of Belgium, are not mentioned in General von Freytag-Loringhoven's article.

After describing the advance of the bulk of the German force westward, consisting of four armies, composing its centre and right wing, through neutral Belgium and Luxemburg, beginning Aug. 18, 1914, he says:

"The French main concentration was originally accomplished between Belfort and the Belgian frontier, and the first indication that they contemplated a German advance through Belgium resulted in a shift to the left. * * * The Entente Allies recognized only on Aug. 17 that strong German forces also were advancing in a wide enveloping movement on the left bank of the River Meuse, where previously they had assumed that only an army of cavalry, strengthened by some infantry, was present.

"In consequence of the original erroneous concentration directed toward the east, the French Fifth Army did not succeed in advancing beyond the line of Dinant-Charlerol by Aug. 22, and was forced to content itself with holding the passages of the rivers Sambre and Meuse."

The article proceeds to describe the disastrous effect of the sweep of that unexpected German flood upon successive French armies, and the advance to the Marne. General von Freytag-Loringhoven declares that the Germans retreated from the Marne because they were too weak to break through the French lines, but he argues that although final success was missed there, Germany, by seizing the opportunity of a daring advance through Belgium, avoided war on her own territory.

The newspaper says that the article of General von Freytag-Loringhaven, who is Germany's leading military historian and writes on the basis of the official General Staff records, is circulated semi-officially in the German press.

TWO MEATLESS WEEKS PLANNED IN SAXONY

Fruit Crop Throughout Germany Is Likely to be Seized by the Government.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The Government of Saxony has decided upon the observance of two meatless weeks, one in September and the other in October.

It is hoped thereby to conserve the cattle resources and improve the supply of milk and butter.

It is not unlikely that the German fruit crop will be confiscated to insure an adequate supply for the marmalade industry. While no official action in this direction has been announced, a plan to seize the ripening crops throughout Germany is being agitated.

German fruit growers and truck gardeners will meet in Berlin Tuesday to discuss practical methods of carrying out the confiscation. The present fruit crop is estimated to be below the average yield. The apple and plum harvest is said to be disappointing, while the pear crop is slightly better. If confiscation is put into effect, smugglers of fruit and speculators will be dealt with summarily.

FOR SALE.—In New York Harbor, over 90 acres level, solid ground, on 30 foot channel; rail connection; ideal site for large industry; price low. Floyd S. Corbin Specialist, 10 Wall.—Advt.

TWO DRAFT BOARD MEMBERS IN TOMBS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO ASSIST MEN TO ESCAPE SERVICE IN THE ARMY

Draft Law Framed for Nation, Not Individual, Crowder Declares in Warning Against Evasions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Renewed emphasis was laid by Provost Marshal General Crowder today upon the fact that Congress framed the army draft law in the interest of the nation, not of the individual. For that reason the lines are being drawn tightly in the matter of exemptions.

The Government has acted slowly in bringing home to the people the rigid character of the Draft act. There has been much discussion of the exemption problem, based on an erroneous view of the law's purpose, which assumed that married men, for instance, would be exempted without question, and that the burden of military duty was to be carried fully by the single men among the 10,000,000 registered.

General Crowder has taken the position in recent rulings that married men will be exempted only when it is to the interest of the Government that they should be excused from service. If the removal of the drafted man from his family circle probably would result in the family becoming a public burden, it is to the interest of the Government to leave him in his civil occupation, so as not to care for his dependents.

An interpretation similarly rigid has now been placed upon exemptions for industrial reasons. The Government has taken the lead in scrutinizing closely individual cases among its employes before asking that they be exempted.

District boards throughout the country have been instructed to make the Government's action their guide in dealing with claims for exemption of men in private employment. An employer seeking exemption for a man he considers indispensable must make a showing in regard to that business. Circumstances of employment must be stated and reasons given as to why it would be impossible to replace the registered man with another, not of military age, or with a woman.

Reports to the Provost Marshal General have indicated plainly that wholesale attempts to evade the draft through the dependency clause of the regulations are in progress in many places. The additional cautions sent to district boards in regard to industrial exemptions, it is hoped, will forestall similar attempts as that stage of proceedings is reached.

COAL PROFITEERS OFFICIALLY WARNED

No Excuse for Raising Anthracite Prices More Than 10 Cents Sept. 1.

TRADE BOARD IS WATCHING

Notice Is Given That Bituminous Prices Are Likely to be Cut Before Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Federal Trade Commission announced today that it would exert its powers to the full to see that the public was supplied with anthracite coal at moderate prices, and warned producers and dealers in bituminous coal that under the provisions of the Food Control law, which includes jurisdiction over the output of fuels, prices were likely to be reduced. It was further added that coal dealers who increased their prices for anthracite more than ten cents a ton on Sept. 1 had no justification for such charges.

The official statement dealt in large part with conditions in Washington, but the commission indicated that its investigations in other parts of the country had shown that the situation generally was much the same.

In discussing profits in the anthracite retail field in May, the commission held that margins of as nigh as $2.90 a ton, which were made by some large dealers, "was an exorbitant charge for the services of purchasing and storing coal." Such a margin, it was held, represented a clear profit over the price paid to the wholesaler and storage charges of $1.25 to $1.35 a ton. This condition was met principally in districts outside of New York City, the commission said. The statement continues:

"In New York City the dealers who are the controlling factors of the market regarded 25 cents per ton as a fair and reasonable return in the past, while an additional 10 cents per ton is regarded as sufficient to compensate for additional difficulties of management at the present time."

As its findings the commission says in part:

"The Federal Trade Commission has secured the co-operation of all producers of anthracite coal to produce an increased tonnage for 1917 and to market it at moderate prices. Production for the months of April, May, and June was 25 per cent. greater than for the same period of 1916. The large producing companies sell at official prices, fixed by themselves, to which they adhere strictly. * * * The commission will continue to use all of its powers to see that the public is supplied with a normal amount of fuel at moderate prices.

"With bituminous production and prices coming under supervision and regulation; with wholesale prices of anthracite stabilized as they have never been before, and with every indication that the production of anthracite for the remainder of 1917 will be larger than in the past, the retail dealers of Washington should all adjust their prices and margins to figures that will yield no more than a moderate and reasonable return for the service rendered the public.

"Dealers' supplies have, in most cases, been larger than normal. Barring increased wages to mine labor, present prices of anthracite at the mines will not increase beyond the normal 10 cents per ton Sept. 1, which will bring prices up to the Winter circular level. Any proposed increase in anthracite prices greater than 10 cents per ton on Sept. 1 is, therefore, totally unjustified. Present indications are that bituminous prices will be reduced in the future. Further indulgence in high prices and excessive margins on the part of dealers of Washington or of other cities can be regarded only as an open declaration of a policy of 'profiteering' on the part of dealers.

"Dealers should apportion their available supply to meet the needs of their customers. Consumers should give their

Continued on Page 4.

FIND PLATTSBURG A MODEL SCHOOL

Army Critics Praise Results of Training Undertaken as a Bold Experiment.

ONLY 500 STUDENTS FAILED

Three in Five Graduated for Active Service—Col. Wolf Commends Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—When the present Plattsburg training camp opened last May it was stated that if one out of four of its members was found to be qualified for commissions after three months' intensive training the War Department would be satisfied. The fact that not one out of four but three out of every four men will be placed on active duty as officers Aug. 15 is an indication of the success of the experiment.

Nearly 3,300 out of the 4,000 men at Plattsburg have been commissioned, 150 have been detailed to aviation schools, 200 more will enter flying schools, and 200, possibly more, have been retained for further instruction at the second officers' training camp, which begins within a fortnight. This leaves, in round numbers, only 500 men who failed to get commissions, but even they ultimately may become officers if accepted by the War Department's invitation to enlist in the first increment of the national army as non-commissioned officers.

In some army circles it was declared presumptuous even to think of giving civilians the opportunities and benefits of the teaching at West Point and the Leavenworth service schools. Although he did not agree with these skeptics, Major Merch B. Stewart of the General Staff, senior instructor at Plattsburg, admitted that "the instruction must be in tabloid form, administered in lightning doses and with staggering rapidity."

Yet this bolder assumption that efficient officers could be created in a few weeks has been justified by the records of the six Plattsburg men now serving with General Pershing's army. Recent dispatches from there quote regular army officers as being amazed at the efficiency and enthusiasm with which the reserve officers undertook their new duties. According to an Associated Press dispatch, these Plattsburg officers have been drilling not only platoons and companies, but battalions.

Praised by Colonel Wolf.

"I would rather command a regiment officered by these new, young officers," says Lieut. Col. Wolf, the commanding officer at Plattsburg, "than an organization with officers from the regular army as it is constituted at present. Nor am I crying down West Point, which, after all, is the greatest military school in the world.

"I believe that the ideal organization would be one in which the field officers would come from the regular army, with the reserves making up the line officers. These youngsters who have just been commissioned are practically all college men. They are at the pliable age when they are willing to learn from the more experienced regulars. They have received proper instruction as to how to instruct other men, and they have nothing to unlearn. Furthermore, they have been accustomed to working at least ten hours a day. They must remember, however, that their test is coming when they begin their work in the national army.

"Nothing is more conclusive to me that this training course has been a success than the fact that while at the beginning we were to select only forty-five men out of each company, we have now placed everybody that is suitable. And we have not only placed them in the line but also with the staff.

"For the success of this system, contrast it with the one in all previous wars, where the new officers in most cases were political appointees."

Army instructors at Plattsburg point

Continued on Page 13.

HOTEL EARLE, 27½ Washington Sq. North. Desirable apartments; attractive rates; high-class American plan. Fall and winter leases.—Advt.

THIRD MAN IS ARRESTED

Gruher Accused of Aiding Those Registrants Who Sought Exemption.

TELLS OF $200 HE PAID

Witness Declares Board Member Assured Him That He Would Be Excused.

ONE PRISONER INDIGNANT

"Is It a Joke?" Asked Chairman, Only to Find He Could Not Be Released on Bail.

Louis I. Cherey, the Grand Street druggist, who was the Chairman, and Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld of 273 Rivington Street, one of the two other members of local Exemption Board 99, the members of which were removed summarily from office on Friday night by Governor Whitman, acting under the direction of President Wilson, were locked up in the Tombs last night charged with being principals in a conspiracy "to make false statements and certifications as to the fitness and liability of those who came before them" for examination under the draft law. The prisoners, who have for years been prominent on the East Side, were not able to furnish bail because no Federal Judge was available to fixe the amount.

The arrest of these members was followed by that of Ralman Gruher of 280 Delancey Street, who, according to the Federal authorities, admitted having talked with Mr. Cherey and Dr. Bernfeld concerning the exemption of Joseph Gruher, his 21-year-old son, and who did not deny that he received a supply of exemption blanks to be given to other men of draft age "who might desire to file claims of exemption." Gruher is a dentist, and is said to be a friend of long standing of the accused board members. He admitted that he boasted after his son was exempted that the exemption was the result of "my pull with the board." However, he said he made the assertion in jest.

Most of the other boards in the city made good progress yesterday in the work of sifting out the men for the draft army. Up to midnight 63 boards reported that 6,472 men were examined in the day, of whom 1,089 were enrolled. This made a total of 15,294 men obtained here.

Yesterday's developments in the east side exemption board case began at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when an automobile containing Cherey, Bernfeld, and Dr. Henry Michael Groehl, the last named a brother of City Magistrate Groehl and the third member of the dismissed board, arrived at the State Arsenal in Seventh Avenue. No suspicion attaches to the service rendered the Government by Dr. Groehl, and the reason he was removed with Cherey and Bernfeld was because the Government wants a new board in the Ninety-ninth Exemption District. Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling was in his office when they arrived and he handed to each an official notification of his removal.

"I am surprised that such a thing as this could happen. What does it mean?" demanded Mr. Cherey with a show of great indignation.

"I, too, am surprised that such a thing could happen," Mr. Conkling replied.

"Now I want to——" began Cherey, but before he could proceed further Mr. Conkling motioned him to keep quiet.

"I don't care to hear any arguments or speeches and if you have anything to say you had better say it to the President or the Governor, for they are the ones who ordered this action," said Mr. Conkling.

Turning to Dr. Groehl Mr. Conkling said he was sorry that the circumstances were such that Dr. Groehl had to be removed with the others and he assured him no suspicion was directed against him and asked him to call on him later.

Went to City Island.

"Don't you want us to call, too?" demanded Cherey.

"No, I am not concerned whether you call or not."

When asked where they were Friday night, when Mr. Conkling was motoring all over the east side trying to locate them, the removed members said they had been at City Island, having agreed to take a long automobile ride so as to get fresh air after a strenuous day examining men in the headquarters at Rivington and Lewis Streets.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, Captain William M. Offley, and Mr. Conkling met at Mr. Knox's office, in the Federal Building, early yesterday morning and decided to get warrants for Cherey, Bernfeld, and Gruher. The complainant was Pasqua-

Pignilo, a Department of Justice agent, who got the evidence. The complaint alleged that Cherey, Bernfeld, and Gruber "did conspire, wilfully, feloniously, and knowingly to be parties to the making of certain false and incorrect physical examinations, exemptions and discharges of various persons called before the board for examination," the alleged conspiracy being directed against the proper carrying into effect of the selective draft law of the United States.

In the meantime United States District Attorney Swann had taken action in the case and had the three accused men brought to his office on subpoenas. He was notified of the action by the Federal authorities and turned the accused men over.

"I most assuredly do welcome an investigation," Cherey said when he was served with the subpoena, "and I want to say that this whole thing is absurd and ridiculous. I want the army surgeons to re-examine every man. I vouch for the honesty of my associates. The board stands on its merits and welcomes an inquiry."

Cherey was assured that the re-examination would be made and that every man in the district who had been passed upon by the board would be compelled to face a re-examination within the next five days. A report that the board had been warned Friday night that action against them was pending was denied yesterday, and the accused men said that when they left the board headquarters about ten minutes before Mr. Conkling arrived, they had not heard "even a whisper."

Dr. Bernfeld was not so talkative as his colleague. Across the Federal agents. Gruber denied that he had been the "go between" in the alleged activities of the two accused members of the board. He said he had talked with Cherey and Dr. Bernfeld about the exemption of his son Joseph, who was rejected as physically unfit.

"Did you go about boasting that you had a pull with the board after your son was disqualified?" Gruber was asked.

"Yes, but I didn't mean it. I was just joking," he replied. He also admitted that he had been provided with a supply of exemption blanks by members of Board 99, which he was to distribute among men of draft age, and in the event any of those men desired to claim exemption to show them how to fill out their blanks.

Shortly after Dr. Bernfeld and Cherey arrived at the Criminal Courts Building Department of Justice agents appeared and arrested them. At the Federal Building they were examined by Mr. Knox and Captain Offley for more than two hours. They were asked if they had communicated with their lawyers, whereupon Cherey replied that he was still without legal advice.

"I don't know what this is all about," he said, "and I don't know whether it's a joke or not. It looks like a joke to me. I have no idea what the charges are against me."

"Well, it's no joke," an agent of the Department of Justice told him.

"Under the circumstances you may be court-martialed by a military tribunal, and if the charge was treason you might be shot;" a newspaper man added.

"I'd prefer to be shot rather than lose my reputation," Cherey said. "I suppose my reputation is gone, just like my business is gone. I will never get over this thing."

"Did you not know that charges were being made that men were paying money to be exempted from the draft?" Cherey was asked.

"Every one we examined," he replied, "accused the board of being crooked. They all claim to be unfit for service in our neighborhood, and if you can find a man in that district who doesn't claim a defect you can hang me."

Grochl Not Suspected.

One Federal official said Cherey had tried to make it appear that if anything was wrong in the board it was due to Dr. Grochl.

"We had Grochl pass on all the cases because we knew his brother was a City Magistrate and that if he passed on the cases there couldn't be any suspicion," he is quoted as having said. When this statement was called to the attention of Mr. Knox he reiterated that there is no suspicion on the part of any of the Federal officials so far as Dr. Grochl is concerned.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Knox, "Dr. Grochl says he was present on only three of the five days during which examinations were made, and that he made only a few of the examinations."

Bernfeld and Cherey were followed to the Federal Building by Jacob Skwirsky, 21 years old, of 588 Grand Street, who was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Markewitz and Mr. Swann's staff. Skwirsky said he had been passed by Board 99, after which, he said, he approached Cherey and asked if some arrangement could not be made to keep him out of the national army. Cherey, he said, told him the matter might be arranged for $300. By pawning some jewelry, Skwirsky said, he had been able to raise $50. He borrowed $100 from his employer, and he had saved $50. He gave the $200 to Cherey, he said, and promised to raise the other $100 as soon as he could. Cherey told him, Skwirsky said, that his exemption from service would be granted. Skwirsky left the Federal Building with Mr. Markewitz.

Abraham Luger, 28 years old, of 295 Rivington Street, swore he had flat feet and is not eligible for service. Nevertheless, he said he was passed by the medical examiners of Board 99 and when he objected was told to return for a re-examination the following day. On the sidewalk outside the headquarters Luger says he was met by a man who told him to scrape together as much money as he could and return for a re-examination in forty-eight hours. Luger swore that he returned for the re-examination, but without the money, and was passed the second time.

Louis Deutch, 26 years old, of 57 Cannon Street, said he was passed by the medical examiners on his affidavit he swore that five insurance societies had refused to take him as more than a ten-year risk because he was a sufferer from palpitation of the heart. He said he told this to the medical examiners, and was told to return for a re-examination. On the sidewalk he said he met the same man whom Luger encountered. This man, whom neither could identify, told him to get some money and return in forty-eight hours and be re-examined. As in the case of Luger, he said he was unable to get any money and upon returning was again passed.

Mr. Knox said that the Federal authorities could produce Skwirsky whenever he was wanted. Beyond that he would not discuss the young man's alleged part in the case. Both Cherey and Dr. Bernfeld were anxious to give bail yesterday afternoon, but were told that it was impossible because every Federal judge was out of town for the week-end.

Taken to the Tombs.

"Does that mean we will have to go to the Tombs until Monday?" asked Cherey.

"That is what it means," replied Captain Offley.

"Can't I be spared this humiliation?" the former board Chairman asked.

"You will have to go to the Tombs," Mr. Knox replied.

A few minutes later they were taken to the Tombs and locked up. An hour later they were joined by Gruber, who was arrested early last night by Federal agents after he had been examined at length in District Attorney Swann's office.

Max Noble of 25 Rivington Street, who was employed as a clerk by Board 99, was also questioned. He said he had been promised $2.50 a day, but had received no pay. He said he had heard that money was being paid for exemptions, but said he had not seen any paid for this purpose. The Police Department was in charge of the headquarters of Board 99 yesterday and will remain there until the new board is named. Mr. Conkling said he expected the new board to be announced today.

"And there will be no question as to the calibre of the men on it," he added.

Mr. Knox was asked if the Department of Justice is investigating, as was reported, another east side board. Neither Mr. Knox nor Captain Offley would admit the report was true. United States Marshal McCarthy has turned over to Captain Offley more than 400 names of men who have ignored the summonses of various New York City boards to appear for examination. A squad of operatives of Department of Justice agents is about to begin a systematic search for these delinquents. Another class of "slackers," causing trouble in New York and elsewhere, who swear they are victims of disease, in many instances the curable ones.

About twenty-five men who had claimed exemption because of disease were sent to St. Mark's Hospital for examination yesterday. As a result eighteen of these were found to be without a trace of the disease claimed. These men, all of whom were ordered certified for service, are:

Berger, M., Eighth Exemption District.
Bondi, William, 11th District.
Brown, Charles, Thirty-second District.
Ca'anaugh, Frank, Forty-fifth District.
Dasantes, V., Sixty-first District.
Delparte, James, Ninety-first District.
Iovine, Salvatore, Fourteenth District.
Karder, Mark, 145th District.
Meyer, Samuel, Fourth District.
Pallier, Alfred, Forty-fourth District.
Philips, Stephen, Twenty-ninth District.
Samfilippo, F., Fifteenth District.
Siegel, Albert, Fifth District.
Sinco, Alfonso, Eighth District.
Stutz, Louis, Fourth District.
Staff, H., 145th District.
Tausk, Eugene, Twenty-fourth District.
Vinenetto, J., Seventy-fourth District.

Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the District Board for the City of New York, and several of the members of various committees were busily engaged in the committee rooms at the board's headquarters in the Federal Building yesterday examining the mass of reports, affidavits which had come in from the local boards during the night. At the same time William I. Washburn was kept busy from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 P. M., answering questions and supplying application forms to those who wished to apply for industrial exemption or to file appeals from decisions of the local boards. No appeals were decided, and no report will be made on any case until the full board meets again at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Two members of the New York local selective board who were removed yesterday will be prosecuted, officials of the Provost Marshal General's office said today. Up to this time the New York incident is the only one where any question as to the good faith of a local board has been raised. Officials said that prompt steps to bring offenders to book would be taken on the slightest suspicion of irregularities.

BANK MEN NOT EXEMPT.

Federal Reserve Employes Must Go to War if Called.

Employes of Federal Reserve Banks will not be exempted from military service, according to a letter received by Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York from Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

"While the board appreciates the importance of protecting the organization of the Federal Reserve Banks," says Governor Harding, "it is unable, after very careful consideration, to find any grounds upon which to base a request for the exemption of employes. The law for the exemption of employes does not authorize specific exemption in favor of employes of the Federal Reserve Banks or of the Federal Reserve Board, and, while the banks will doubtless suffer some inconvenience, just as member banks, insurance companies and mercantile concerns will, the board believes that the executive officers of the Federal Reserve Banks should, as a rule, release cheerfully any employe who may be drawn under the selective draft, filling their places either with men who are beyond the draft age or with competent women, as has been done to such a great extent in all belligerent countries."

Governor Harding suggests that in especially meritorious cases where men drawn are valuable to the banks application be made for exemption.

AGITATOR'S APPEAL FAILS.

Man Who Fought Draft Must Serve Six Months.

Justice Scudder in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of George Nesin for a certificate of reasonable doubt and leave to appeal from the six months sentence imposed upon him in Special Sessions for urging disobedience to the conscription law. Nesin was charged with having addressed a street crowd and appealed to the men to disregard the law. In his speech Nesin is reported to have said:

"You men, you women and girls, and mothers—I want mothers and sweethearts to influence their men and their hearts to influence their men and their sons not to go into the army and take up arms against Germany. We are told Germany is an enemy country, but it is Germany's language Justice Scudder held was offensive to the law-abiding citizens and dangerous to the peace of the community. The evidence he ruled was sufficient for the conviction under Section 43 of the Penal Law.

WANTS MORE TRENCH WORK.

Man with 47 Scars Got in France Waives Exemption.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Harry Chatterton, who has already spent twelve months in trenches in France, visited the City Hall this morning to take his physical tests for the draft. Chatterton is not due for examination until next Tuesday, but immediately upon receiving notice offered his services, though his body is scarred by forty-seven shrapnel scars.

"I served in a Canadian regiment on the French front for a year," explained Chatterton, as he raised a hand from which two fingers were missing. "They haven't put me out of the running by a long shot, and if you need me I'm ready to go back and fight now."

TO TEST THE DRAFT LAW.

Case of Ohio Socialists Before Supreme Court on Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGON, Aug. 11.—An appeal which will bring a test of the constitutionality of the army draft law will be docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States on or before Aug. 24, and probably will be among the first cases heard this Fall. The appeal, which comes from the Northern District of Ohio, is expected to result in a conclusive decision regarding all phases of the conscription law, including the power of the United States to send men of the National Guard beyond the borders of the country.

The Government is arranging to defend the constitutionality of the entire draft law. Efforts have been made in several sections of the country by persons not in sympathy with the Conscription act to raise funds with which to test the law.

The case is the outcome of the conviction of Charles E. Ruthenberg and Alfred Wagenknecht of Cleveland, who advised eligible registrants under the draft law to evade compliance with that statute. Their conviction was based specifically on Section 332 of the Penal Code of the United States, which is as follows:

"Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal."

The penalty is one-half that prescribed for registrants who evade compliance with the law, or six months' imprisonment. Ruthenberg and Wagenknecht were sentenced July 25 by United States District Judge Westenhaver, and the defendants at once obtained a writ of error, and citation was served the same day on United States District Attorney Wertz, returnable Aug. 24. There is much interest in this case as one of a number likely to arise.

CHAMBERLAIN UPHOLDS DRAFT

Blames German Propagandists for Opposition to the Law.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 11.—Much of the opposition to the draft being stirred up in the United States is the work of German propagandists, and vigorous means should be employed to curb the activity of the enemy within, as well as without, declared Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in an address today before lawyers of Florida and citizens of Jacksonville.

"I do not believe," he declared, "that America has yet been aroused to the dangers which confront her on account of enemies within and without."

Senator Chamberlain defended the right and authority of Congress to enact legislation providing for the selective draft. He pointed out that Washington wrote time after time to the Continental Congress urging the necessity of draft, and telling of opportunities lost for victory after victory because of an inadequate army.

CROPSEY IN CLASH WITH WHITMAN

Accuses Executive of Surrender to "Moneybund" in Mayoralty Fight.

BELIES RUMORS OF PEACE

Governor Earlier in the Day Declared He Would Support Mitchel.

TAMMANY THE ONLY ISSUE

Whitman Declared He Would Not Sit By and See the City Turned Over to the Wigwam.

There was a spirited meeting last night between Governor Whitman and Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey that ended with the hasty departure of the Governor.

The Governor was accompanied to the "Ziegfeld Follies" by his Military Secretary, Major Hoppin, and Justice Cropsey attended the same theatre with State Senator Aivah W. Burlingame, Jr. It is the conclusion of the performance Governor Whitman greeted Senator Burlingame in the foyer and the latter relates the following colloquy:

"Will you be in Albany next week?" asked the Governor.

"I don't know," the Senator replied, "things are pretty hot in Brooklyn just now."

"We'll have to send a Sergeant at Arms after you," smilingly rejoined the Governor.

"I don't know whether that would count with the Supreme Court," said the Senator as he pointed to Justice Cropsey, who had not yet been greeted by the Governor.

The Governor, turning to Justice Cropsey, asked: "Well, what are you going to do, Judge? You know that if you run, it means Tammany."

"Do you mean to say," asked the Justice, "that Mayor Mitchel will run anyway, irrespective of the primaries?"

"Yes. I mean that," the Governor replied.

Tammany the Issue.

"Well, I guess, then, you surrender to the money bund," Justice Cropsey snapped.

"I guess that's about enough," angrily declared the Governor, and he walked away without further words.

Governor Whitman did not deny Senator Burlingame's version of his meeting with Justice Cropsey.

"I met Justice Cropsey," the Governor said, "and was glad to see him as I had not met him for some time. I asked him about the Mayoralty situation, and we had a discussion about it, so far as I am concerned, it was all good nature and chaffing, and I had presumed that the same applied to Justice Cropsey. I bade him good-night smilingly. I decline to deny anything he says he may have said to me, or Senator Burlingame says was said."

In the afternoon, Governor Whitman, who had come to town for conference with Republican leaders in the city, had given the impression those conferences had brought about an understanding that Cropsey would not oppose Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primary.

"The only possible issue in the campaign," said the Governor emphatically, "is the defeat of Tammany Hall. That defeat can only be accomplished through fusion, and I'm for fusion."

"Then Governor, you are for Mayor Mitchel's re-election?" the Governor was asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "I am for the Fusion ticket, and it is evident that Justice Cropsey cannot be the Fusion candidate."

The Governor said he did not want to be placed in the position, being Governor of the State, of interfering in the local political situation, but that he intend to go quietly to work and see Tammany returned to power. The Governor expressed the opinion that in the final showdown Mr. Cropsey would not be found in the primary fight.

"Of course, it is no reflection upon Justice Cropsey, whom I admire, that I am opposed to his running or that he is being asked not to make the race at this time," said the Governor.

There was a persistent rumor yesterday that an agreement had been reached by which Mr. Cropsey would announce next week that he would not make a fight for the Republican nomination. It was rumored that the Fusion leaders had made an arrangement with Col. Livingston, County Clerk Alfred E. Vass of Brooklyn, and other Cropsey supporters that they were to use their influence with Mr. Cropsey to keep out of the race in return for which Livingston and the others were to be allowed a free hand in the selection of Brooklyn candidates to go on the Fusion ticket. All the patronage that goes with these offices, it was said, was also to be left entirely in the hands of the Brooklyn leaders.

The belief was persistent yesterday that Governor Whitman had come to the city to smooth out the Cropsey situation, and that if Mr. Cropsey decided not to run the whole credit should go to the Governor. The Governor is known to have powerful influence with the local Republican leaders here, and it was said that the situation had been put squarely up to him, and that he had decided to do everything in his power to bring about harmony. The Governor went into the Brooklyn situation during the day with William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn, and others. Mr. Childs would not say what he had discussed with the Governor, but it was learned that he informed the Governor that the Fusion leaders had tried their best to convince Justice Cropsey that he should not run, and that the Justice had given them no satisfaction, and, therefore, it was up to the Governor to do what he could to settle the matter.

Ransom for Prosecutor.

Chairman Childs told the Governor that the Fusion Committee had decided to select William L. Ransom, counsel to the Public Service Commission, as its candidate for District Attorney. The Governor said he was well pleased at the selection, and that while he was at one time in favor of Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, for the place, he thought Mr. Ransom would be a much better campaigner. If Mr. Ransom is elected, it was said that his first action would be to make a thorough reorganization of the District Attorney's office.

Tammany showed no disposition yesterday to hurry along the selection of a Mayoralty candidate to oppose Mayor Mitchel. It was said that the word had gone out from Fourteenth Street to let the matter simmer along until next week, and that no selection would be made until a day or two before the time for filing designations, which is a week from Wednesday. Practically all the Tammany leaders, it was said, have come around to the belief that Sheriff Alfred E. Smith would be the best candidate for the organization to nominate. There is still considerable opinion in the wigwam favorable to the selection of Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, but the leaders have said that if an organization man has to be drafted Sheriff Smith is the strongest man in sight.

It was learned yesterday that petitions designating William R. Hearst as a candidate in the Democratic primary for the nomination for Mayor have been in circulation for several days. It was said, however, that the Hearst movement has been started by a small and unimportant group of anti-organization Democrats and radicals.

It was announced last night that the Executive Committee of the Business Men's League would announce its decision in regard to a Mayoralty candidate on Monday. A meeting will be held at the league headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, in the evening. The Executive Committee of the Bronx branch of the league at a meeting last night suggested for Borough President either Joseph F. Hennessey, Henry Bruckner, John C. Dunnigan, or Frederick A. Wurzbach. For District Attorney they were unanimous in support of the present incumbent, Francis Martin.

Friends and supporters of Mayor Mitchel and Fusion in Queens are at sea regarding their local ticket, according to statements made by some of the leaders yesterday, and they are looking to the meeting of the General Committee to be held on Monday night in Manhattan to straighten them out. Since the indorsement of Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica for the Borough Presidency by the Queens Committee, it has been learned that considerable objection has been raised to him by some of the Mayor's closest friends. There are some who say that even the Mayor himself is not favorable to Higbie.

The Socialist Party in Kings County is in the field with a full borough and county ticket. The following were designated as candidates by the party yesterday: Borough President, Alexander Fraser; Sheriff, W. A. Ross; Register, Bertha M. Fraser. Harry W. Laidler, Philip Satra, R. S. Reichenthal, and Hyman Lauria have been designated for the Municipal Court bench. I. Shiplacoff, the Socialist Assemblyman who was elected in the Twenty-third District last year, will be a candidate for re-election.

COMMENDS INDIANA BOYS.

President Congratulates Governor on Success of Farmwork Enrollment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Wilson has sent a telegram of congratulation to Governor Goodrich of Indiana on the success of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which had a special enrollment week in Indiana, closing today. More than 10,000 boys joined the reserve for farm work in the first three days. On account of the great success the campaign will be extended another week.

The telegram from President Wilson to Governor Goodrich, said:

"I am very much interested in the movement for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and am sincerely glad to learn that the movement has been so successful."

The special registration week was the result of a proclamation by Governor Goodrich in which he appealed to "the virile young manhood of Indiana" to become members of the organization, which is trying to take care of the farm labor shortage this year and looking forward to that of next year, which will be greater by training city boys to "do their bit" on the farms.

Enemy aliens' influences were at work in Indiana during registration week, according to reports from that State, attempting to prevent the successful enrollment of the boys. A statement issued by George Ade, Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense Publicity Committee, declares that "pro-Kaiser agents are telling parents that the Boys' Reserve is a military organization that has for its purpose the conscription of the youth of the country, once they are enrolled, will be forced into armed service against their will. This is one of the most specious bits of treason the Indiana authorities have uncovered up to this time."

The Boys' Reserve is entirely non-militaristic, its purpose being only to replace the men who work the farms.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Austrian Military Works in the Chiapovano Valley Are Bombed.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The War Office issued this official statement today:

Southeast of Mori, in the Lagarina Valley, strong enemy parties on Thursday night, after overwhelming one of our advanced posts, succeeded in penetrating it, but had to evacuate soon afterwards, owing to the prompt arrival of supports.

Yesterday there was more intense artillery activity on the Julian front. Reconnoitring parties were active, and we took some prisoners. Between Boscomalo and Castagnivizza we rectified the front of our line somewhat to our advantage.

During the evening our flights, strongly escorted, bombarded the enemy's military works in the Chiapovano Valley, dropping three tons of high explosive. Intense anti-aircraft fire was of no effect, and numerous hostile pursuing planes were strongly attacked by our machines and forced to withdraw. One was seen to land in the direction of Planina, east of Monte Nero. On Wednesday an enemy airplane, after a brisk fight with one of our chasing machines, was forced to land near Tolmino. Another enemy machine was brought down yesterday within our lines west of Flondar. The airmen were made prisoners.

BOMBERS BIG FACTOR IN ALLIED ASSAULT

Grenades Best Weapon Against German Machine Guns Hidden in Holes.

DETAILS OF A CHARGE

British and French Slain by Mounted Rifles Over Which They Went Forward.

A thrilling story which is captioned "The Grand Attack," and in which the author, an officer of the British Army, tells how infantry goes into battle, has been made public here.

"The assault," the British officer writes, "which has for its objective to drive the enemy out of a large section of his elaborately prepared defenses, and if possible to thrust a wedge into his position that will offer leverage against his flanks—is the summit of military effort on the western front. The strategist, while indicating the spot where a successful blow will have the most far-reaching results, must await the achievement of the tactician ere he also can show his art. And no other operation of war calls for such carefully combined tactics as the frontal assault on a position strengthened by years of labor, defended by a powerful artillery, and manned by stubborn troops—yet no other but the frontal assault is possible. The flanks of the German wall in this or that section cannot be turned, and there are no undefended gaps by which the attacker can penetrate. The most exact co-operation between the artillery and the infantry is essential for success. But this infantry work is of necessity subdivided into many tasks, all equally important, all linked into the scheme of attack which shall overwhelm the enemy. It is the part of the bombers that we have here especially to consider.

They have two great parts to play—the securing of the flanks of the assault, the clearing up of the ground over which the first rush of the attack has passed.

The preparatory barrage lifts, high in the air, flights of Stokes mortar shells, like little batons clearly visible, are twirling slowly ere they fall. There is one last snowy burst of heavy bombs from the trench howitzers, along the parapet of the attacker's trenches is a scintillation of bayonets—it is the fateful moment, the last of an epoch of invisible war. At the next swarms of men are picking their way methodically over strands of barbed wire and the shell-torn ground that was No Man's Land. There is one eternally prolonged second through which the ear waits in an agony for the inevitable utterance of the enemy machine guns. Suddenly comes a feverish hammering ringing more or less multiplied as the preliminary bombardment has been more or less efficient. The reiterated sharp cracks of enemy shrapnel, the screaming rush of high explosive and descent fill the air above the assailant's swarms. Their are white patches, quickly unpreventing back clouds drift to mingle with the fuming reek lingering from the attacker's bombardment. The swarms of men plunge into it. A rapid protest of the machine guns diminishes, is all but silenced. There is a clatter of unseen rifles. The attack goes on, vanishes in the smoke, pressing toward its objective.

But now behind it breaks out a fresh fury of machine-gun fire. Deeply earthed in scores of planned excavations, the enemy crews have sat snugly sheltered, while the bombardment crashed and shook above their heads. Not their part was it to fire the attack pouring up now, grouch about their weapons, and hail bullets into the backs of the assaulting troops. To outward seeming their positions are hells of earth and debris quite indistinguished from thousand such; their emplacements cunningly dissimulated holes and cleavages. Unsubdued, the attack must wither from its stem unedged this demoralizing fire. A swarm of clearing parties surges over them—parties principally composed of bombers. Where the bayonet and the rifle shot are useless the deadly hand grenade comes into play. Their individual actions are blown aside; the Maschinengewehr clatter dies down amid violent explosions. Dugout after dugout is searched for and bombed. The bombers are surrounded by the flat-capped or heavily-visored men who shriek with arms upstretched above their heads.

"Thus behind the first line of the assault follows the line of bombers to deal with the trenches. Now the sweeps forward the second line of assaulting troops who will overtake, pass, or carry forward with them the original first line, pressing on towards trenches further back. Behind them follow again clearing parties to deal with the hidden foes that may still lurk in them. Meeting always with the first line are bombing parties specially detailed to block and hold communication trenches leading into the position when the final objective has been reached.

"The attack overflows the enemy's lines in a curve as irregular as that of a wave running up a beach. Here and there companies are held up, the flanks of more successful units exposed. To meet this menace the bombing squads of companies in the first line go forward on the flanks of their companies. As a rule, to the units on either side they work outwards, protecting their own company, facilitating the progress of the others.

"When the furthest limit of advance is reached, the flanking parties set up blocks in the communication trenches yet untaken, and possibly in the new fire trench itself if, as frequently happens, the enemy still retains a portion of it. The block is made, in the case of a winding trench, by filling in a length up to a barricade behind which the bombers are stationed. In rear of them, if circumstances permit, a couple of "siding" trenches are dug, from which fire can be opened on any attempt to rush across the space filled in. In the case of a straight trench the traverses are cut away and the recesses filled in. Thus a clear lane is left which is commanded by a loophole parapet across the trench. Sheltered behind the next traverse, bombers are posted to deal with any hostile rush.

"The plentiful supply of bombs in a big attack is a necessity which is one of the gravest preoccupations of the brigade staff. Generally, every infantry soldier, apart from the bombing parties, carries a couple forward with him. These can be collected if the bombing squads run short. From the advanced depot in the jumping-off trenches either a chain of men or carrying parties are organized up to the front line of the attack. To this advanced depot the supply of bombs flows from the Divisional Ammunition Column through the intermediate stages of the brigade depot and the battalion depot. As soon as possible a forward depot is established in the captured trenches and with all speed an accumulation is formed to meet the counter-attack which will almost inevitably follow."

RED CROSS CALL FROM NAVY

Surgeon General Wants 600,000 Surgical Dressings at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The American Red Cross, at the request of Dr. William C. Braisted, the Surgeon General of the Navy, has called upon ten of the larger chapters nearest New York City to supply at the earliest possible moment surgical dressings for each of 180 battleships and destroyers. Each ship will require thousands of compresses and bandages. The entire consignment will make a total of over 600,000 surgical dressings.

These dressings are to be prepared by women workers of the Red Cross chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Atlanta, Boston and the Northeastern Division, these chapters being chosen for the work because of their nearness to New York, which should expedite delivery. The order is to be filled in the next ten days. Each of the fifty-six battleships will be provided with 600 dozen bandages, 1,200 triangular bandages, 600 small gauze wipes, three dozen laparotomy pads, 12 inches square, and three dozen pads, each four by sixteen inches. Half of this amount will be supplied to each of the 133 American destroyers.

Only women will have taken Red Cross courses in the making of these bandages are eligible to engage in this work.

Leaves Fortune for Coal Research.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—Fritz von Friedlaenderfuld, the German coal and oil magnate, who died last month, bequeathed three million marks for the founding of an institute for coal research in Silesia.

SOCIALIST PAPER LOSES MAIL STATUS

Second Class Privilege Revoked Because Issues Held Up Interrupted Continuity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The American Socialist, the official weekly publication of the National Socialist Party, today received word from Washington that its second class mailing privilege had been revoked. This order is said to have grown out of the fact that the last three issues of the publication in June were held unmailable under the espionage law.

"Because these issues were held to be in violation of the censorship clause in the Espionage act," said J. L. Engdahl, the editor, "it is asserted that the continuity of The American Socialist has been interrupted, and that therefore our mailing privilege must be revoked.

"We had a hearing before the Third Assistant Postmaster General in Washington three weeks ago. Our attorney had an interview with President Wilson early this week, and the President declared he thought it a mistake to suppress Socialist papers. The Department of Justice also declares there is nothing in violation of the law in our paper. Two Federal Judges, one in Baltimore and another in New York City, have overruled the edicts of the Post Office Department.

"While a score of publications have had various editions held up under the censorship clause of the Espionage act, The American Socialist is the first publication to lose its second class mailing privilege. Since the Liberty edition of June 30 was held up it has been issued under local censorship, all matter being submitted to the local Post Office officials for approval before being published.

"We are planning to make application for another second class mailing permit. In the meantime the paper will be issued as usual, and we shall try to reach as many of our subscribers as possible with the means at our disposal."

INVADE NEUTRAL WATERS.

Norwegians Aroused by German Naval Encroachments Near Coast.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 11.—Popular indignation against German attacks on vessels in the Norwegian coast trade has again been aroused by the case of the steamer Thorum, whose officers, pilot, and crew testified in the Naval Court that they were inside the three-mile limit of the Norwegian coast when seized as a prize by a German submarine last May. The steamer recently was released by the German naval authorities and has returned to a Norwegian port.

The newspapers here severely criticise the Government for accepting the German note on the incident, which offers neither apology nor compensation for the limit lost while the Thorum was held in a German port. It is expected that the incident will be brought up by interpellation in the Storthing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world

LINER SINKS U-BOAT WITH 3 DIRECT HITS

German Crew Wave White Handkerchiefs as Their Vessel Begins Dive to the Bottom.

A CANADIAN PORT, Aug. 11.—Officers on board a steamship which reached here today tell of an encounter with a German submarine on the trip across the Atlantic, in which the undersea boat was sunk. The fight took place near the Irish coast.

The lookout man notified the Captain that a small sailing vessel was acting suspiciously. It was watched carefully, and soon a submarine was seen to emerge from behind it. The gunner on the steamship had his weapon ready, and directly the submarine showed itself he fired, hitting the undersea boat with his first shell. A second shot struck the conning tower, and a third turned the submarine over and it began a nose dive. Its crew clambered on deck and waved white handkerchiefs.

The steamship wasted no time in the vicinity, but left the saving of the Germans to a patrol boat that came up.

RUSSIANS HOLD UP MACKENSEN'S DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

attacks the Russian forces were enabled to recross the river at some points. This drive, which is in the neighborhood of Fokshani, is regarded here as the most serious of the operations being carried out by the German troops. Decisive success by the Teutons there would jeopardize the Maria Junction Railroad, possession of which is of immense importance to the Russians and Rumanians.

On the front where Archduke Joseph is attacking near the Transylvania border the Rumanians have been forced to retreat northwest of Ocna, says the Petrograd bulletin, they have resisted for a verst (two-thirds of a mile.)

A telegram from Odessa says that the Commander-in-Chief of the military district there has issued a denial of rumors that the evacuation of that port is imminent.

The Austro-German attempt to break the Russian line near Zarkov, Southwest of Brody, in Galicia, has met with complete failure, says the official report of the Russian War Office, which reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—There have been fusillades. These attained more than average intensity in the direction of Lida. The partial offensive, undertaken by the enemy on Thursday in the direction of Brody in the Zarkov region ended in complete failure for him. The enemy was repulsed everywhere and his losses were great.

Rumanian Front.—Enemy efforts Sereth and Putna, in the region of Terechea and Gadikaiba, were repelled. In the region of the upper reaches of the River Bobra the enemy succeeded in driving our troops back slightly.

To the southeast of Ocna, during the course of Thursday, stubborn battles took place. The enemy made a series of energetic attacks, and toward evening forced the Rumanian troops to retire about a verst to the east on the Wyscht-Ocna-Grozesti line.

During the course of Friday the enemy continued to develop his offensive to the west of the Fokshani-Marasechti Railway and toward evening forced our troops to retire across the River Suchitza. At the east of the railway he repulsed all attacks, capturing about 200 prisoners. The battle is still in progress. Late in the evening our troops made counterattacks, and in places we recrossed to the southern bank of the Suchitza.

Aviation.—Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on the railway station at Lodetchno.

The delayed Russian War Office report of Friday is as follows:

The enemy attacked in dense waves near the villages of Dub and Zarkov. The battle is still progressing. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of the villages of Vydra, Voloshkany, and Cifestchi were repulsed and the enemy was driven across the River Putna.

Rumanian Front: During the battle south of the Pruth we entered Lucevica, capturing 200 prisoners. We took 200 additional prisoners and three machine guns by wresting a height from the enemy. The Kossovsky Regiment, inspired by its commander, Lieut. Col. Akimoff, drove the enemy from the height occupied by them. To the south of Wanyo we reoccupied the height lost by us on Wednesday. Enemy attacks in the region of the upper reaches of the River Sakki were repulsed.

To the southwest of Mona the battle was waged throughout the whole of Wednesday with varying success. Toward evening some of the Rumanian detachments retired to the east. The enemy efforts to make an offensive toward the north in the region of Dooga were unsuccessful.

When the Ukrainians reached Novgrad-Volynsk an entire regiment of Austrians was sent against the mutinous train and a fresh battle began.

On the cuirassiers bringing up machine guns the mutineers surrendered. Fourteen dead were taken back to Kiev. About fifty men were wounded.

BATTLE WITH MUTINEERS.

Cuirassiers Subdue Ukrainians Who Opened Fire on Their Fellows.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Aug. 10.—Portions of a new Ukraine regiment, while passing through Kiev today in a train on the way to the front, opened fire on the cuirassiers who were guarding the station. The cuirassiers fired back and a battle began in which soldiers on both sides were killed or wounded.

When the Ukrainians reached Novgrad-Volynsk an entire regiment of Austrians was sent against the mutinous train and a fresh battle began.

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KING ENCOURAGES KERENSKY.

Monarch Assures Him of British Faith and Steadfastness.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—King George has sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Kerensky of Russia:

"At the commencement of the fourth year of the great conflict which still rages and at the moment when you are re-established in the leadership of the free Russian people, I desire to assure you and them that the British peoples will never relax their efforts against our common enemies.

"In combined force, resolutely exerted by the Allies, will be found the security of an honorable peace and true liberty to the world. I recognize all that Russia is now called upon to bear, but I have faith in her powers to face and overcome her formidable difficulties in this hour of trial.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. I."

Army Officers' Uniforms Made to Measure and Ready to Wear

We have mobilized our forces so as to give the quickest and most satisfactory service to newly appointed Army Officers.

We are prepared to make uniforms to measure in forty-eight working hours. This is quick work—but—

Because of the need of even quicker service—Because Commission recommendations sent to Washington are being confirmed by wire—Because when appointments are made officers require uniforms immediately—Because for business reasons and patriotic reasons this demand must be supplied at once—we have made up ready for immediate delivery several thousand uniforms.

These uniforms are all custom made in our own shops and represent in every particular the same high quality that characterizes our made-to-measure clothes.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Ready to wear or made-to-measure if you can wait

O. D. Serge Uniforms as low as $32
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Khaki Blouse and Breeches, $13

We make caps to match and can supply necessary puttees and insignia. We will be pleased to send samples of materials and self measurement blanks upon request.

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

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Loft Candy goes wherever the mails go. Parcel Post makes Loft Sweets frequent visitors in homes located in even the most remote places on the map. On orders of $1.00 and over we prepay delivery charges to any point within 150 miles from New York City. To points beyond the 150-mile limit your remittance must include delivery charges.

OFFERING FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, August 13th and 14th:
MIDGET STICKS: Those dainty, slender, cunning little bars of deliciousness are a wonderful improvement over those big clumsy sticks we used to buy when we were kiddies. These are presented in ten pleasing fruit and spice flavors, each a gem. PER TIN 19c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 13th:
CRYSTALLIZED MOLASSES COCOANUT CARAMELS: The personification of deliciousness, presented by a pleasingly blended combination of Pure, Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses, and choicest San Blas Grated Cocoanut, formed into dainty cubes and covered with crystal sugar. POUND BOX 15c

WE ALSO OF

HAIG PUSHES AHEAD, BEATS OFF GERMANS

British Win More Ground East of Ypres After Repulsing Six Assaults.

FRENCH WIN ON THE SOMME

Retake Trenches Near St. Quentin and on the Aisne—Germans Carry Champagne Positions.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Heavy fighting took place today in the neighborhood of Ypres, in Flanders, according to the night report of the British War Office.

Haig's troops made progress on the right bank of the Steenbeck River, capturing 124 additional prisoners.

A German attack along the Ypres-Menin Road pressed back the British line slightly in the Glencorse Wood. There was much aerial fighting, the report says, with the loss or damage of sixteen German machines and the apparent loss of twelve British airplanes.

Last night, according to the day report of the War Office, the Germans made six severe assaults on the newly won British positions on the Westhoek Ridge, but all the attacks were repulsed.

The night bulletin says:

"This morning the enemy again attacked our new positions on the Ypres-Menin Road and, after heavy fighting, pressed back our line slightly in the Glencorse Wood.

"In the neighborhood of the Ypres Railway we gained ground on the right flank of the Steenbeek. A further 124 prisoners were captured by us in the course of the day.

"Yesterday for the first time in over ten days a full day's flying was possible. Enemy aircraft showed itself in a great many places, attempting to prevent our artillery work and attacking our bobbing machines. In spite of their efforts a great deal of observation work was carried out by us, a large number of photographs were taken, many targets on the ground engaged effectively with machine gun fire, and in the course of the day and night six and one-half tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and other points of military importance.

"Fighting was very severe all day and the enemy was encountered in large formation. Ten German machines were brought down by our airplanes, five others were driven down out of control, and another was driven down out of control by gunfire. Twelve of our machines are missing."

The day report reads:

"Fierce fighting took place yesterday evening for possession of the important ground captured by us earlier in the day east of Ypres. On six separate occasions the enemy troops advanced to the attack, and on each occasion were beaten back by our rifle and artillery fire. We hold all our positions and in addition have gained further ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road.

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentières.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 11.—The Germans late yesterday and last night delivered six determined counterattacks against the important Westhoek Ridge position which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back. The last enemy attempt was being failed in this, the Teutons turned an intense artillery fire against the left part of the sector above Westhoek Village. The bombardment continued steadily throughout the night.

This morning found the British holding made at 10 o'clock last night, and, having all the newly acquired positions strongly. The British occupation of this high ground in the early morning yesterday was followed by a heavy bombardment from the German guns which lasted for hours. The enemy launched five successive lines of infantry in quick succession against the centre of the sector near Westhoek Village and also counterattacked on the left wing above Westhoek. As the assaulting troops swept forward the dominating position held by the British they were met by a withering machine gun and rifle fire, which they found it impossible to face, and they were forced to retire.

The German losses were undoubtedly severe, but further attempts to retake the ridge are expected.

Intense artillery duels were conducted along various parts of the British front during the night. In the Ypres sector the Germans bombarded the British front lines strongly and gave every indication of an intention to attack, but no infantry action materialized.

French Progress Near St. Quentin.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—North of St. Quentin French troops last night made important progress in the region of Fayet, says the official statement given out today by the French War Department. The French ejected the Germans from a large part of the terrain which they had captured on the night of Aug. 9-10.

In Champagne the Germans launched several attacks over a front of nearly two miles in the region of Camillet, and at one point succeeded in penetrating the French advanced trenches. In an energetic counterattack, the statement says, the Frenchmen regained the lost ground with the exception of about fifty yards, which the Germans still occupy.

Germans Lose Trench on Aisne Front.

On the Aisne front the French carried out a brilliant attack south of Allies and recaptured an important trench which had been stormed by the Germans. Repulsing several counterattacks, the French maintained their new positions. The text of the statement follows:

North of St. Quentin we realized appreciable progress in the region of Fayet and ejected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements in which he had gained a foothold on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

South of Ailles a brilliant attack carried out by us rendered us masters of an important trench which had been solidly taken by the enemy. Our troops withstood several counterattacks and maintained their new positions. We took ten prisoners.

In Champagne, after artillery preparation extending over a front of 1.8 miles, the Germans launched simultaneously this morning in the region of Carmillet. East and west of this hill our fire stopped short the enemy assaulting waves, which suffered heavy losses.

North of Carnillet the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced line, but energetically returning to the offensive, we regained the lost terrain with the exception of fifty yards of ground, which is still occupied by the Germans.

In the region of the Casque one of our scouting groups entered the German lines and annihilated a detachment of enemy pioneers.

German aviators in the course of the night dropped bombs in the region of Nancy. There were no victims, and the damage was of little importance.

Heavy Gunfire in Belgium.

The artillery action in Belgium was very spirited today, but in other sections of the battle front held by the French only minor infantry encounters took place, according to the official statement issued tonight by the War Department.

Berlin Says the British Failed.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—British attacks on a front of nearly five miles between Frezenberg and Hollebeke, in Belgium, were unsuccessful, the German War Office announced today. After a bitter struggle the British were ejected near Westhoek by the German reserves.

Nineteen Entente airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down yesterday, most of them in Flanders.

French attacks on the German positions near Fayet, north of St. Quentin, and Cerny, west of Laon, in the course of the night, were only partly successful, says the official report.

On the Hochberg, in Champagne, the Germans wrested important trench sectors from the French and made prisoners.

The statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British attacks made yesterday morning were executed by several divisions on a front of over eight kilometers (about five miles) in width. Between Frezenberg and Hollebeke the enemy pressed forward, but, in spite of the large number of troops employed, no success was achieved. It is true that at the beginning deep echelons of storming troops broke into our line, but through a rapid counterattack by reserves the enemy was ejected near Westhoek only after a long and bitter struggle.

The artillery duel increased on the coastal sectors, and from Merokem (northeast of Eixschoote) as far as Warneton, to greater intensity. This morning at times the artillery fire also was extremely strong, and increased in the coastal sector. Nocturnal attacks by the British near Nieuport failed, as also did attacks on both sides of the Boesinghe-Langemarck Railway line.

Admits Reverses Near St. Quentin.

North of St. Quentin the French several times attacked the trenches captured by us near Fayet, all of which, with the excention of a small part, were retained by us.

Front of the German Crown Prince—There were local infantry attacks on the Chemin des Dames near La Royère Farm, which, however, led to no change in the situation. Near Cerny the enemy endeavored to penetrate our positions without any special artillery preparation. The reports, however, made the occupants of the trenches drove him back.

On the Hochberg, in Western Champagne, detachments of Hesse-Nassau troops wrested important sectors of a trench from the French. They repulsed, held against attempts made for their recapture. A large number of prisoners were taken here. Thrusts made by our reconnoitring detachments south of Corbeny, north of Rheims, and on the left bank of the Meuse, were successful.

Nineteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down by us, mostly in aerial engagements which, partly owing to the Flanders weather, were numerous. Sergeant Muller received his twentieth and twenty-first aerial victories.

GERMANY LAYS PLANS FOR ECONOMIC WAR

Conference of Central Powers at Vienna Designed to Cement Her Dominion.

TO BUILD BIG CARGO FLEET

Will Combat Expected Commercial Alliance Between America and Entente When Peace Returns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11.—Considerable importance is attached to the conference of representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey which began yesterday at Vienna for the preparation of an economic agreement. Germany has been protesting vigorously against what she calls the wicked machinations of the Entente for countering economic discriminations, such as were practiced in the past, but in the meantime, with her usual foresightedness, she has been preparing far-reaching protectionist plans. Germany's idea is to create a solid economic union with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, which would mean absolute German dominion over all the natural resources in those far-stretching regions, and would free Germany for a State-aided attack on the world markets.

An enormous scheme for the reconstruction of the German mercantile fleet at a cost of many millions of dollars is sufficient indication that big ideals are contemplated. Doubtless, too, Germany is beginning to fear the competition of America's merchant fleet after the war.

The greatest stress has been laid on the reconstruction of the fleet. Large subsidies are to be granted, graduated according to the rapidity of the completion of the vessels after the war.

Undoubtedly the character of the economic conference at Vienna has been modified since America's entrance on the scene. Germany is most anxious to discover what, if any, economic agreements the Entente and America have made.

The Hamburg - to - Bagdad scheme, which is nearing completion, is an economic agreement with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, with Germany in chief command as economically the strongest. Germany's other scheme is the solidarity of European interests, with the ultimate hope of including all Continental States against Great Britain and the United States.

Meanwhile the question of annexation is once more in the foreground, and the Pan-Germans are again on the warpath for an annexationist offensive and one fighting the Majority peace resolutions. Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung today, openly asserts that Germany does not intend to abandon all idea of the partial annexation of Belgium. The Kölnische Volks Zeitung declares that any unofficial expression of peace terms should be forbidden. Meanwhile the Het Volk raises the question whether the majority Socialists have abandoned all imperialistic aims.

The pacifist Berlin Radical Tageblatt and the Socialist Vorwärts are suspicious of the Cabinet, so far as Belgium is concerned. It must be remembered that the majority resolutions against annexation never were definitely accepted by the Michaelis Cabinet.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung asserts that the military, not civilians, will finally settle the question of annexation and the like. Vorwarts objects to Michaelis being made a Colonel, as it indicates a strong military prestige still existing.

MUST KILL GERMAN CATTLE.

Fodder Shortage Compels Action Which Threatens Supply.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Representatives of the German farming interests and the war food bureau, at a meeting recently held in Berlin, decided that the shortage of fodder necessitated the drastic slaughtering of cattle this Summer and Autumn. The farmers reported that pasturage was poor, that hay and clover crops were scanty owing to drought, and that only small amounts of potatoes and grain were available for fodder above the requirements of human consumption.

To avoid the earlier mistake of wasting fodder and keeping the cattle barely alive through the Winter, the farmers were advised to market all except milch cows, indispensable draft cattle, which are now largely displacing horses, and such animals for which Winter fodder to keep them in good condition was available.

The measure was recognized as dangerous in respect to meat rations this Winter and in 1918 and to the future of the livestock industry and the supply of manure, but the hopes of the farmers, it was said, were set on an early peace.

DROVE BOYS TO THE ATTACK

German Officers Kept in the Rear in Chemin-des-Dames Defeat.

FRENCH BATTLEFRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 10, (delayed.)—Several furious efforts to oust the French from their observatories on the Chemin-des-Dames, in the Aisne region, were launched by the Germans at dawn today. They all proved abortive and resulted in the attackers suffering enormous losses, especially in the vicinity of Panthéon and Chevregny, where the enemy encountered the famous chasseurs.

A few German shock units succeeded in momentarily obtaining a footing in a front French trench, but their temerity was extremely costly, for none of them got away again, those not killed being captured.

The assault on this portion of the position was of the most violent character, but the tenacity of the chasseurs was greater than the determination of the Germans, who were simply mowed down as wave succeeded wave. The French artillery worked with astonishing precision in putting a wall of fire in front of the advancing Germans.

Three battalions of the 203d West Prussian Regiment bore the brunt of the attack. They were decimated. The 161st and 203d Regiments. Severe artillery preparation lasted eight hours.

At 4:15 A. M. German infantry, each company preceded by a specially trained shock unit, advanced to assault with "hand-to-hand" fighting on a front of 1,500 yards in length, which the same division had lost on July 30. The men had been told they would not be relieved until the trench again was in German hands. Nearly all the German officers remained behind, the troops being led by Sergeants and sub-Lieutenants.

The first rush gave the Germans a slight success in partly occupying the objective, but a rapid counterattack sent them back, and they left behind them heaps of bodies and seventy-three prisoners, without exception boys of 18 and 19.

GERMANY'S FRIENDS ATTACK PRESIDENT

Replies to Security League's Appeal for Loyalty in Secret Service Hands.

MANY ABUSE THIS COUNTRY

Most of Letters Unsigned, but Efforts Will Be Made to Investigate Writers' Activities.

The National Security League has turned over to the United States Secret Service a large number of anonymous letters received by it in reply to its suggestion to German-American organizations in the United States that they formally denounce the German Government and declare their belief that the war must end but one way. The replies to this suggestion from some German-Americans are close to sedition, abusing the President and the United States and praising the country with which this nation is at war. The proposal of the league has received no commendation from the German-Americans; from some it has brought dignified disapproval, but the majority of replies are of an abusive nature. It is a batch of these letters, mostly unsigned, that the league has turned over to the Government for investigation of the activities of their writers. Extracts from some of the large number of these seditious letters are:

Why ask the German people to revolt? Everybody admits that its form of government is superior to our own. It has delivered the goods and that is what counts. I believe that President Wilson is not fighting for humanity, for civilization, against barbarism, militarism, or autocracy, but for J. Morgan's money.

I believe that the American people are poisoned by the lying newspapers, which were paid by the Allies.

I believe that Woodrow Wilson is at present the greatest autocrat in the world; that the Representatives at Washington are cowards, and do not represent our people by voting for war.

Our ideals of civilization are pretty punk when you look at them closely.

Any nation that has made the world copy it, even though it be autocratic, must have a wonderful system of government, and I am one of its admirers.

I believe that the German people are the most capable people on the earth, and that we, the Americans, cannot pass a glass of water to them.

I must choose between a progressive, up-to-date nation, which has fought a manly brave fight against the greatest odds and a lot of weak-kneed degenerates, whom we call Allies, and I certainly know whom to side with, even if it does at present look like treason.

Last week the league sent out to German-American newspapers a "Confession of Faith," to which it asked them to subscribe. This condemned the objects of Germany and Austria in the war and eulogized the objects of America. One of the replies received by the league was a paraphrase of this "confession," in which the names of the Kaiser and Wilson were interchanged. The sentence which read: "I believe," made one sentence read: "I believe that the aims of Wilson in this war are sordid, selfish and opposed to the principles of human liberty." One truculent letter was from Joan A. Wals, President of the Massachusetts Division of the German-American Alliance, in which he argued that this country was wrong in going to war with Germany. With regard to the league's proposal that German-Americans denounce Germany's rôle in the war, his letter said:

"No power in the world will force me to indorse a sfatement which I know to be untrue. The present German Government is neither an autocracy nor barbarous. The Roman Catholic Church may demand a 'sacrificium intellectus' of its clergy, but no temporal power, least of all a body of irresponsible individuals, can force a man to sacrifice his intellect. I consider the resolutions of the Executive Committee of your organization to be an attempt, as insidious as it is impudent, to undermine the foundations of American democracy and liberty, and will assist still further the unity of the American people."

Not all of the league's replies were so belligerent. Henry Matthais, who was written to as President of the Tacoma, Wash., branch of the German-American Alliance, wrote that he had resigned a year and a half ago and since then has "taken no interest in what they do." An interesting letter was received from C. E. Ingalls, publisher of the Corvallis, Ore., Gazette-Times. He says that one of the things most needed in this country today is attention to the books used in our public schools. He characterizes the school history used in Oregon as "a positive menace," because "it teaches pacifism, socialism, free trade, and single tax."

Encouraging responses to the league's "hurry-up" campaign, in which the editors of the country were asked to request their readers to urge Congress to speed up the war program, are being received from all parts of the country. In pursuance of its general educational campaign to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the meaning of the war, the league yesterday sent out a letter to a thousand of the most important men in the various States, urging their active co-operation in the educational campaign. The letter went to Governors of States, Mayors, Presidents of corporations and banks, and Presidents of universities. The letter reads in part:

"At the present time the country is in a very serious situation. The people, even our own members, do not grasp the peril of the war or the possibility of defeat through inability immediately to help in the fight. The unpreparedness of the country is apparent, and yet Congress is probably doing far better than any one could reasonably expect to remedy the neglect of successive Administrations in the past. There is one grave danger that we must look out for, and that is the efforts of the pacifists. The People's Council claims 1,500,000 members. We have a bare 100,000. The pacifists and the few half-wits in Congress are running amuck, embarrassing the President, and delaying the work of the Administration bills, endangering the whole war and imperilling the lives of the brave who defend them from the results of their own stupidity.

"The situation is one where the league requires this kind of individual service that all patriots should exert themselves. Its committees or branches feel the call to do more work than has ever been done before, and it is for that reason that we are taking the liberty of writing you and asking you what can be done in your community; what the men of your stamp are prepared to do in the war of holding meetings, and, above all, what suggestions you have to make in which the league can aid. We know our own shortcomings, and are acting without any pride of opinion, but feel most seriously on these matters, and trust we will have the benefit of your early expression. There is just as important work to be done at home in America in forming a concrete public opinion in support of the war, and we need your aid in doing it now."

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BOMBED GERMAN AIRDROMES

British Naval Aviators Active Back of the Belgian Front.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—British naval airplanes on Thursday night dropped several tons of bombs on the German airdrome in the Belgian town of Ghistelles, on the Zuidwege railway sidings, and on the Thourout railway junction, the British Admiralty announced today. On Friday afternoon British airmen dropped bombs on the German airdrome at Sparappelhoek.

Following is the text of the statement:

Several tons of bombs were dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service Thursday night on the Ghistelles airdrome, on the Zuidwege railway sidings, and on the Thourout railway junction. Dense clouds of smoke were caused at Zuidwege. The railway junction at Thourout also was attacked by gunfire from the air.

On Friday afternoon a further bombing raid was carried out on the airdrome at Sparappelhoek. All our machines returned safely.

Stops German Payments to Us.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The Bundesrat has passed a measure prohibiting Germans from making payments to citizens or residents of the United States.

HENDERSON QUITS BRITISH CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

they greatly regret that you can no longer be directly and officially associated with them in that enterprise."

"Taken Completely by Surprise."

There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the events which led to this regrettable conclusion. The first is that your colleagues were taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labor Conference yesterday. They did not know that they were in the present circumstances unanimously opposed to the Stockholm Conference, and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect. Some days ago, however, and that at your labor colleagues, it was decided to defer any such announcement until after the meeting yesterday.

"I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting enemy representatives at Stockholm. What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has affected matters in reference to that conference. You admitted to me that the situation had changed completely even within the last fortnight, and that whatever ground you might have thought there was for delegates from allied countries in attending such a conference a fortnight ago, events of the last few days had shown you the unwisdom of such a course.

"That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of your Labor colleagues in the Ministry. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon stating that you "ought to inform me, after most careful consideration, that you could come to the conclusion that you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia," and that your colleagues subsequently read the speech which you thought to have informed the Cabinet before you entered the conference.

Reproached for Dissimulation.

When you spoke at that conference you were not merely a member of the Labor Party but a member of the Cabinet, responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the conference of the views of your colleagues, and the delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

"The second point is that yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that "although the Russian Government did not intend to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm conference, they regarded it as a party concern, and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government;" and further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words:

"I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression hitherto has prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm conference, and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favor of the Labor and Socialist Parties of Great Britain participating in the conference."

Immediately on the receipt of this intimation I sent it over to you with the request that you communicate it to the conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made a very casual reference to "some modification" in the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and by the communication to them of such information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government toward the Stockholm conference was very different from what had been supposed.

In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which necessarily must have affected their judgment.

I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the press.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Henderson Issues a Statement.

Mr. Henderson this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"In connection with the Labor Party conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the press of today containing reflections upon Mr. Henderson without being supported by evidence. He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of public recrimination or controversy. He can only request the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts.

"If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture it will be made in the proper place, namely, the House of Commons; and even then his course will be influenced in so far as it will affect the nations interested in the successful prosecution of the war.

"The above also applies to a communication which Mr. Henderson has received from the Prime Minister with an intimation that it is being sent to the press."

Government's Statement of the Case.

An unsigned communication issued through the Press Association this afternoon, which is probably that referred to by Mr. Henderson, says:

"In the view of all of Mr. Henderson's colleagues, notably his Labor colleagues in the Ministry, there could be no other outcome than his resignation. It had become impossible for him and them to sit at the same table, so wide is the divergence between them and so astounding his attitude in the view of his colleagues.

"The history of the matter from the point of view of the Government is as follows:

"Directly after the furore aroused by Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris in company with Mr. MacDonald, the British Government wished to state emphatically its attitude toward the Stockholm conference and to put its foot down. But the French Government was keenly anxious that no drastic step should be taken, and preferred to let matters take their course, convinced that the Labor and Socialist Parties would arrive at the desired goal of their own volition, after realizing how greatly events in Russia had changed the complexion of the whole question.

"Mr. Henderson knew all the facts. He was aware of the British Government's attitude and had tacitly, if not in exact terms, associated himself with that attitude and with the views of his colleagues at the Sunday meetings at which he was present. He appeared to them to fully appreciate the significance of the change in Russia. The new Government there had almost entirely reversed the views of the former Government on this question and was by no means keen on the Stockholm conference. Premier Kerensky's telegram, upon which Mr. Henderson bases his denial of bad faith, was sent to the Premier, but was also communicated to Mr. Henderson and was known to him the night before he addressed the labor delegates. One salient phrase in that telegram was that the Russian delegates to Stockholm would in no sense represent the views of the Russian Government or pledge it in any way.

Importance of Kerensky's Message.

"Mr. Henderson's attitude, as his colleagues understood it, was that this communication made an enormous difference, and the impression he left upon them was that he would endeavor to direct the views of the delegates in the same direction as the views of his colleagues. If the Government had had any shadow of doubt that Mr. Henderson intended to inform the delegates what its view was, or if the Cabinet had doubted for a moment his intention to communicate Premier Kerensky's message, they would have taken other means to see that the delegates were not left in ignorance of the true position.

"The Ministerial colleagues of Mr. Henderson take the view that the delegates regarded him as the mouthpiece of the Government and supported him under the mistaken belief that they were backing up the Government. Mr. Henderson reversed the role his colleagues expected of him, and, being regarded as having a mission to curse the idea of the Stockholm conference, altogether blessed it.

"With such a divergence it is easy to understand that Mr. Henderson's continued presence in the Ministry was unthinkable, and his colleagues see in his resignation his own clear recognition of that fact. They are astounded at what has happened, even making allowances for all the worry and anxiety in which the difficult situation involved him."

Labor Men Join in Censure.

W. A. Appleton, General Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, issued a statement today criticising Mr. Henderson's attitude.

"By insisting upon attendance at the Stockholm conference," says the statement, "Mr. Henderson destroyed the unity of the allied front, humiliated the unity of the British movement, and affronted the colonial and American movements. He has given his enemies the chance for which they were always seeking during the three years of the war, and has placed the movement of which he is a member in a very equivocal position. One wonders why."

A large number of workmen in the Bristol Channel shipyards issued a manifesto today declaring that their unions acted without their knowledge in deciding on representation at Stockholm.

Havelock Wilson, President of the National Seamen's Union, in a statement given out today, says that he is dissatisfied with the conference and that he is going to organize a counter-movement.

"The Sailors' and Firemen's Union," he says, "are fully determined to stick to their guns and refuse to carry the peace delegates abroad."

Demands a Labor Referendum.

Mr. Wilson sent the following cable dispatch to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor:

"We are acting with Appleton and other reliable trades unionists. The voting of the branches of the unions taken by us records the fact that 1,500,000 trade unionists are in favor of the Seamen's and Firemen's action. We are convening a furthr conference of trade unionists to demand a referendum prior to sending delegates to Stockholm to meet enemy delegates."

Mr. Wilson issued a statement earlier today, saying that the committee of the Seamen's and Firmen's Union would take the responsibility of convening a conference on Aug. 20.

"We are going to invite to the conference," said the statement, "the executives of all the trades unions and branches of all trades unions who voted in favor of our union's action in refusing to carry delegates to Petrograd. We already have got 1,500,000 votes. The object of the conference will be to demand that before any delegates are sent to a neutral country to meet enemy delegates a referendum be taken of the trades unionists of Great Britain."

Yesterday's decision of the British labor conference to send delegates to a consultative conference of the International Socialist organization at Stockholm brought out big headlines in today's evening newspapers, which allude caustically to the speech of James Ramsay Macdonald, in which he referred to "our German friends."

It is asserted that Mr. Henderson did not represent fully and accurately the view now entertained in official Russian circles regarding the international conference at Stockholm. The Evening Standard says that Premier Kerensky sent his views to London yesterday for the information of the British Government.

"The Russian Premier made it clear," the newspaper says, "that, while Russian delegates would not be prevented from attending the Stockholm conference, the decisions of that body would in no way bind the Russian Government."

Storm Brewing for Weeks.

Arthur Henderson entered the British War Council without portfolio in December, 1916, when Premier Lloyd George formed a Ministry in succession to that headed by Herbert Asquith. Up to the time of his appointment to represent labor in the deliberations of the War Council he had been Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Henderson has been the centre of a political storm that has been brewing in England for several weeks. Last June, as a member of the British Mission to Russia, he went to Petrograd and, after conferring with the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, returned to London and advised the British labor conference, representing a million and a half workers, to send delegates to the International Socialist conference at Stockholm. The labor conference by more than three to one voted in accordance with Henderson's advice, thereby reversing the policy to which the Labor Party had committed itself at an earlier convention.

Considerable feeling was aroused in England last month when Mr. Henderson went on a mission to Paris with the pacifist, James Ramsay Macdonald, and George N. Wardle, acting Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and a number of Russian delegates. The purpose of the journey was to confer with the French Socialists regarding the proposed conference of allied Socialists in London and the subsequent international conference at Stockholm. His action aroused great irritation among the members of the British Parliament, and this was increased when A. Bonar Law, speaking for the Government, admitted that the trip to Paris had been made without the knowledge of the Ministry.

After hearing Mr. Henderson's explanation of his mission, which strongly emphasized his views that the proposed conference at Stockholm should be merely consultative and not in any way binding, and Premier Lloyd George's defense of Mr. Henderson's action, press critics of the labor leader still remained dissatisfied, and rumors that he would be forced out of the Cabinet were widely current.

Mr. Henderson started life as a molder, and has been a Member of Parliament since 1903. He has held several official positions in connection with the trade union societies, and was Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in 1908-1910, and in 1914. He was President of the Board of Education in 1915-1916, and Paymaster General and labor adviser to the British Government from October to December, 1916.

Mr. Henderson's eldest son, Captain D. Henderson, was killed in action Sept. 15, 1916.

NO PASSPORTS FOR STOCKHOLM

Lansing Says No Americans Will Get Authorization to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced definitely today, confirming previous intimations, that the Government would refuse to grant passports to American delegates to the Stockholm Peace Conference of Socialists.

A dispatch received by a diplomatic establishment here from Milan says:

"In labor circles here it is reported that the British delegate to the Stockholm conference, if permitted to go, will present a resolution to the effect that Europe must be reconstructed on the basis of nationality and language.

"The British representative will also insist on the necessity for the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, and the proclamation of the independence of Poland, in addition to the demand that Alsace-Lorraine be given back to France, and Italy Irredenta to Italy.

"The paragraph concerning Italy asks that the delegates express their warmest sympathy toward the Italian population which for so centuries has been under the yoke of the Hapsburgs, and recognizes the legitimate interests of Italy in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas.

"The resolution suggests a cordial agreement between all the parties concerned in order to settle the Adriatic question with due consideration for their reciprocal interests."

MAY WEAKEN LLOYD GEORGE.

Portents for His Government Seen in Henderson's Resignation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Coming, as it does, right on the heels of the remarkable tribute by the British Labor Party to Henderson's political leadership, his resignation, and particularly the manner in which it has been brought about, is portentous.

Friday's vote not only showed the confidence of British labor in the insight and sagacity of its representative in the War Cabinet, it also carried the corollary of a certain distrust of other members of the Government. The vote was in no sense a pacifist vote. As all the speeches delivered throughout the proceedings, together with the draft memorandum on war issues circulated among the delegates, showed, British labor entertains no illusions on the subject of a "German peace," which would be far from making the world safe for democracy.

The British workingman throughout all this conflict has been singularly free from war fever. He volunteered in the beginning because of his realization that there was grim business in hand which had to be carried through unless he was to see all he prized cast into the melting pot. The workingmen sacrificed, as a class, as much as, if not more than, any section of the community. Their vote in favor of Henderson's Stockholm policy was, as The Manchester Guardian puts it, based on a desire to see the British case put strongly before the Russians, who, in the mass, believe this to be a capitalists' war.

British labor thought it would be possible for its leaders to convince Russians, first, that capitalists and financiers had nothing to do with the making of this war; secondly, that this country did not enter into it to get anything it for territory, but to defend its security and that of its allies; and, thirdly, that the mass of the people is looking forward to such a peace as may lay the foundation of a league of free nations.

There was also the hope of instilling some doubt into the minds of German Socialists. Scheidemann was so much influenced by what he saw and heard at Stockholm that he went home and declared that his country must have peace and self-government for its salvation. It was thought that Scheidemann might come to learn, if he once had the British case put before him in its full force, that to get peace he must go a step further than the Reichstag resolution.

He might learn too, and be able to tell his countrymen that the feelings of the British toward a revolutionary Germany would be very different from their feelings toward a Germany incarnate in the Kaiser. It was believed that the Stockholm conference would hasten a political awakening in Germany, which is desirable, if not for the ending of the war, at least for the permanence of peace.

The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle and other Liberal papers took much the same line, and, though it was generally believed that the conference would probably not be held, it was thought that, at any rate, British labor had shown its good will and made it impossible to say it was afraid of the democratic test which the Russians, or considerable sections of them, desired. In other respects, also, it was believed that the air had been cleared of many misconceptions by the character of Friday's vote, first and foremost among these being the idea that the British laboring world was either wearying in the prosecution of a just war or seeking to prolong a war of conquest.

Both The Observer and The Sunday Times take the view that Henderson was led astray by Ramsay Macdonald, who persuaded him that he could secure "a personal triumph" by advocating a line of policy which from his own knowledge of the facts of the situation could lead to nothing.

This is rating Henderson's intelligence at a low level and omitting from consideration the patriotic motives to which Lloyd George paid a remarkable tribute in his speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 1, when he said: "If we begin to dissolve, to break, to separate, to fling one valuable colleague after another into the arms of those who are plotting for defeat, ends, then I really despair of winning."

The Sunday Times says Henderson's action bears out the idea of a fellow labor leader that he is a victim of megalomania, and The Observer declares that he has "done the worst day's work wrought by any Englishman since the war began."

In several quarters it is suggested that the Government will, if the crisis presents unexpected developments, appeal to the country by a general election. There was similar talk of going to the country over the Corn Production bill when there was never any real possibility of the Government being defeated. But while the chief importance of Friday's meeting lay was not in its latest international, but in its national aspects. According to some observers, Aug. 10 was a red letter day in the history of the change—not to say revolution—which the war is bringing about in England, and Sir Sidney Ventured to say:

"For the future the peoples of the earth will endeavor to give effect to President Wilson's dictum that the world must be safe for democracy. Our democracy has set different from autocracy in power after Waterloo. The Germans had not, nor have yet. Russia never had until now."

Many comparisons have been drawn between Balfour's reluctance to formulate the war aims of the Allies and Mr. Lloyd George's drafting by the Executive Committee of the Labor Party of its memorandum of war issues. It is, of course, recognized that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs has responsibilities which the Executive Committee of the Labor Party is unhampered, but not the least noteworthy development of the war is the growth of the demand for more democratic methods of foreign policy. Ambassador Gerard's revelations have stirred a strong feeling in favor of the nation being taken more into the confidence of "the Panjandrums of the Foreign Office," as one of the Northcliffe papers describes the officials of Downing Street.

The resolutions of the Labor Executive Committee went into considerable detail into post-war economic questions, the expected shortage of raw materials, the risks of famine, the dangers of unemployment, and particularly the threats of tariff wars. The extremely thorough way in which these were handled suggests to The Daily Chronicle that labor will insist on having its own say in the economic after the war settlement—a voice which it never had before at the conclusion of the great wars of history.

PACIFISTS CHEER MACDONALD.

Big Glasgow Meeting Condemns the Government's Policy.

GLASGOW, Aug. 11.—Pacifists of this city held a large open air demonstration today to protest against the authorities' ban on the conference convened by the so-called Workers' and Soldiers' Council, which is an offshoot of the pacifists' Independent Labor party. James Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament, was received with cheers and the waving of red flags when he arose to address the meeting. He said:

"We are called enemies of the soldiers, but in reality we are their greatest friends. Our enemies have tried to bamboozle the labor movement and to prevent our delegates from going to Stockholm. We will meet their answer yesterday, and that answer stood not for a peace at any price, but a peace at a democratic price that would settle the problems of Europe forever and never call upon our women again to give up their children to death."

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HAIG PUSHES AHEAD, BEATS OFF GERMANS

British Win More Ground East of Ypres After Repulsing Six Assaults.

FRENCH WIN ON THE SOMME

Retake Trenches Near St. Quentin and on the Aisne—Germans Carry Champagne Positions.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Heavy fighting took place today in the neighborhood of Ypres, in Flanders, according to the night report of the British War Office.

Haig's troops made progress on the right bank of the Steenbeck River, capturing 124 additional prisoners.

A German attack along the Ypres-Menin Road pressed back the British line slightly in the Glencor Wood. There was much aerial fighting, the report says, with the loss or damage of sixteen German machines and the apparent loss of twelve British airplanes.

Last night, according to the day report of the War Office, the Germans made six severe assaults on the newly won British positions on the Westhoek Ridge, but all the attacks were repulsed.

The night bulletin says:

This morning the enemy again attacked our new positions on the Ypres-Menin Road and, after heavy fighting, pressed back our line slightly in the Glencorse Wood.

In the neighborhood of the Ypres Railway we gained ground on the right bank of the Steenbeek. A further 124 prisoners were captured by us in the course of the day.

Yesterday for the first time in over ten days a full day's flying was possible. Enemy aircraft showed itself in a great many places, attempting to prevent our artillery work and attacking our balloons. In spite of their efforts a great deal of observation work was carried out by us, a large number of photographs were taken, many targets on the ground engaged effectively and machine gun-fire, and in the course of the day and night six and one-half tons of bombs were dropped on enemy hangars, ammunition depots, and other points of military importance.

Fighting was very severe all day and the enemy was encountered in large formations. Seven German machines were brought down by our airplanes, five others were driven down out of control, and another was driven down out of control by gunfire. Twelve of our machines are missing.

The day report reads:

Fierce fighting took place yesterday evening for possession of the important ground captured by us earlier in the day east of Ypres. On six separate occasions the enemy advanced to the assault and on each occasion were beaten back by our rifle and artillery fire. We hold all our positions and in addition have gained further ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road.

We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentieres.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 11.—The Germans late yesterday and last night delivered six determined counterattacks against the important Westhoek Ridge position which the British captured yesterday, but in each case the enemy was hurled back. The last enemy attempt was being felled in this, the Teutons turned an intense artillery fire against the left part of the sector above Westhoek Village. The bombardment continued steadily throughout the night.

This morning found the British holding made at 10 o'clock last night, and, having all the newly acquired positions strongly. The British occupation of this high ground in the early morning yesterday was followed by a heavy bombardment from the German guns which lasted for hours. The enemy launched five successive lines of infantry in quick succession against the centre of the sector near Westhoek Village and also counterattacked on the left wing above Westhoek. As the assaulting troops swept forward toward the dominating position held by the British they were met by a withering machine gun and rifle fire, which they found it impossible to face, and they were forced to retire.

The German losses were undoubtedly severe, but further attempts to retake the ridge are expected.

Intense artillery duels were conducted along various parts of the British front during the night. In the coastal sector the Germans bombarded the British front lines strongly and gave every indication of an intention to attack, but no infantry action materialized.

French Progress Near St. Quentin.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—North of St. Quentin French troops last night made important progress in the region of Fayet, says the official statement given out today by the French War Department. The French ejected the Germans from a large part of the terrain which they had captured on the night of Aug. 9-10.

In Champagne the Germans launched several attacks over a front of nearly two miles in the region of Camillet, and at one point succeeded in penetrating the French advanced trenches. In an energetic counterattack, the statement says, the Frenchmen regained the lost ground with the exception of about fifty yards, which the Germans still occupy.

Germans Lose Trench on Aisne Front.

On the Aisne front the French carried out a brilliant attack south of Allies and recaptured an important trench which had been stormed by the Germans Rapidly several counterattacks, the French maintained their new positions. The text of the statement follows:

North of St. Quentin we realized appreciable progress in the region of Fayet and ejected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements which he had gained a foothold on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

South of Allies a brilliant attack carried out by us rendered us masters of an important trench which had been solidly taken by the enemy. Our troops resisted several counterattacks and maintained their new positions. We took ten prisoners.

In Champagne, after artillery preparation extending over a front of 1.8 miles, the Germans launched simultaneously several attacks in the region of Carnillet. East and west of this hill our fire stopped short the enemy assaulting waves, which suffered heavy losses.

North of Carnillet the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced line, but energetically returning to the offensive, we regained the lost terrain with the exception of fifty yards of ground, which is still occupied by the Germans.

In the region of the Casque one of our scouting groups entered the German lines and annihilated a detachment of enemy pioneers.

German aviators in the course of the night dropped bombs in the region of Nancy. There were no victims, and the damage was of little importance.

Heavy Gunfire in Belgium.

The artillery action in Belgium was very spirited today, but in other sections of the battle front held by the French only minor infantry encounters took place, according to the official statement issued tonight by the War Department.

Berlin Says the British Failed.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—British attacks on a front of nearly five miles between Frezenberg and Hollebeke, in Belgium, were unsuccessful, the German War Office announced today. After a bitter struggle the British were ejected near Westhoek by the German reserves.

Nineteen Entente airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down yesterday, most of them in Flanders.

French attacks on the German positions near Fayet, north of St. Quentin, and Cerny, west of Laon, in the course of the night, were only partly successful, says the official report.

On the Hochberg, in Champagne, the Germans wrested important trench sectors from the French and made prisoners.

The statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British attacks made yesterday morning were executed by several divisions on a front of over eight kilometers (about five miles) in width. Between Frezenberg and Hollebeke the enemy pressed forward, but, in spite of the large number of troops employed, no success was achieved. It is true that at the deep echelons of storming troops broke into our line, but through a rapid counterattack by reserves the enemy was ejected near Westhoek only after a long and bitter struggle.

Artillery duel increased on the coastal sectors, and from Merokem (northeast of Dixschoote) as far as Warneton, to greater intensity. This morning at times the artillery fire also was extremely strong, and increased in the coastal sectors. Nocturnal thrusts by the British near Nieuport failed, as also did attacks on both sides of the Boesinghe-Langemarck Railway line.

Admits Reverses Near St. Quentin.

North of St. Quentin the French several times attacked the trenches captured by us near Fayet, all of which, with the exception of a small part, were retained by us.

Front of the German Crown Prince—There were local infantry attacks on the Chemin des Dames near La Coyere Farm, which, however, led to no change in the situation. Near Cerny the enemy endeavored to penetrate our positions without any special artillery preparation. The rapid counterattack made by us the occupants of the trenches drove him back.

On the Hochberg, in Western Champagne, detachments of Hesse-Nassau troops wrested important sectors of a trench from the French. They were held against attempts made for their recapture. A large number of prisoners were taken here. Thrusts made by our reconnoitring detachments south of Corbeny, North of Rheims, and on the left bank of the Meuse were successful.

Nineteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down by us, mostly in aerial engagements which, particularly in Flanders, were very numerous. Sergeant Muller received his twentieth and twenty-first aerial victories.

GERMANY LAYS PLANS FOR ECONOMIC WAR

Conference of Central Powers at Vienna Designed to Cement Her Dominion.

TO BUILD BIG CARGO FLEET

Will Combat Expected Commercial Alliance Between America and Entente When Peace Returns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11.—Considerable importance is attached to the conference of representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey which began yesterday at Vienna for the preparation of an economic agreement. Germany has been protesting vigorously against what she calls the wicked machinations of the Entente for countering economic discriminations, such as were practiced in the past, but in the meantime, with her usual foresightedness, she has been preparing far-reaching protectionist plans. Germany's idea is to create a solid economic union with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, which would mean absolute German dominion over all the natural resources in those far-stretching regions, and free Germany for a State-aided attack on the world markets.

An enormous scheme for the reconstruction of the German mercantile fleet at a cost of many million marks dollars is sufficient indication that big ideals are contemplated. Doubtless, too, Germany is beginning to fear the competition of America's merchant fleet after the war.

The greatest stress has been laid on the reconstruction of the fleet. Large subsidies are to be granted, graduated according to the rapidity of the completion of the vessels after the war.

Undoubtedly the chief object of the economic conference at Vienna has been modified since America's entrance on the scene. Germany is most anxious to discover what, if any, economic agreements the Entente and America have made.

The Hamburg - to - Bagdad scheme, which is nearing completion, is an economic agreement with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, with Germany in chief command as economically the strongest. Another scheme is the solidarity of European interests, with the ultimate hope of including all Continental Europe against Great Britain and the United States.

Meanwhile the question of annexation is once more in the foreground, and the Pan-Germans are again on the warpath for an annexationist offensive and are fighting the majority peace resolutions. Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung today, openly asserts that Germany does not intend to abandon all idea of the partial annexation of Belgium. The Kölnische Volkszeitung considers that any unofficial expression of peace terms should be forbidden. Meanwhile the Het Volk raises the question whether the majority Socialists have abandoned all imperialistic aims.

It is evident that the Radical Tageblatt and the Socialist Vorwärts are suspicious of the Cabinet, so far as Belgium is concerned. It must be remembered that the majority resolutions against annexation never were definitely accepted by the Michaelis Cabinet.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung asserts that the military, not civilians, will finally settle the question of annexation and the like. Vorwärts objects to Michaelis being made a Colonel, as it indicates a strong military prestige still existing.

MUST KILL GERMAN CATTLE.

Fodder Shortage Compels Action Which Threatens Supply.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Representatives of the German farming interests and the war food bureau, at a meeting recently held in Berlin, decided that the shortage of fodder necessitated the drastic slaughtering of cattle this Summer and Autumn. The farmers reported that pasturage was poor, that hay and clover crops were scanty owing to drought, and that only small amounts of potatoes and grain were available for fodder above the requirements of human consumption.

To avoid the earlier mistake of wasting fodder and keeping the cattle barely alive through the Winter, the farmers were advised to market all except milch cows, indispensable draft cattle, which are now largely displacing horses, and such animals for which Winter fodder to keep them in good condition was available.

The measure was recognized as dangerous in respect to meat rations this Winter and in 1918 and to the future of the livestock industry and the supply of manure, but the hopes of the farmers, it was said, were set on an early peace.

DROVE BOYS TO THE ATTACK

German Officers Kept in the Rear in Chemin-des-Dames Defeat.

FRENCH BATTLEFRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 10, (delayed.)—Several furious efforts to oust the French from their observatories on the Chemin-des-Dames, in the Aisne region, were launched by the Germans at dawn today. They all proved abortive and resulted in the attackers suffering enormous losses, especially in the vicinity of Panthéon and Cheregny, where the enemy encountered the famous chasseurs.

A few German shock units succeeded momentarily obtaining a footing in a front French trench, but their temerity was soon cooled sorely, some of them got away again, those not killed being captured.

The assault on this portion of the position was of the most violent character, but the tenacity of the chasseurs was greater than the determination of the Germans, who were completely mowed down as wave succeeded wave. The French artillery worked with astonishing precision in putting a wall of fire in front of the advancing Germans.

Three battalions of the 203d Westphalian Regiment bore the brunt of the attack. They were supported by the 202d and 203d Regiments. Severe artillery preparation lasted eight hours.

At 4:15 A. M. German infantry, each company preceded by specially trained shock unit, advanced to assault with the object of regaining the trench, 1,500 yards in length, which the same division had lost on July 30. The men had been told they would not be relieved until the trench again was in German hands. Nearly all the German officers remained behind, the troops being led by Sergeants and sub-Lieutenants.

The first rush gave the Germans a slight success in partly occupying the objective, but a rapid counterattack thrust them back, and they left behind them heaps of bodies and seventy-three prisoners, without exception boys of 18 and 19.

GERMANY'S FRIENDS ATTACK PRESIDENT

Replies to Security League's Appeal for Loyalty in Secret Service Hands.

MANY ABUSE THIS COUNTRY

Most of Letters Unsigned, but Efforts Will Be Made to Investigate Writers' Activities.

The National Security League has turned over to the United States Secret Service a large number of anonymous letters received by it in reply to its suggestion to German-American organizations in the United States that they formally denounce the German Government and declare their belief that the war must end but one way. The replies to this suggestion from some German-Americans are close to sedition, abusing the President and the United States and praising the country with which this nation is at war. The proposal of the league has received no commendatiton from the German-Americans; from some it has brought dignified disapproval, but the majority of replies are of an abusive nature. It is a batch of these letters, mostly unsigned, that the league has turned over to the Government for investigation of the activities of their writers. Extracts from some of the large number of these seditious letters are:

Why ask the German people to revolt? Everybody admits that its form of government is superior to ours and has delivered the goods, and that is what counts. I believe that President Wilson is not fighting for humanity, for civilization, against barbarism, militarism, or autocracy, but for J. P. Morgan's money.

I believe that the American people are poisoned by the lying newspapers, which were paid by the Allies.

I believe that Woodrow Wilson is at present the greatest autocrat in the world; that the representatives at Washington are simply dummies, not represent our people by voting for war.

Our ideals of civilization are pretty punk when you look at them closely.

Any nation that can't breed one world copy it, even down to its food cards, must have a wonderful system of government, and I am one of its admirers.

I believe the German people are the most educated and intelligent on the earth, and that we, the Americans, cannot pass a glass of water to them.

Any nation that has developed a progressive, up-to-date nation, which has fought a game, brave fight against the greatest odds, and a lot of weak-kneed degenerates, whom we have licked, and I certainly know whom to side with, even if it does at present look like treason.

Last week the league sent out to German-American newspapers a "Confession of Faith," to which it asked them to subscribe. This condemned the objects of Germany and the Kaiser in the war and eulogized the objects of America. One of the replies received by the league was a paraphrase of this "confession," in which the names of the Kaiser and Wilson were interchanged. It was Germany and America. This made one sentence read: "I believe that the aims of Wilson in this war are sordid, selfish and opposed to the principles of human liberty." One truculent letter was from John A. Walz, President of the Massachusetts Division of the German-American Alliance, in which he argued that this country was wrong in going to war with Germany. With regard to the league's proposal that German-Americans denounce Germany's rôle in the war, his letter said:

"No power in the world will force me to indorse a statement which I know to be untrue. The present German Government is neither an autocracy nor barbarous. The Roman Catholic Church may demand a 'sacrificium intellectus' of its clergy, but no temporal power, least of all a body of irresponsible individuals, can force a man to sacrifice his intellect. I consider the resolutions of the Executive Committee of your organization to be an attempt as insidious as it is impudent, to undermine the foundations of American democracy and liberty, and to disrupt still further the unity of the American people."

Not all of the league's replies were so belligerent. Henry Matthais, who was written to as President of the Tacoma, Wash., branch of the German-American Alliance, wrote that he had resigned a year and a half ago and since then has "taken no interest in what they do." An interesting letter was received from C. E. Ingalls, publisher of the Corvallis, Ore., Gazette-Times. He says that one of the things most needed in this country today is attention to the books used in our public schools. He characterizes the school history used in Oregon as "a positive menace," because "it teaches pacifism, socialism, free trade, and single tax."

Encouraging responses to the league's "hurry-up" campaign, in which the editors of the country were asked to request their readers to urge Congress to speed up the war program, are being received from all parts of the country. In pursuance of its general educational campaign to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the meaning of the war, the league yesterday sent out a letter to a thousand of the most important men in the various States, urging their active co-operation in the educational campaign. The letter went to Governors of States, Mayors, Presidents of corporations and banks, and Presidents of universities. The letter reads in part:

"At the present time the country is in a very serious situation. The people, even our own members, do not grasp the peril of the war or the possibility of defeat through inability immediately to help in the fight. The unpreparedness of the country is appalling, and yet Congress is probably doing far better than any one could reasonably expect to remedy the neglect of successive Administrations in the past. There is one grave danger that we must look out for, and that is the efforts of the pacifists. The People's Council claims 1,300,000 members. We have a bare 100,000. The pacifists and the few half-wits in Congress are running amuck, embarrassing the President, and delaying the work on Administration bills, disorganizing the whole war and imperiling the lives of the brave who defend them from the results of their own stupidity.

"The situation is one where the league requires this kind of individual service, that all those who align themselves with its committees or branches shall be ready to do more work than has ever been done before, and it is for that reason that we are taking the liberty of writing you and asking what can be done in your community, what the men of your stamp are prepared to do in the way of calling meetings, and, above all, what suggestions you have to make in which the league can aid. We know our own shortcomings, and are acting without any pride of opinion, but feel most seriously on these matters, and trust we will have the benefit of your early expression. There is just as important work to be done at home as in the army, in forming a concrete public opinion in support of the war, and we need your aid in doing it now."

BOMBED GERMAN AIRDROMES

British Naval Aviators Active Back of the Belgian Front.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—British naval airplanes on Thursday night dropped several tons of bombs on the German airdrome in the Belgian town of Ghistelles, on the Zuidwege railway sidings, and on the Thourout railway junction, the British Admiralty announced today.

On Friday afternoon British airmen dropped bombs on the German airdrome at Sparappelboek.

Following is the text of the statement:

Several tons of bombs were dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service Thursday night on the Ghistelles airdrome, on the Zuidwege railway sidings, and on the Thourout railway junction. Dense clouds of smoke were caused at Zuidwege. The railway junction at Thourout also was attacked by gunfire from the air.

On Friday afternoon a further bombing raid was carried out on the airdrome at Sparappelbeok. All our machines returned safely.

Stops German Payments to Us.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The Bundesrat has passed a measure prohibiting Germans from making payments to citizens or residents of the United States.

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HENDERSON QUITS BRITISH CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

they greatly regret that you can no longer be directly and officially associated with them in that enterprise.

"Taken Completely by Surprise."

There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the issues involved in this regrettable conclusion. They indicate that your colleagues have been taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labor Conference yesterday afternoon. You know that the circumstances unanimously opposed to the Stockholm Conference, and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect. Some days ago and after my suggestion, however, had there been consultations, it was decided to defer any such announcement until after the meeting yesterday.

I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting enemy representatives at Stockholm. What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has affected materially the position in reference to that question. You admitted to me that the situation had changed completely, and within the last fortnight, and that whatever ground you might have thought there was for delegates from allied countries in attending such a meeting a fortnight ago, events in the last few days had shown you the unwisdom of such a course.

That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of your Labor colleagues in the Ministry. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon stating that you "ought to inform me, after most careful consideration, that you have come to the conclusion that you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia," and that your colleagues should carefully read the speech which you ought to have delivered the Cabinet on before you entered the conference.

Reproached for Dissimulation.

When you spoke of that conference you were not merely a member of the Labor Party, but a member of the Cabinet, responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the conference of the views of your colleagues, and the delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

The second point is this. Yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that "although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm conference, they regarded it as their concern, and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government;" and further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words:

"I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression hitherto has prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm conference, and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favor of the Labor and Socialist Parties of Great Britain participating in the conference."

Immediately on the receipt of this intimation I sent it over to you with the request that you communicate it to the conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made a very casual reference to "some modification" in the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and by the communication to them of official information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government toward the Stockholm conference was very different from what had been supposed.

In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which necessarily must have affected their judgment.

I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the press.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Henderson Issues a Statement.

Mr. Henderson this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"In connection with the Labor Party conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the press of today containing reflections upon Mr. Henderson without being supported by evidence. He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of public recrimination or controversy. He only desires to request the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts.

"If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture it will be made in the proper place, namely, the House of Commons. And even then his course will be influenced in so far as it will affect the nations interested in the successful prosecution of the war.

"The above also applies to a communication which Mr. Henderson has received from the Prime Minister with an intimation that it is being sent to the press."

Government's Statement of the Case.

An unsigned communication issued through the Press Association this afternoon, which is probably that referred to by Mr. Henderson, says:

"In the view of all of Mr. Henderson's colleagues, notably his Labor colleagues in the Ministry, there could be no other outcome than his resignation. It had become impossible for him and them to sit at the same table, so wide is the divergence between them and so astounding his attitude in the view of his colleagues.

"The history of the matter from the point of view of the Government is as follows:

"Directly after the furore aroused by Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris in company with Mr. MacDonald, the British Government wished to state emphatically its attitude toward the Stockholm conference and to put its foot down. But the French Government was keenly anxious that no drastic step should be taken, and preferred to let matters take their course, convinced that the Labor and Socialist Parties would arrive at the desired goal of their own volition, after realizing how greatly events in Russia had changed the complexion of the situation.

"Mr. Henderson knew all the facts. He was aware of the British Government's attitude and had tacitly, if not in exact terms, associated himself with that attitude and with the views of his colleagues at the Sunday meetings at which he was present. He appeared to them to fully appreciate the significance of the change in Russia. The new Government there had almost entirely reversed the views of the former Government on this question and was by no means keen on the Stockholm conference. Premier Kerensky's telegram, upon which Mr. Henderson bases his denial of bad faith, was sent to the Premier, but was also communicated to Mr. Henderson and was known to him the night before he addressed the labor delegates. One salient phrase in that telegram was that the Russian delegated to Stockholm would in no sense represent the views of the Russian Government or pledge it in any way.

Importance of Kerensky's Message.

"Mr. Henderson's attitude, as his colleagues understood it, was that this communication made an enormous difference in the impression he left upon them was that he would endeavor to direct the views of the delegates in the same direction as the views of his colleagues. If the Government had had any shadow of doubt that Mr. Henderson intended to inform the delegates what its view was, or if the Cabinet had doubted for a moment his intention to communicate Premier Kerensky's message, they would have taken other means to see that the delegates were not left in ignorance of the true position.

"The Ministerial colleagues of Mr. Henderson take the view that the delegates regarded him as the mouthpiece of the Government and supported him under the mistaken belief that they were backing up the Government. Mr. Henderson reversed the vote his colleagues expected of him, and, being regarded as having a mission to curse the idea of the Stockholm conference, altogether blessed it.

"With such a divergence it is easy to understand that Mr. Henderson's continued presence in the Ministry was unthinkable, and his colleagues see in his resignation his own clear recognition of that fact. They are astounded at what has happened, even making allowances for all the worry and anxiety in which the difficult situation involved him."

Labor Men Join in Censure.

W. A. Appleton, General Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, issued a statement today criticising Mr. Henderson's attitude.

"By insisting upon attendance at the Stockholm conference," says the statement, "Mr. Henderson destroyed the unity of the allied democracy, jeopardized the unity of the British movement, and affronted the colonial and American Labor movements. He has given his enemies the chance for which they have always seeking during the three years of the war, and has placed the Government of which he is a member in a very equivocal position. One wonders why."

A large number of workmen in the Bristol Channel shipyards issued a manifesto today declaring that their unions acted without their knowledge in deciding on representation at Stockholm.

Havelock Wilson, President of the National Seamen's Union, in a statement given out today says that he is satisfied with the conference and that he is going to organize a counter-movement.

"The Sailors' and Firemen's Union," he says, "are fully determined to stick to their guns and refuse to carry the peace delegates abroad."

Demands a Labor Referendum.

Mr. Wilson sent the following cable dispatch to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor:

"We are acting with Appleton and other reliable trades unionists. The voting of the branches of the unions taken by us records the fact that 1,500,000 trade unionists are in favor of the Seamen's and Firemen's action. We are convening a furthr conference of trade unionists to demand a referendum prior to sending delegates to Stockholm to meet enemy delegates."

Mr. Wilson handed a statement earlier today, saying that the committee of the Seamen's and Firmen's Union would take the responsibility of convening a conference on Aug. 20.

"We are going to invite to the conference," said the statement, "the executives of all the trades unions and branches of all trades unions who voted in favor of our union's action in refusing to carry delegates to Petrograd. We already have got 1,500,000 votes. The object of the conference will be to demand that before any delegates are sent to a neutral country to meet enemy delegates a referendum be taken of the trades unionists of Great Britain."

Yesterday's decision of the British labor conference to send delegates to a consultative conference of the International Socialist organization at Stockholm brought out big headlines in today's evening newspapers, which allude caustically to the speech of James Ramsay Macdonald, in which he referred to "our German friends."

It is asserted that Mr. Henderson did not represent fully and accurately the view now entertained in official Russian circles regarding the international conference at Stockholm. The Evening Standard says that Premier Kerensky sent his views to London yesterday for the information of the British Government.

"The Russian Premier made it clear," the newspaper says, "that, while Russian delegates would not be prevented from attending the Stockholm conference, the decisions of that body would in no way bind the Russian Government."

Storm Brewing for Weeks.

Arthur Henderson entered the British War Council without portfolio in December, 1916, when Premier Lloyd George formed a Ministry in succession to that headed by Herbert Asquith. Up to the time of his appointment to represent labor in the deliberations of the War Council he had been Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Henderson has been the centre of a political storm that has been brewing in England for several weeks. Last June, as a member of the British Mission to Russia, he went to Petrograd and, after conferring with the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, returned to London and advised the British labor conference, representing a minion and a half workmen, to send delegates to the International Socialist conference at Stockholm. The labor conference by more than three to one voted in accordance with Henderson's advice, thereby reversing the policy to which the Labor Party had committed itself at an earlier convention.

Considerable feeling was aroused in England last month when Mr. Henderson went on a mission to Paris with the pacifist, James Ramsay Macdonald, and George J. Wardle, acting Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and a number of Russian delegates. The purpose of the journey was to confer with the French Socialists regarding the proposed conference of allied Socialists in London and the subsequent international conference at Stockholm. His action aroused great irritation among the members of the British Parliament, this was increased when A. Bonar Law, speaking for the Government, admitted that the trip to Paris had been made without the knowledge of the Ministry.

After hearing Mr. Henderson's explanation of his mission, which strongly emphasized his views that the proposed conference at Stockholm should be merely consultative and not in any way binding, and Premier Lloyd George's defense of Mr. Henderson's action, press critics of the labor leader still remained dissatisfied, and rumors that he would be forced out of the Cabinet were widely current.

Mr. Henderson started life as a moulder, and has been a Member of Parliament since 1903. He has held several official positions in connection with the trade union societies, and was Charman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in 1908-1910, and in 1914. He was President of the Board of Education in 1915-1916, and Paymaster General and labor adviser to the British Government from October to December, 1916.

Mr. Henderson's eldest son, Captain D. Henderson, was killed in action Sept. 15, 1916.

NO PASSPORTS FOR STOCKHOLM

Lansing Says No Americans Will Get Authorization to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced definitely today, confirming previous intimations, that the Government would refuse to grant passports to American delegates to the Stockholm Peace Conference of Socialists.

A dispatch received by a diplomatic establishment here from Milan says:

"Italian official circles think it is regretted that the British delegate to the Stockholm conference, if permitted to go, will present a resolution to the effect that Europe must be reconstructed on the basis of nationality and language.

"The British resolution will also insist on the necessity for the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, and the proclamation of the independence of Poland, in addition to the demand that Alsace-Lorraine be given back to France, and Italy Irredenta to Italy.

"The paragraph concerning Italy asks that the delegates express their warmest sympathy toward the Italian population which for so many years has suffered under the yoke of the Hapsburgs, and recognizes the legitimate interests of Italy in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas.

"The resolution suggests a cordial agreement between all the parties concerned in the Balkan and Adriatic question with due consideration for their reciprocal interests."

MAY WEAKEN LLOYD GEORGE.

Portents for His Government Seen in Henderson's Resignation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Coming, as it does, right on the heels of the remarkable tribute by the British Labor Party to Henderson's political leadership, his resignation, and particularly the manner in which it has been brought about, is portentous.

Friday's vote not only showed the confidence of British labor in the insight and sagacity of its representative in the War Cabinet, it also carried the corollary of a certain distrust of other members of the Government. The vote was in no sense a pacifist vote. As all the speeches delivered throughout the proceedings, together with the draft memorandum on war issues circulated among the delegates, showed, British labor entertains no illusions on the subject of a "German peace," which would debar from making the world safe for democracy.

The British workingman throughout all this conflict has been, singularly free from war fever. He volunteered in the beginning because of his realization that there was grim business in hand which had to be carried through unless he was to see all he prized cast into the melting pot. The workingmen sacrificed, as a class, as much as, if not more than, any section of the community. Their vote in favor of Henderson's Stockholm policy was, as The Manchester Guardian puts it, based on a desire to see the British case put strongly before the Russians, who, in the mass, believe this war a capitalists' war.

British Labor thought it would be possible for its leaders to convince Russians, first, that capitalists and financiers had nothing to do with the making of this war; secondly, that this country did not enter it and is not waging it for territory, but to defend its security and that of its allies, and, thirdly, that the mass of the people is looking forward to such a peace as may lay the foundation of a league of free nations.

There was also the hope of instilling some doubt into the minds of German Socialists. Scheidemann was so much influenced by what he saw and heard at Stockholm that he went home and said that his country must have peace and self-government for its salvation. It was thought that Scheidemann might come to learn, if he once had the British case put before him in its full force, that to get peace he must go a step further than the Reichstag resolution.

He might learn too, and be able to tell his countrymen that the feelings of the British toward a revolutionary Germany would be very different from their feelings toward a Germany incarnate in the Kaiser. It was believed that the Stockholm conference would hasten a political awakening in Germany, which is desirable, if not for the ending of the war, at least for the permanence of peace.

The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle and other Liberal papers took much the same line, and, though it was generally believed that the conference would probably not be held, it was thought that, at any rate, British labor had shown its good will and made it impossible to say it was afraid of the democratic test which the Russians, or considerable sections of them, desired. In other respects, also, it was believed that the air had been cleared of many misconceptions by the character of Friday's vote and the conference among these being the idea that the British laboring world was either wearying in the prosecution of a just war or seeking to prolong a war of conquest.

Both The Observer and The Sunday Times take the view that Henderson was led astray by Ramsay Macdonald, who persuaded him that he could secure "a personal triumph" by advocating a line of policy which from his own knowledge of the facts of the situation could lead to nothing.

This is rating Henderson's intelligence at a low level and omitting from consideration the patriotic motives to which Lloyd George paid a remarkable tribute in his speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 1, when he said: "If we begin to dissolve, to break, to separate, to fling one valuable colleague after another into the arms of those who are fighting for pacifist ends, then I really despair of winning."

The Sunday Times says Henderson's action bears out the idea of a fellow labor leader that he is a victim of megalomania, and The Observer declares that he has "done the worst day's work wrought by any Englishman since the war began."

In several quarters it is suggested that the Government will, if the crisis presents unexpected developments, appeal to the country by a general election. There was similar talk of going to the country over the Corn Production bill when there arose a great deal of possibility of the Government being defeated.

But where the chief importance of Friday's meeting lay was not in its international but in its national aspects. According to some observers, Aug. 10 was a red letter day in the history of the change—not to say revolution—which the war is bringing about in England. One prophecy ventured is this:

For the future the peoples of the earth will endeavor to give effect to President Wilson's dictum that the world must be safe for democracy. Our democracy had not a scrap of political power after Waterloo. The Germans had not, nor have yet. Russia never had until now. Many comparisons have been drawn between Balfour's reluctance to formulate the war aims of the Allies and the drafting by the Executive Committee of the Labor Party of its memorandum of war aims. This, of course, recognized that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has responsibilities by which the Executive Committee of the Labor Party is unhampered; but not the least noteworthy development of the war is the growth of a demand for more democratic methods of foreign policy. Ambassador Gerard's revelations have created a strong feeling in favor of the nation being taken more into the confidence of "the Panjandrums of the Foreign Office," as one of the Northcliffe papers describes the officials of Downing Street.

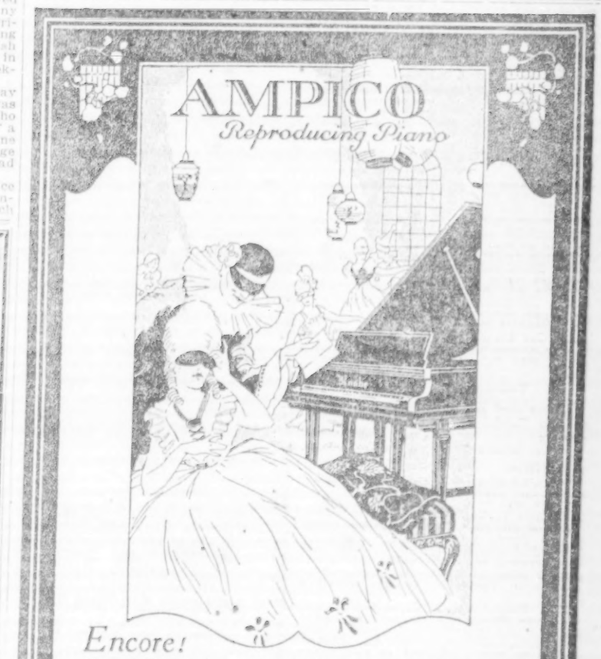
The resolutions of the Labor Executive Committee went into considerable detail into post-war economic questions, the expected shortage of raw materials, the risks of famine, the dangers of unemployment, and particularly the threats of tariff wars. The extremely thorough way in which these were handled suggests to The Daily Chronicle that Labor will insist on having as it deserves to have, a voice in the economic after the war settlement—a voice which it never had before at the conclusion of the great wars of history.

PACIFISTS CHEER MACDONALD.

Big Glasgow Meeting Condemns the Government's Policy.

GLASGOW, Aug. 11.—Pacifists of this city held a large open air demonstration today to protest against the authorities' ban on the conference convened by the so-called Workers' and Soldiers' Council, which is an offshoot of the pacifists' Independent Labor party. James Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament, was received with cheers and the waving of red flags when he arose to address the meeting. He said:

"We are called enemies of the soldiers, but in reality we are their greatest friends. Our enemies have tried to bamboozle the labor movement and to prevent the war delegates from going to Stockholm. They have their answer yesterday, and that answer stood not for a peace at any price, but a peace at a democratic price that would settle the problems of Europe forever and never call upon women again to give up their children to death."



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BOER PARTY OPENLY PREACHES SEDITION

"South Africa a Republic," the Slogan Used by Nationalists in Election Campaign.

GRAVE ANXIETY IN UNION

Premier Botha Warns That Movement Heads for Civil War, with Disaster, Blood, and Tears.

Staff Correspondence of The New York Times.

CAPE TOWN, June 20.—A secession movement among the irreconcilable Boer element, represented by the Nationalist Party, headed by General Hertzog, is occasioning grave anxiety throughout the Union. It has impelled Premier Louis Botha to issue a warning that it is leading straight to civil war, with disaster, blood, and tears, and John Xavier Merriman, former Premier and Treasurer of Cape Colony, to introduce in the House of Assembly yesterday a strong denunciatory resolution, which was adopted.

The coming Provincial Council elections have been made the occasion by the Nationalist Party, whose attitude since the war started has been one of pro-Germanism and hostility to the interests of the Union and the Empire, for coming out openly with an intensive republican propaganda, and President Wilson's message to Russia has been interpreted by the party organs to serve their own ends.

Ons Vaderland, the official organ of the Nationalists in the Transvaal, publishes a manifesto denouncing the Botha Government for "having allowed itself to be induced by England to take away the colonies of a nation with which we are friends," it goes on to assail the Constitution of the Union and proclaims that "the only remedy is to endeavor to obtain as independent republic." The Ons Vaderland recognizes that the Nationalists being in a minority cannot win their independence by force of arms, but it appeals to all Afrikanders to cast their votes for the Nationalist Party candidates wherever they may be, and so to strive that in time the Union Parliament will be so constituted that it will be able to say to England:

"Look here, we do not wish to be bad friends with you—we shall treat you in the same way as we shall treat other foreign nations—and this will apply also in so far as your merchandise is concerned—we shall give due protection to your subjects here, but we will have nothing to do with your European troubles and political questions, and, therefore, through the mouth of our Parliament, we declare ourselves an independent (onafhanlelike) republic."

Plan Appeal to Peace Conference.

De Burger in an article headed "The Day Breaks and the Shadows Fly" argues that the principles laid down by President Wilson, which it asserts are identical with those put forward by Russia, will also apply to the relations between England and South Africa, and that by resolution of the Peace Conference South Africa will obtain the right to submit to the vote of the people the question of the maintenance of the British connection.

Orators of the separatist propaganda have been campaigning through the Transvaal and Orange sections urging that the politicians of South Africa must give a strong lead in the direction of independence.

Tielman Roos, a Parliamentary leader of the party, addressing the Orange Club right here in Cape Town, lamented that South Africa was "dragged into England," and declared that the time for dry-for-the-sake-of-dry was past. He continued: "The doctrine that Great Britain is our sole protection is nonsense. With our independence we shall not need the protection of the fleet because we should enjoy the protection of all nations."

Roos and Poutsma, in a manifesto which they declared was issued in the name of the Central Congress of the Transvaal, proposed that the war should go to the Peace Congress with a petition asking for the different States to give the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the rest of South Africa back to the Afrikanders as a republic.

In the Union Parliament the other day twenty-one Nationalists led by Hertzog bitterly opposed the war Special Pensions bill on the plea that the war was not South African war, that the Union had been dragged into it; that if men chose to go and fight for another country that was their concern, and that the payment of pensions to dependents of such men would be an obligation of the Imperial Government. "These men," said Mr. Vorster, "have shown their patriotism to England. Why, then, should South Africa desire England of the present day paying them?"

The Nationalist members have declared their intention of "carrying the fiery cross from the corp to dorp," as soon as Parliament rises.

Premier Botha, who also is leader of the South African Party, is combating the outbreak of sedition with all his influence and power. In a statement issued to the members of the party in the Transvaal, he says:

Members of the South African Party must not allow themselves to be misled at the Provincial Council elections by the false and misleading propaganda for independence. In the first place, this question is clearly not of a character belonging to the sphere of the Provincial Councils. The proposal is now being made merely to snatch votes by an appeal to sentiment, and not to the sound common sense of the people.

The proposal is wholly impracticable, and is moreover very dangerous, for in these circumstances of war it can only lead to bitterness, division, and race hatred. Yes, even to civil war.

There is in South Africa a strong English population, whose motherland is now engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and it is therefore not surprising that they regard this movement as treasonable and disloyal. It is unworthy and ignoble to make such an attempt at this emergency, and the dishonor is all the greater as the proposal is only intended for the snatching of votes for a particular party.

My warning is intended very earnestly, for I can see in this movement nothing else than evil for South Africa, and disastrous consequences for the Afrikander people. These are precisely the consequences which the South African Party had always striven to avoid, and to promote peace, co-operation, and political unity between the two white races.

Above all I appeal to the fathers and pioneers of our land to follow the safe way, the way of honor along which a great future awaits their people.

Mr. Merriman's Resolution.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Merriman in the House read as follows:

"That the House, viewing with alarm the several manifestations of a republican propaganda now being carried on in the country, desires to record its opinion that such manifestations, whether by speech, writings or other methods, are directly at variance with the Constitution of this country as laid down and agreed to in the South Africa can act. They are opposed to the best interests of the people, and if persisted in, must inevitably lead to fatal disunion and to the ultimate ruin of the European race in South Africa. This House, therefore, calls on all those who are loyal to the Constitution to express their strongest disapproval of the dangerous efforts of those who seek to subvert the principles upon which that Constitution is based."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Merriman said:

"I have seen with deepest regret the gulf growing and widening and getting deeper between the two different sections of the European race. Holding as I do that unless we have union in the real sense of the word, the future of the European race in this country is doomed, I have felt grief and pain. I have worked during the whole of my life with the Dutch-speaking population. I have received the greatest kindness from them. I know their good points, and I have never hesitated to say what I thought were their foolish points, and I have never found them resent the truth. And when I see that these people are being divided from those who are anxious to work with them, I say that the people who are doing that work are doing the devil's work, and it is one of the most dangerous and worst things which can possibly be done in this country.

"I would like to say what gratitude—and I think I may speak for all those people who have seen the true interests of the country and who have, despite all inducement to take up a racial line, adhered to the Constitution of the country—people who have said that when they signed the pact at Vereenigen they meant what they signed, and when they went under the Constitution of the South Africa act they intended to adhere to that constitution. We recognize what sacrifices they have made and how nobly they have done their duty.

"For a time the movement of disaffection was distressing, painful, and in some respects ludicrous rather than dangerous. You may start these things in a perfectly harmless sort of way, but the feeling grows until those who started it cannot control it, until they are dragged along with it and obliged to do what I believe many of them thoroughly dislike and put their faith to shame. Constitution movement, which an anti-Constitution movement, which they see is leading to ruin, but are unable to shake themselves free from it.

"The doctrines that are being preached are mischievous doctrines, fraught with infinite misery to the people, and, if persisted in, they are likely to drag this country into an abyss of ruin and disaster."

Lieut. Col. Creswell asked whether members who said that South Africa should have no part in the war contemplated the future of the country if Germany won it and thus was enabled to establish that tremendous African empire she had planned, stretching from Cape to Cairo, through Central German Southwest through Central Africa to East Africa. A mighty army would be raised from the black population, in accordance with Berlin's plans, and then what would be the position of the Union of South Africa? It would be absolutely at the mercy of the power to the north, and its independence would last just as long as Germany permitted, and not a day longer. "As it is," he concluded, "we are safe and enjoy every independence a nation could have."

Nationalists Belittle Warnings.

Nationalists members addressed the House, seeking to convey the impression that the whole matter was academic, and that, anyhow, people had a perfect right to express their views as to what the future of the country should be, and one of them, De Waal, moved the following amendment to the Merriman resolution:

"This House strongly condemns the repeated attempts made by certain politicians to create the impression that the natural trend of the citizens of the union is disloyal or unjust. It regards such attempts as disturbing the feelings of friendship and co-operation between the two white races. This House further regards such action as being in direct conflict with the freedom of speech, which is one of the underlying principles of our Constitution, and also as being in direct conflict with the expressed desire of the Allies that all people shall have the liberty of deciding their own future, with which this House expresses itself to be in entire accordance."

General Botha, the Premier, replied that no matter what De Waal and his friends might say, it would not prevent him from doing his duty to the people. He denounced the amendment as an ignoble attempt to avoid the issue and create false impressions.

"Why this sudden propaganda?" he demanded. "Never since the Constitution was granted has the British government interfered with South Africa. If you try to force a republic on the people it will lead to the bitterest war of brother against brother and end in a welter of blood. When the war broke out there were a number of persons who had said at once: 'England's difficulty is our chance.' You know what happened—a rebellion—as the result of which large numbers of our people are today in their graves. For my part, I am going to be true to my oath under the Treaty of Vereeniging. It is mischievous to create the impression that South Africa can get independence by asking for it. No one has a monopoly of Afrikanderism. The British section constitutes half the population. In union of the two these lies the happy and prosperous future of South Africa. They must stand and work together."

On the De Waal amendment being put to the vote, only the twenty-one Nationalists voted for it. The Merriman resolution was then adopted by the same majority—72 to 21.

WAR PUTS AN END TO PIRATE WANT 'AD'

"Men and Adventures" Column Discontinued—European Attraction Too Great.

EXCITEMENT THERE FOR ALL

Magazine Decides There Is No Need Now to Advertise Chance to Shoot.

There was recently closed in this city what has been called the world's last clearing house for pirates and employment agency for buccaneers. It really wasn't just that; it was only a magazine department which offered a chance to get together to men who were looking for strange and exotic adventures, organized before the war brought adventure within reach of everybody. And though nearly all of the adventurers who made use of its columns to get acquainted and to organize for adventures were looking for trouble of the legitimate sort, it was just because an occasional undesirable did wander in and make use of the opportunity to promote an act of misbehavior that the department was discontinued.

Here are three notices picked at random from the column which used to appear every month in this publication:

Wanted—Fifteen or twenty men to join me on the greatest adventure in the world. Must be gentlemen, experienced adventurers, dead shots, and no boozers. Don't want anybody who leaves a girl behind him. I will furnish a steamer and transportation from San Francisco; arms and outfit to be provided by each man. Address No. 430, care of this magazine.

I want the following men for a South Sea exploit: a gold miner, experienced in placer mining and assaying; a gasoline engineer; a mess boy, not under 15; a private secretary who can keep a record of the trip for publication; preferably one who can operate a moving-picture camera. All must be good shots, and afraid of nothing, and able to pay their own expenses. Will give them each 15 per cent. of gross earnings. This is sure to be a profitable venture. Address J. C. H., care of this magazine.

Strong and intellectual men—no boozers—who can keep their mouths shut, are wanted to help me dig up buried treasures under the altar of an old Inca temple. If a fool or a detective should babble, there are unscrupulous parties who would not hesitate to charter a steamer, follow us, and sink our vessel with all on board as soon as they got an inkling of our destination.

The magazine which printed this list of inquiries for violence and difficulty was invented to satisfy the thirst for reading about adventures which afflicts nearly everybody, particularly the respectable citizen whose life is dominated by the delicatessen store or the subway express, but who still has itching memories of the day when he wanted to go West and kill Indians, or hoist the skull and crossbones and sail the Spanish Main. And it was presently discovered that even in the year 1911, or thereabouts, there were still thousands of adventurers wandering about in the world and its out of the way places, trying, despite the inroads of civilization, to follow the footsteps of Rajah Brooke or William Walker, or in some milder manner indulging the demands of a nature that could not be satisfied with the tame offerings of the world before the war.

To satisfy the soul demands of these wanderers for a chance to talk things over there was established an editorial department called the Camp Fire; another column of notices (unpaid) for the furtherance of adventurous exploits, and a column called "Lost Trails," which tried to enable adventurous and wayfaring men to keep in touch with their peripatetic pals and to help the old folks at home find out where the wandering boy was this month.

The department just closed was originally called "Wanted: Men and Adventures," a title later changed to "Men Wanted." It was conducted in the interests of adventurers who had schemes on hand too large for one man to handle, and as a precautionary measure every advertisement was carefully combed to make sure that its author contemplated no violations of law or attacks on the liberties of a friendly State. Advertisements asking for considerable investments of money were also refused; but despite this a recent editorial announcement said that in a few instances only—a few out of hundreds—had a use of the column been made which was not contemplated by its editors, and that the service would henceforth be suspended.

Within the limitations suggested above almost anybody who wanted to get together a body of men-at-arms to aid in some bold design could advertise for them. Many advertisements were careful to state that the men wanted must be "perfect gentlemen, but handy with a six-gun." "One who does not booze, fool with cards or hang around women" was a frequent specification.

Large rewards were offered in most of these advertisements, (there was a considerable percentage of quests for buried treasure,) but many appealed only to the spirit of adventure. Here are a few more specimens of the calls for men:

Man wanted to hunt birds of paradise in Borneo.

Moving picture operator and wireless expert for a trip to Ghasa.

Good men on a trail, not afraid of wolves, cold nights, hunger, or mosquitoes, to go on a long hunt for possible surviving mastodons in Canada.

Men to help dig up a deposit of bones of prehistoric animals in Northern Indiana, with the object of selling them to museums.

I want to get in touch with a gentleman, he must be a good fellow.

I am a Vassar graduate going on an exploring trip up the Mackenzie. Want several healthy, cultured ladies, willing to be tired or fired on display of discontent. No objection to suffragettes if young, healthy, strong, and not militant.

Fifty per cent. offered me by Colonel G. of Rio de Janeiro if I will get some brave men to work his diamond mines. So far the Indians have killed every one he sent.

In the early days of the Wanted Department, when its caption was "Men and Adventures," a place was provided for youths of adventurous tendencies who were looking for trouble and didn't know where to find it. They responded in such numbers that this branch of the service had to be abolished after a few months, but it lasted long enough to prove that those who long for adventure are not all small boys anxious to emulate Diamond Dick. There was a good deal of that, much of it doubtless from young men now holding honorable positions in Sunday school; but there were a good many pleas for a chance for adventure from men who in the old days would certainly have fought under Drake or Morgan or Walker—men who now have for the most part gone to the war.

All these venturesome persons told their qualifications in their advertisements; and take it from them, they were bad. But after the first few months the reiteration of the bald statement, "Am afraid of nothing," produced a reaction, and adventure seekers began to explain that they were "afraid of nothing in reason;" or, "Am not a desperado, but will stand up with the rest of them when trouble comes."

Much amazement was caused by the letter of a piratical person who wrote: "I am a member of one of the leading families of Kentucky and never tasted liquor in my life." Another described himself thus: "American born, an abyssimal (sic) brute like Jack London writes about." Want a pal whose temperament will permit enjoyment of elemental existence; one who is strong in primitive instincts and elemental passions." A number of letters in reply to this passed through the office, so it appeared that plenty of men with hirsute souls felt moved to go out and take a look at elemental existence.

It required constant editorial vigilance to curb undesirables both in this department and in that of "Lost Trails." Cecil, who went to Nome in 1900 and is now asked to come home and inherit uncle's fortune, or for El Paso Red, who helped the inquirer stand off a crowd of thugs in Shanghai in 1908 and has since been lost sight of, were intermingled with such notices as "Stanley would like to hear from Hazel of the Atlantic City Boardwalk if she still remembers last Labor Day." Stanley and his kind were thrown out along with the adventurers whose quests required heavy preliminary investments and those who appeared to be promoting bank robberies or revolutions; but eventually the magazine decided to give up the "Men Wanted" department altogether. "Of late years the world has become too much preoccupied to give much chance for individual adventure, anyway; and with patrols combing the Seven Seas, every man's movements under surveillance and his remarks under censorship, and military interference likely with anything that cannot be immediately and satisfactorily explained, the field for amateur buccaneers has suffered a considerable constriction.

DEFENDS WAR TAXATION.

Simmons Appeals for Support of Bill on Patriotic Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, occupied most of the Senate time today in completing his explanation of changes made in the House War Tax bill. The debate will be resumed on Monday, at which time Senator La Follette expects to introduce a minority report.

"I believe this is a righteous war made necessary by every consideration of national honor and safety," Senator Simmons said in speaking of the bill's heavy tax levies. "I know that money is as essential to its successful prosecution as armies and navies, and I believe that everyone should pay for its support according to his ability."

The Senator added that attempts to evade paying the war taxes would be made only by the few persons "to whom war means nothing more than a golden opportunity to profiteer on necessities."

Of the liquor section Senator Simmons said the Committee accepted practically all the House rates imposed on intoxicating beverages, and that changes made were due to the passage of the Food Control bill and the necessity for raising a larger amount of money through taxation.

"Undoubtedly the prohibition of the manufacture of spirits for beverage purposes," he said, "and the commandeering powers of the President will give to the owners of the stock of spirits now in bond and in stock a practical monopoly of the market and prices will be greatly increased."

The higher tax on beer and wines, he said, was deemed necessary because there would be an enlarged market for them.

FOOD SHORTAGE INCREASES.

Conditions in Central Empires Reported to be Extremely Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An official cablegram received in Washington today from a neutral country contiguous to Germany says:

"Information from Germany and Austria-Hungary, especially matter appearing in the Austro-German press, shows that the economic situation of the Central Empires is becoming more and more critical. It is a known fact that the Austro-German newspapers for a considerable length of time have attempted, some voluntarily and others by compulsion, to conceal the real situation. They have suppressed all information which even hinted at the true economic conditions.

"At the present time, however, because the situation has become very critical, there are beginning to appear in both the Austro-Hungarian and the German newspapers news notes which indicate the extent of the economic embarrassment of both countries. Vegetables, and especially potatoes, the papers assert, are extremely scarce.

"The Hungarian paper, Narodnilisty, states that the directors of the Austro-Hungarian prisons are in a great quandary on account of not being able to obtain food for their prisoners. The papers frankly express their disapproval of the manner in which food is distributed, and also their regret that the prisoners are being permitted to die of starvation in constantly increasing numbers.

"A severe drought has destroyed the entire hay crop of Moravia and Slovenia, the cattle suffering terribly thereby."

A diplomatic dispatch from Berne today states that conditions in Trieste are intolerable.

"The city," says the cablegram, "resembles a city of the dead." There is absolutely no commercial life, the greatest privation prevails, and disease, attributed to a lack of foodstuffs, is prevalent. Practically all means of access to the city appear to have been closed.

BloomingdaleS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

SALES COMMENCE TOMORROW MORNING

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
Monday

Women's Coats

The Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

Absolutely None Sent on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

Coats and Capes
Of Cloth or Silk Fabrics
For all occasions, also models suitable for early Fall wear, in smart styles and colors, majority silk lined.
15.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $59.50

High-Class Coats
Also Capes and Wraps
In the most wanted silk or cloth fabrics, for evening, dress, motor or travel wear, suitable for early Fall wear.
25.00
Heretofore $45.00 to $98.50

COAL PROFITEERS OFFICIALLY WARNED

Continued from Page 1.

orders for their normal tonnage at the time they customarily buy, and should not demand the immediate delivery of coal that they will not need until well into Winter.

"The general demand of consumers for a year's supply of domestic coal in the Spring and Summer has created a situation all over the country which can be relieved only by the retailers delivering the coal as it is produced. This need cause consumers no uneasiness. It has always been the way in which their needs have been supplied in the past, and present indications are that the supply of anthracite coal produced for the coal year—April, 1917, to April, 1918—will be at least 25 per cent. larger than for the preceding year."

BREADSTUFF CONTROL TO BEGIN THIS WEEK

Flour and Wheat First to be Taken Up—Meat and Dairy Products Next.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Measures to control the sale and price of wheat and flour under the food control law will be announced next week by the Food Administration. Breadstuffs, it was said today, will be the first food over which the Government will exercise supervision. Meat and dairy products will come next.

Regulation of food products will be taken up by commodities. As fast as plans are made the Food Administration will make known its program concerning each. The present intention is to improve economic conditions through co-operation of industries concerned, and no attempt will be made to enforce drastic provisions of the law unless this co-operation plan fails.

The Administration is preparing a series of statements on the food situation in the United States and abroad and hopes to impress on the American people the necessity for assistance in carrying out its aims.

REPORT 8,000 MINERS OUT.

Workers in Tennessee and Kentucky Want New Wage Scale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 11.—Reports reaching here early tonight state that the coal strike that has been impending for days in the Southeastern Kentucky and Northeastern Tennessee coal fields was formally inaugurated this afternoon, between 8,000 and 10,000 men laying down their tools and walking out.

The dispatches state that the union leaders assert that an equal number will join the strikers within a short time and that the only men who will remain at work are those employed in the mines that have already acceded to the demands of the union. The men are asking for recognition of the union and a new wage scale agreement. As yet no disorders has been reported.

The power house of the Atlas Coal Mining Company in the affected field was destroyed by fire early today. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss was placed at $7,500.

Australia Removes Duty on Wheat.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 11.—The duty on wheat, flour, and corn stocks has been removed.

HELD AS HEROIN SELLERS.

Two Men Trapped by Detectives Dressed as Soldiers.

Thomas Tassio and Jerome Kelly were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday on the charge of having sold heroin and other habit-forming drugs to members of the police narcotic squad dressed as soldiers. They were held for a hearing. Tassio was arrested at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, and Kelly at 130th Street and Lenox Avenue, by Internal Revenue Agent Richard Yancey. Kelly was not arrested until after a long chase, in which half a dozen shots were fired at the fugitive by the police.

After the arrests Yancey seized a quantity of heroin, valued at about $1,500, in West 115th Street.

Attention Is Directed to the Illustrated Advertisement of *Misses' Satin Dresses* in the Rotogravure Section of Today's "Times"

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

First Showing Monday

WOMEN'S PARIS MODELS

SUITS, GOWNS, COATS and WRAPS

FOR AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL COATS and WRAPS

98.50 to 345.00

Four "Paquin" Coats
Of velvet or cloth, fur trimmed, introducing the new fitted sleeves.

One "Lanvin" Coat
Of Suede velour with stitched cording and leather trimming in self color.

One "Paulette" Coat
Loose paneled model of duvetyn, fur trimmed and silver embroidered.

Three "Premet" Wraps
Two-color combination of velvet, cloth or satin, fur or velvet trimmed.

Two "Bernard" Coat-Wraps
Of duvetyn with flaring or draw string fur collar.

One "Brandt" Afternoon Wrap
Of satin, lined and trimmed with king's blue duvetyn.

Four "Aline" Wraps
Draped or embroidered, with large stole cape or tab fur collar.

Two "Maurer" Wraps
Of satin or cloth, with draped yoke collar of fur, duvetyn lined.

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL SUITS

98.50 to 295.00

Five "Premet" Dressy Suits
Of cloth or velvet, featuring long coats with large fur collars.

One "Suzanne" Suit
Three-piece model of satin and fur, handsomely metallic embroidered.

Two "Brandt" Suits
Of cloth or velvet with Directoire or box coat, wool embroidered or braided.

One "Paulette" Suit
Three-piece model of duvetyn velour with satin pantalette dress.

Eight "Bernard" Cloth Suits
Of plain, striped or checked fabrics, large fur collars.

Four "Paquin" Suits
Of cloth or velvet, fur trimmed, with long coats and new line skirts.

Three "Margaine La Croix" Suits
Of wool velour with pointed cape collar of self or leopard skin fur.

One "Lanvin" Suit
Of twill velour with loose box coat, self color fur cape collar.

Also three model Suits from Bulloz and one from Harris.

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL GOWNS

98.50 to 195.00

Three "Paquin" Gowns
Of satin, velvet or net, are embroidered in silver, silk or wool.

Four "Aline" Gowns
For daytime or evening wear, show long slender lines, richly embroidered.

Five "Suzanne" Gowns
For Afternoon or Dinner wear, long or short sleeves, lace or embroidered tunics.

Six "Paulette" Evening Gowns
Of chiffon or velvet, also slip-on or draped Afternoon Gowns of satin.

Also two Gowns from Arnold, two from Becker and one from Lina Moulton

MISSES' and GIRLS' FALL FASHIONS

Misses' Tailored Suits
Tailored or Fur Trimmed Models
The coats are three-quarter to knee length, emphasizing long slender lines; many are belted and fasten with buckles; the skirts, with only moderate fulness, favor straight lines. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
29.50 to 135.00

Misses' Fall Coats
Tailored or Trimmed with Rich Furs
Showing new lines in collar, sleeves and pockets—and fabrics—"Pom Pom" wool Bolivia, silver velour, zibeline, velour de Laine and plain wool velour, 14 to 20 yrs.
29.50 to 185.00

Misses' Daytime Dresses
Plain Tailored or Dressy Models
Tailored dresses of serge, Poiret twill or wool plaid, some beaded, embroidered, or braid bound; also dressy satin or crepe meteor dresses embroidered in self color or silver metallic threads. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
18.50 to 98.50

Girls' Fall Dresses
Tailored or Dressy Models
Showing entirely new lines in collar, sleeves and pockets—of serge or wool plaid, also white pique, Anderson's plaid Ginghams or Chambray dresses. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
4.75 to 19.75

WAR CALLS FIANCE, LOUISE DREW WEDS

Jack Devereaux, Selected for Plattsburg Camp, Insists on Ceremony at Once.

MARRIED AT GREAT NECK

Only Daughter of John Drew Was to Have Become a Bride In the Fall.

Miss Louise Drew, only daughter of John Drew, the actor, and Jack Devereaux, also an actor, to whom she was engaged to be married, discovered yesterday in looking over the lists in the newspapers that Devereaux had been one of those selected for the second training camp at Plattsburg. There was a hurried conference between Miss Drew, Mr. Devereaux, and relatives and friends, at the conclusion of which Mr. Devereaux said:

"I will probably be in training at Plattsburg for several months, and after that I will be called to the front. I see no reason for waiting any longer, and I think we should be married at once."

Miss Drew, who is an actress, agreed, and the couple went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Craven at Great Neck, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. Craven was best man, and Mrs. Craven, matron of honor.

Mr. Devereaux has made a reputation as an actor, going upon the stage soon after graduating from Georgetown University. He played in many Broadway productions, including "Bunker Bean," but left the "legitimate" to appear in motion pictures for the Triangle Company.

Miss Drew made her début as an actress several years ago in "The Tyranny of Tears." She was educated in the United States and France, and played the Countess in "Pays to Advertise." She also appeared in productions with Virginia Harned, Robert Edeson, Willie Collier, Fay Davis, and other well-known stars. Not long ago she went on a tour with her father in "The Second in Command," and she also played in several productions with her cousin, Ethel Barrymore.

Devereaux tried to enter the first camp at Plattsburg, but was late in filing his application, and was among the early ones to be examined for the second, and was accepted after having passed the examination. He and Miss Drew had been engaged for a long time, and had planned to be married some time this Fall.

SWANN WILL NOT LOSE HIS OFFICE, IS REPORT

Ex-Judge Ingraham May Censure District Attorney, but Will Not Recommend Removal.

It was reported yesterday that ex-Judge George L. Ingraham who, as Governor Whitman's Commissioner, has taken testimony on the charges of improper conduct in office that were lodged with the Governor last January by the City Club against District Attorney Edward Swann, would not, as urged in the complaint, recommend his removal from office, even though the final report may censure some of the official acts of Mr. Swann.

Governor Whitman declined to comment on this report last night. Earlier in the day the Governor had a long conference with Judge Ingraham in his apartments at the Hotel St. Regis. The latter is now engaged in the preparation of his report to the Governor. This, it was learned, will be voluminous, and will be filed with the Governor within a week or ten days.

ASK $500,000,000 MORE FOR SHIPS NEXT WEEK

Board Also Near Decision as to Government-Owned Yards—Contracts for Fifty More Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Shipping Board, it was learned today, will ask Congress for an additional appropriation, probably $500,000,000, next week to speed up its program and enter into contracts for the fabricating of steel ships. This action was forecasted sometime ago, before the shake-up in the board. At that time the announcement was made that contracts entered into and under contemplation had practically swallowed up the original $500,000,000.

Whether the plan for Government-owned yards for fabricating the new steel ships, which was advocated by Major Gen. Goethals, when general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be carried out, with modifications, was under discussion at a conference again today. The conference was attended by Government officials and representatives of the Submarine Boat Corporation and the International Mercantile Marine, the corporations which it had been reported were to take over this part of the program under the plan prepared by General Goethals.

One point definitely established, it was said, was that the Government would retain ownership of such plants if they were included in the general program, and that private interests would not have the option of taking them over later, as suggested by General Goethals. The Government also would take ownership of the land on which they were located.

This and other questions will be determined finally by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation early next week.

Contracts were acted upon favorably by the board today for the building of fifty more ships of wooden and steel construction, calling for an expenditure of approximately $25,000,000.

Representatives of various shipbuilders who were here today have organized the National Shipbuilding Association, which proposes to co-operate with the Government and provide a central body with which to deal. B. W. Morris of the Groton Iron Works of Groton, Mass., has been selected President.

"OYSTER KING" SAILS SHIP.

Skipper Deserts, and Captain Ockers, Aged 75, Brings Vessel In.

WEST SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 11.—Captain Jacob Ockers, known as "the oyster king," is still capable of sailing a vessel, although he is 75 years old. He received word last week from Bridgeport that one of his schooners, the Saint Maria, had tied up there and that the Captain had deserted her.

Capable men are scarce, and all the skippers he had were busy, so Captain "Jake" went to Bridgeport himself and brought the schooner around to Great South Bay without mishap Wednesday. His was the only vessel that came in that day although a number remained off Coney Island waiting more favorable weather.

HURRICANE WRECKS AQUARIUM HOPES

Great Collection of Showy Fishes Destroyed in West Indian Waters.

CAUGHT WITH NATIVE TRAPS

New Cases at Aquarium Greatly Increase Naturalness of Marine Display.

L. I. Mowbray, Assistant Director of the Aquarium, has just returned from a collecting trip to Turks Island, southeast of the Bahamas. After many trying experiences he succeeded in collecting many valuable specimens, but a hurricane destroyed the boats and only a few of them arrived in New York in good condition.

"I started on my trip on June 14," said Mr. Mowbray, "with the object of obtaining fishes that were new to the collection at the Aquarium. The first place I touched at was the island of Grand Turk, which is some 1,175 miles from New York. I commenced collecting the day after I arrived. Collecting proved to be somewhat difficult, all of the fishes caught having to be transported in tanks by small boats to the floating fish cars, there being no boats with live wells available. This method in a hot climate, where it takes only a few minutes for the water to become over-warm, necessitated the constant changing of water by hand."

Fish traps made of cane by the local fishermen were used, Mr. Mowbray said. These have two funnels which allow the fish to enter from either side. The director found that they worked well in places where the current ran one way on a falling tide, and when placed in the opposite direction on a rising tide. Wire traps were also used, but the Collector found that the cane traps were better for the collection of live fish. In the use of the wire traps many of the fishes injured the fins on the sharp edges of the wire, when the latter had to be taken into the boat to remove the catch.

Fisherman's luck did not hold in Mr. Mowbray's case. By the hardest kind of work, day and night, scarcely wearied between 400 and 500 specimens were taken and transported in safety to the floating fish cars. These included eleven species that had never before been seen in the Aquarium, and when everything was in readiness for the return to this country, there came up a hurricane that wrecked the expedition.

"The work was finished and everything in readiness for the north bound steamship," said Mr. Mowbray in relating his experience. "On July 13 and 14 a hurricane was reported between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. The wind shifted to the north and northwest, a most unusual thing in the Summer months as the trade winds blow continuously from east to southeast. Then came the hurricane and the wind blew with great fury, only to pass, leaving a very heavy sea, to break for four days on the only sheltered part of the island.

"Here in this believed to be sheltered coast were our fish cars containing one of the finest collections of fish ever gathered for the Aquarium in these waters. It was impossible to do anything to save them. They were caught in the furious seas and pounded to pieces one after the other by the force of the waves until only one of them remained intact. The others were battered to pieces and the fish killed.

"On the morning of the 18th the steamship arrived and the remaining fish were taken on board. When we examined those that remained hope died, for most of those taken on board were too badly bruised to be of any use as Aquarium specimens. There were only a few in good condition. We did obtain, however, a large collection of alcoholic fishes for study.

"The Turks Island waters have many interesting fishes very desirable for the Aquarium, but collecting should evidently be carried on in May or June. Among the forms that are easily taken are queen trigger, black trigger, rock beauty, queen angel, green parrot, and red parrot. In fact, most of the West Indian parrot fishes are available at Turks Island. The tiger rock fish is abundant. These are among the most showy of aquarium fishes, and are much more abundant than at Bermuda or Key West. There are also many kinds of crustaceans, both land and marine, at Turks Island. It is to be hoped that another effort can be made to obtain fishes from this region."

There are now in use in the Aquarium in Battery Park eleven large glass front exhibition tanks that are the equal of any to be seen in the continents of Europe and larger than any in this country. The new tanks are a never-ending source of pleasure and surprise to visitors who are used to viewing fishes in shoe-box tanks that hardly afford the large fishes room in which to turn at ease. The new tanks present an appearance of vastness in which, to use the words of an attendant, the fish look perfectly at home.

The employees of the Aquarium are justly proud of four of the large tanks just filled, for they did the construction work. By the practice of every possible form of economy Director C. H. Townsend said a sufficient amount of money was saved from the regular maintenance fund to permit the construction of seven of the tanks, for it was found that the labor thrown on the men by such work was too heavy to be continued.

"As the capacity of these tanks will permit of the exhibition of three or four times as many specimens as the small tanks contained, they are not at present fully stocked," said Mr. Townsend. "They cannot be properly filled until the next collecting season begins in April. At present they contain only their original exhibits, with the addition of fishes formerly held in the old reserve tanks located behind them, but now abolished. These tanks are capable of holding not only many more specimens, but can be filled with specimens of a larger size than has heretofore been practicable. It will also be possible for each tank to carry a greater number of species. The general health of the living occupants of these tanks will be improved, as they have a greatly increased swimming space. The tanks hold, in fact, so much more water that the filling of them has greatly lowered the level of the stored sea water in the Aquarium reservoir under Battery Park.

"It has, of course, been necessary to add to the supply of pure sea water, all of which has been brought in a tank boat from the vicinity of Sandy Hook Lightship. Its salinity is twice as high as that of the water in the harbor, and moreover it is absolutely pure.

"Many of the big tanks have been formed by combining the original small tanks in pairs, knocking out the dividing walls, and placing the back walls against the outer wall of the building, giving all the tanks a depth of twelve feet back to the glass.

"The back walls are sufficiently removed to give a feeling of indefinite depth, the fishes almost disappearing when they move to the rear, while their reappearance from partial obscurity gives a new interest to their movements."

Some of the most graceful and interesting inhabitants of the tanks are the sea horses. This very engaging little fish has not been successfully kept in small aquaria and one of the hardest problems faced by the officials is the supplying of food to the sea horses. The only food that has proved successful, Mr. Townsend said, is a minute crustacean of almost pin head size, and which are commonly known as beach fleas. They are found in bunches of sea weed washed up on the beaches. This sea food for the horses is collected by the Aquarium at the expense of much time and some money. A handful of this sea weed thrown into the tank contains enough of these crustaceans for a day's food. The sea horses at once attack the mass of weed and probe every part of it with their elongated snouts until the living prey has all been hunted out.

TRENCH SIGNALING BECOMES A FINE ART

British Officer Writes of Difficulties Overcome on the Western Front.

THEORIES WON'T WORK

Exigencies of New Warfare Force Revision of Methods of Engineering Service.

In the modern army there is no arm the services of which are so vital to the success of military operations as that which handles the signals. In the United States the Signal Service is a separate and independent arm, while in great Britain it is a branch of the Engineering Service. Recently an officer of the British Signal Corps wrote an article in which he explains how the signalmen work during a great battle on the west front.

"With the British Army the term 'signals' covers every method of conveying a message," writes this officer, "whether by hand, wire, flag, heliograph or any of the countless methods by which a message can be transmitted; and, roughly, every route in the web-like system of communicating with the British Army in the field is controlled by the Signal Service of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Various arms control their own inter-unit signals, but the Signal Service takes charge when the units come to the dimensions of brigades or such formations.

"To start from the firing line, where the regimental signalers of the infantry spin a web of fine enamelled wire that conveys the messages back to regimental headquarters; here the work is carried out by men trained with the infantry regiment to which they belong. They have very small portable telephones which can be used as telegraph instruments. The signalers are trained in the use of flags for visual signaling, but during the long period of trench warfare, visual signals could not be used owing to the proximity of the enemy and the danger to the signalers from snipers.

"From regimental headquarters to the brigade the lines are laid by hand from medium size portable drums, and are of wire insulated with rubber and cotton. Theoretically, the lines should be laid from pack-horses or mules, but the exigencies of trench and dug-out life have modified the theory. The messages in this section are still sent on the portable little telephone instruments, but by the quick way of the Morse code.

"The brigade is in communication with the division by lines laid by the headquarters section of the Divisional Signal Company. The wires, (or cables,) are made up of many strands of steel wire mixed with a few of copper, to reduce the resistance but preserve the strength and flexibility of the line. In theory, the lines are laid from cable carts with teams of six horses, but again the conditions on the fronts have modified, in some cases, the methods of laying the cable. Much of the laying has been by hand from a specially constructed barrow.

"From Division to Army Corps Headquarters, (unless the corps is actually on the move, when the work is done by the more mobile division signals,) the communication is maintained by the Army Corps Signal Company. The lines become of more permanent nature, being erected on double poles specially set up. The wagon is of a greater size than that of the division company, and the wire is of two strands of steel, twisted and not insulated except by the air. The work must necessarily be slower than that of the division signals, since it is more permanent, but it is carried out even in this case with bewildering rapidity. It is an axiom with the sappers of the Royal Engineers that each man should know what is required of him and do it with all his might.

"As with the divisional signals, the work between the army corps and the army group is sometimes done by the corps company, but, in general, it may be said that the existing lines of the country in which the army is operating are used wherever possible. Sappers take the place of the postal operators for secrecy is essential. The sappers do much of the ordinary telegraph work for the inhabitants, and charge for the messages at the international postal rates.

"Each unit of the signal service has at its disposal groups of messengers, on foot, on horseback, on pedal cycle and by motor-cycle. The work of the dispatch carriers is often trying and dangerous. At the beginning of the war it was a common enough sight to see the motor-cyclists driving their machines over ground pitted with shell-holes and swept by fire. But now, with the experience of the past, the trained dispatch-riders are not sent into danger, except on very rare occasions, when the need is great indeed.

"The signalers have not allowed the use of flags and visual signals, generally, to fall into decay with want of practice. There has always been in the minds of those responsible the chance that the time might come when visual signaling would be the only means usable under certain conditions. Constant practice in the use of the flag, the lamp, the heliograph, and the disc has been insisted upon, with the result that the coming of open warfare has found the signalers ready with the full use of visual signals at their finger tips.

"A word might be said of the wireless corps of the Signal Service, who have done good work in the eastern campaigns and in France. The outfits for wireless work are various as regards their degree of portability. There is a quite complete little outfit which generates its own current from a dynamo driven by an internal combustion engine of the motorcycle type. This outfit can be carried by pack animals. The Flying Service makes good use of the wireless system.

"The artillery have taken over their own signals to a greater degree than was thought necessary at the beginning of the war. The lines for inter-battery and inter-brigade work are laid by the gunners themselves, and gunners operate the instruments used. But the lines from the Generals commanding artillery are controlled by the Signal Service.

"There are few units of the army that are as hard worked as the signal companies. Their work can be destroyed in a second by a well-placed barrage, lines and cables can be shattered beyond repair, but the sappers profess to have no such word in their vocabulary as 'cannot.' They say that if anything is at all within the grounds of probability of execution, be it never so arduous or dangerous, it is possible for them. Devotion to duty is their proud tradition."

HELD AS FAKE DOCTOR.

New York Man Accused of Practicing Without License.

Victor Sobotsky of 159 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, was held in Newark Police Headquarters yesterday awaiting arraignment in the Third Precinct Court tomorrow morning on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. He says he is a hospital nurse, and was at one time employed in the Metropolitan Hospital in New York City.

The complainant is John Uliak, who stated that since Easter he has paid Sobotsky $85 as doctor's fees for the treatment of his 5-year-old son, a victim of infantile paralysis. He stated that Sobotsky gave prescriptions and he had them filled with no results.

John Zionck of 32 East Kinney Street, Newark, claims he paid Sobotsky $37 during the last several months for treatment for nervous disorder, and that the prescriptions issued for medicine brought no results.

ASKS FOR THEIR JEWELS.

Illinois Woman Starts Movement for Jewish War Relief Fund.

A movement to induce the Jews of the United States to part with their jewels, in behalf of the $10,000,000 Jewish War Relief Fund, has been started by the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel of 51 Chambers Street, New York, is the Treasurer.

Following the example set by Nathan Straus, who has offered his New York City home for sale for the benefit of the war sufferers, an Illinois woman, Mrs. Charles Brady of Rock Island, has given away her jewels, with the idea that they shall be sold and the proceeds given to the Central Jewish Relief Committee.

The gift of the jewels, which included Mrs. Brady's engagement ring, was made through the Chicago Committee. Mrs. Brady saying, in making the offer: "I realize what suffering is and want to do something for my people who are facing starvation. If I could only do as my heart dictates, I would be happy. My husband and I were in business several times and made several failures, but the last time, with the assistance of my engagement ring, which I pawned to get money, and which was the only ring I had, we made a success. I am accordingly giving to you this ring, which is doubly dear to me, together with two other rings, a lavalliere, and a gold watch. The value of these jewels is several thousand dollars."

The gift was made during Conscription Week, Mrs. Brady explaining as the reason for giving the jewels at that time: "Every mother is asked to deliver her son to her country. I believe that every Jewish mother in America ought to do that, and ought to make an additional sacrifice for her unfortunate people in the war zones. At a time like this no one ought to retain jewels."

PEACE MOVE MET BY CALL TO FIGHT ON

Continued from Page 1.

Munsey Building, and the words, spread just above the text, reading: "Senator La Follette introduces peace resolution."

The Resolution for Peace.

Here is Senator La Follette's resolution in full:

Whereas, the Provisional Government of Russia did on the 10th day of May, 1917, declare in favor of peace without annexations or indemnities on the base of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny; and

Whereas, the Imperial Reichstag, representing the great majority of the German people, did on the 19th day of July, 1917, by a vote of 214 to 116, pass resolutions in favor of peace "without forcible acquisition of territory and without political economic, and financial violations," and declaring for "a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations and the creation of international juridical organizations"; and

Whereas, the German Chancellor, speaking for the Imperial German Government on the 11th day of May, 1917, made the following official declaration in the Reichstag: "We did not go to war and we are not fighting now against the whole world in order to make conquests, but only to secure our existence and firmly to establish the future of the Nation"; and

Whereas, on behalf of Great Britain, on the 23d day of May, 1917, Lord Robert Cecil, as one of the Ministers of the present Government, replying in the House of Commons, declared that: "Our aims and aspirations are dictated solely by our determination to secure a peace founded on national liberty and international amity, and that all imperialistic aims based on force and conquest are completely absent from our program"; and

Whereas, duly organized bodies of loyal citizens of Great Britain, representing millions of other citizens, many of whom are eminent in official life and exert a wide influence upon public opinion, have declared that: "A stage in the war has been reached when the democracies of all the belligerent countries are beginning to work toward a peace based on the same general principles; and

Whereas, the above principles are those by which the respective warring Governments of Europe profess common willingness to be bound, and are principles to which the United States subscribes; and

Whereas, one and all of these declarations bespeak a willingness to adopt the doctrine of "a peace without victory," proclaimed by President Wilson on the 22d day of January, 1917, as the only possible peace that can be enduring; and

Whereas, there has recently emanated from official and unofficial sources, both in this country and abroad, statements indicating that we are to continue in the war until a peace is obtained which gives to the Entente Allies, or some of them, punitive damages and territorial advantages as a result of the war; and

Whereas, the people of this country do not know the terms of the secret treaties or agreements existing among the Entente Allies defining the advantages, if any, either in the way of indemnities, or territorial acquisitions, or commercial privileges which each is expected to receive as a result of the war; and

Whereas, there is naturally a widely expressed demand arising from the people of our own country for some declaration of the purpose and object for which the United States is expending, in the first year of the war, from thirteen to seventeen billions of money and raising by draft and otherwise an army of 2,000,000 men, ostensibly for service in foreign countries; and

Whereas, the people have a right to know with certainty for what end their blood is to be shed and their treasury expended; and

Whereas, in this free Government Congress, in whom the war-making power resides under the Constitution, is charged primarily with the responsibility of deciding upon the objects of the war at its commencement or at any time during its existence; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) That the Constitution vests in the Congress, as the accredited and lawful representatives of the people, full authority to determine and to declare definitely the objects and purposes for which this Government shall continue to participate in the European war;

Resolved, further, that the Congress hereby declares that this Government will not contribute to the efforts of any belligerent for the purpose of prolonging the war to annex new territory, either in Europe or outside of Europe, nor to enforce the payment of indemnities to recover the expenses of the war; but the Congress does hereby declare in favor of the creation of a common fund, to be provided by all the belligerent nations, to assist in the restoration of the portions of territory in any of the countries most seriously devastated by the war and for the establishment of an international commission to decide the allotment of the common fund;

Resolved, further, that Congress declares that there should be a public restatement of the allied peace terms, based on a disavowal of any advantages, either in the way of indemnities, territorial acquisitions, commercial privileges or economic prerogatives by means of which one nation shall strengthen its power abroad at the expense of another nation, are wholly incompatible with the establishment of a durable peace in the world.

Just Right, Says Vardaman.

When the resolution was read Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, an ardent supporter of the Administration in its war policy, said: "What is going to be done with this resolution? Is it to be debated now?"

The Vice President replied that under the rules it would go over for debate.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, asked what he thought about the resolution, replied:

"It's just right, and I'm for it. I don't believe Senator La Follette should have put in that clause about all the belligerents putting in for a fund to reestablish the devastated territories; I'm in favor of that idea, but I don't believe it ought to go in this resolution. My idea is that this Government ought to assert terms plainly, the terms upon which it is willing to make peace with Germany, that is the important thing now. We may be able to shorten the war by months if we announce to the world now upon what conditions peace may come."

The King Resolution.

The resolution of Senator King follows:

Whereas, The Imperial Government of Germany, in pursuit of a policy to extend its territorial domains and imperial power by use of military force, organized the German people into an army for aggression and trespass against other nations; and

Whereas, Germany, without cause and in perfidious violation of its treaties and in contravention of international law and the rights of nations, forced its entrance by military violence into Belgium, and, in aggravation of and in pursuit of such trespass, made war upon Belgium and her unoffending inhabitants, murdered and enslaved noncombatant men, women, and children; extorted fines and indemnities, and had with unexampled barbarity and cruelty, burned and destroyed villages, churches, public edifices, homes, and property; and

Whereas, Germany invaded France and extended to the cities within the zone of military occupation the same cruelties, extortions, and atrocities which have been and are practiced in Belgium; and

Whereas, Germany has occupied Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Courland, and parts of Rumania by military force and without the consent of the nations severally inhabiting such countries and has driven the civil population of said countries from their homes and possessions; and

Whereas, Germany has provoked and prompted the extermination and massacre of the Christian population of Armenia and Asia Minor at the hands of the Turks; and

Whereas, Germany has, without warrant of law, placed mines in the public waters of the high seas and has constructed and commissioned submarines to destroy neutral and merchant shipping and has willfully taken the lives of innocent and noncombatant passengers upon both hospital ships and upon neutral ships conveying food for the succor of the starving people in Belgium and in other countries under the unlawful military occupation of Germany; and

Whereas, Germany has wantonly destroyed American ships and taken the lives of American citizens, contrary to the law of nations and of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, as successor to the Kingdom of Prussia; and

Whereas, Germany has abused the comity and dignity of the United States in time of peace by maintaining spies and depredatory agents who have intrigued and plotted against the peace and security of the country by planning to destroy industrial plants and factories and to promote sedition and insurrection; and

Whereas, The German Government has intrigued and attempted to induce Mexico to make war against the United States and has intrigued and attempted to bring on a state of war between the United States and Japan; and

Whereas, Germany has contemned the international policy of the United States and particularly the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States has prevented the trespass of autocratic and imperial governments against the free republics of America; and

Whereas, It is the policy of the German Government to extend its imperial system to America and for this purpose to subvert by force the principles of liberty and to subject the free inhabitants of America to its imperial dominion, in contravention and contempt of the rights of America and of the international policy of the United States; and

Whereas, Germany has not acknowledged her belligerent trespasses against the United States and the property and lives of her citizens, but avows her intention to continue such trespasses and violations of the law of nations; and

Whereas, Germany, by her national acts of murder, piracy, arson, and perfidy, has made herself an outlaw among the nations and is unwilling to submit herself to the law of nations and to the humane principles and customs of enlightened States, but avows her intention to impose her will by force upon the world; and

Whereas, Germany in her international relations considers solely her own aims and aggrandizement, without regard for the equal rights of other States, and is unwilling to be governed by the law which recognizes the equal dignity and rights of all States, but rather seeks to be a law unto herself; and

Whereas The German Imperial Government made war upon the United States without cause, justification, or excuse and in violation of the laws of nations and of the rights of the Government and people of the United States and in contravention of and in violation of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany; and

Whereas, The belligerent acts of Germany have been and are directed against the vital interests and honor of the United States and the principles of humanity and liberty, to which they are irrevocably committed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That the Government of the United States will not make peace until its purposes and principles, as declared by the President in his address to Congress of the 2d of April, shall have been acknowledged and accomplished, and that the power of the Government of the United States will wage war and employ its military, moral, and economic resources until German trespasses against American rights have been suppressed and the honor and sovereignty of America shall have been vindicated, and until the German Government shall have acknowledged and expiated its crimes and shall seek the terms upon which it may be admitted to the community of civilized and enlightened States, which have made common cause to vindicate the rights of nations and secure the blessings of justice and civilization, and, for these purposes, to establish and maintain the peace of the world.

Opportunity for Expression.

Senator King expressed the belief that Congress would discard the La Follette resolution and pass his. He foresaw the opportunity for Congress to put itself squarely on record as to peace at this time.

Senator La Follette said tonight that he was confident the war would come to an earlier end if the belligerents would agree upon the proposal for no indemnity. That was why, he said, he put the anti-indemnity clause in his resolution, but he offered no hint that he thought Congress would adopt his view.

After the adjournment of the Senate tonight Senator La Follette had an earnest talk with Senator Stone of Missouri, another peace advocate, on the steps of the Capitol. Senator Stone recently announced that he intended to introduce a resolution in the Senate calling upon the President to define upon what terms America would make peace with Germany.

WANTED

Corporation established 35 years, high rating, located in a Western New York city, would be interested in taking on a high-grade line of merchandise on retail and jobbing basis. This company owns and occupies an improved business block in the best retail section of the city, and now conducts a profitable business there. The name is known and enjoys an excellent reputation throughout the western section of the State, both as wholesalers and retailers. This is a big opportunity for a high-grade manufacturing or wholesale house to make an unusually good connection in Western New York. Correspondence is invited with principals only. Address

X 328 Times Annex

Goods by Small Advertisement.

Owners of out-of-town stores finding a sudden demand for goods should send a brief telegram to The New York Times, giving a description of articles needed. Day following a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times read by thousands of manufacturers and wholesalers. Charge for service, 50 cents for each agate line of six words.—Advt.

Freneau Sweeny

SPECIAL SALE of ADVANCED FALL MODELS in CHOICEST of SILKS

Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin and Crepe Meteors

Also latest of serges. Very best quality in most advanced Fall styles

at less than usual wholesale prices to keep our factories busy during summer season.

Well-dressed New York women are buying at this finest of upstairs stores, for the reason that they get two gowns at the usual price of one.

Here is one of our sale dresses. Heavy quality crepe de chine—Trimmed with white Georgette — Filet lace and beaded buttons—Latest model pleated skirt — Regular retail price $24.75— Sale price All colors. $10.75

Freneau Sweeny

392 Fifth Ave. at 36th St.

2d Floor—Over Mary Elizabeth's.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Preliminary Showing of Authentic

Fall Modes for Women & Misses

Tailored Frocks — Tailored Suits

Unusual & Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. Types

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Fall Fashions in MISSES' SERGE FROCKS in the Rotogravure Section of today's N. Y. Times.

Will Close Out Monday—About 15

WOMEN'S HANDSOME EVENING WRAPS

Formerly 97.50 to 225.00

75.00

Evening Wraps of Satin, Chiffon, Nets and Poult de Soie in exquisite colorings and designs, many handsomely embroidered.

Women's Coats & Capes **35.00**

Formerly 69.50 to 89.50

About thirty coats and capes in the season's most desirable styles and fabrics.

Women's Sport Suits **15.00**

Formerly 29.50 to 45.00

Typical sport suits of pongee, linen and lightweight jersey in various styles and colorings.

60 Misses' Street Frocks

Formerly 25.00 to 35.00

12.50

Unusual misses' frocks in a diversity of models, including several SHIRTWAIST types.

White Canvas Sport Boots For Women

6.00

Trimmed with black kid or tan Russia calf, hand-welted soles, new Cuban heels.

Novelty Silk Skirts **12.50**

Formerly 20.00 to 29.50

Most exceptional values in a collection of novelty silk skirts; only one or two of a kind.

Women's Separate Skirts **4.90**

Formerly 5.75 to 11.90

Odds and ends in skirts of gingham, linen, stockinette, including several tweed skirts.

Odd Pieces in Women's UNDERGARMENTS

To be Closed Out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

A collection of lingerie which includes nightgowns, chemises, drawers and combinations.

New Model WOMEN'S SATIN CORSETS

Special at

7.50

Topless, lightly boned model, with medium hips and low bust in pink, white and blue.

Women's Silk Sweaters **32.50**

Formerly 39.00 to 55.00

A number of sweaters taken from the regular stock in plain colors or stripes.

Imported Shetland Sweaters **9.75**

Formerly 12.50

Imported Shetland coat sweaters and several Scotch slipovers in plain colors.

Clearance—About Fifty Women's SILK & WOOL JERSEY SPORT SUITS

SECOND FLOOR

15.00

Formerly 29.50 to 59.50

DE SAULLES' FRIENDS DIVORCE ACCUSERS

Dancing Partner of Joan Sawyer and Manservant of Slain Man Gave Testimony.

COOK ALSO A WITNESS

District Attorney Says Evidence of Maid Will Be Strong Part of Murder Prosecution.

An examination of the record of the proceedings in the divorce suit of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles against John Longer De Saulles, whom she killed on Aug. 3, showed that the principal witnesses produced by Mrs. De Saulles were friends or employes of "Jack" De Saulles and the co-respondent. It came out for the first time yesterday that Max D. Steuer had appeared for Mrs. De Saulles at the hearing before Referee Phoenix Ingraham, Prince & Nathan of 19 Cedar Street were the attorneys of record for Mrs. De Saulles.

An investigation of the circumstances leading up to the divorce suit is being made, because the lawyers for Mrs. De Saulles intend to emphasize in their defense the long series of wrongs which she alleges that she suffered. In addition to the assertions of the defense that Mrs. De Saulles was legally entitled to the child until Aug. 6; that her divorced husband broke his promise to return the boy on Aug. 3, and that he told her on the night of Aug. 3, a few seconds before she shot him, that she could not have the boy "now or ever," an attempt will be made to show that De Saulles wrongfully deprived her of full possession of the child.

It has been admitted by counsel for Mrs. De Saulles that she signed a stipulation that she should have the child seven months of the year and that De Saulles should have him five months of the year. The lawyers connected with both sides of the case have refused to discuss this stipulation. Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. De Saulles, has insisted that the young woman always believed herself entitled to full possession of the child and felt aggrieved when her husband gained rights of guardianship over the child practically equal to her own. When Mr. Uterhart has been pressed for information regarding the stipulation, however, his reply has been:

"I cannot discuss that. It is too close to the issues of the trial."

The principal witnesses against De Saulles at the trial were Julius Hadamek, who was the man servant of "Jack" De Saulles; Rodolfo Guglielmo, dancing partner of Joan Sawyer, the co-respondent, and Annie Curtis, who was employed as a cook by Miss Sawyer.

Hadamek testified freely about visits of Miss Sawyer to the apartments of De Saulles in West Fifty-seventh Street during April, May, and June of 1916. Annie Curtis, the cook, for Miss Sawyer, told of similar meetings. Rodolfo Guglielmo told of escorting Miss Sawyer to De Saulles's apartment and said that the two had been together at the Narragansett Hotel at Providence, R. I., and had returned together in a drawing room compartment to New York. Lyttleton Fox, lawyer for De Saulles, cross-examined Guglielmo in order to find if he did not consider that he was doing an ill turn to his theatrical friend in giving his testimony.

"No, I don't think so," replied Guglielmo.

"Are your relations friendly with Miss Sawyer?"

"They were friendly the last time I saw her. I don't know now. I volunteered to testify here."

"For what reason?"

"I have a special reason, but if you don't mind I won't go over the matter," replied Guglielmo. He was not pressed on this point.

Mrs. De Saulles merely took the stand to testify that she had not condoned any of the acts she complained of. She gave no direct testimony against her husband.

District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County took the deposition yesterday of James Donner, the automobile driver, who took Mrs. De Saulles from her home at Roslyn, L. I., to The Box on the night that she killed De Saulles. Mr. Weeks said that the testimony of Donner supported the theory that Mrs. De Saulles intended to kill the Sawyer girl when she started on the automobile trip. Mr. Weeks also said that he considered the evidence of the maid, Suzane Monteau, as a strong part of the case for the prosecution, because of her statement that Mrs. De Saulles drew her revolver slowly and deliberately and warily calm. This indicates, according to Mr. Weeks, that the killing was premeditated and that Mrs. De Saulles was not temporarily insane.

Mrs. De Saulles was reported at the Mineola Jail as still weak and ill. It was said at the jail that word had been received that the boy was to visit her again on Monday.

MUTE ON NEUTRAL COUNCIL.

Swedish Foreign Office Won't Discuss Rumor That It Has Called One.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11.—The Foreign Office refuses to discuss in any way the report, first published in Christiania, that Sweden has taken the initiative in inviting the European neutral Governments to a conference in Stockholm for discussion of the situation resulting from America's entrance into the war. While refusing information, officials refer The Associated Press correspondent to the official statements following the two last conferences of Scandinavian Ministers.

These statements expressed the Scandinavian countries' intention to co-operate in matters affecting maritime affairs and imports and said: "It was decided to endeavor to secure co-operation with other neutral States for the protection of common interests at or after the close of the war."

It may be definitely said, however, that if any neutral conferences of the sort indicated come to pass it is not the intention to discuss the situation due to America's belligerency, but rather to limit the discussion to matters suggested by the Scandinavian Ministerial statements mentioned.

BOYS ACCUSED OF KILLING.

Two Held When Youth Dies of Fractured Skull.

Charles Friedman, 17 years old, of 10 Suffolk Street, staggered into the Beth Israel Hospital in Cherry Street late on Friday night and said that he had been injured by two boys whom he had ordered to stop throwing melon rinds at a girl. A few hours before the boy died from a fractured skull he gave the names of two boys who lived near him, and the police arrested them on a charge of homicide. The boys were Benjamin Hyman, 13 years old, of 18 East Broadway, and Louis Goldstein, 12 years old, of 32 East Broadway.

Corporation Counsellor Hollenstein sent the boys to the Children's Society for two days, while the case is being investigated. They denied that they had attacked Friedman and said they had not seen him on the night when it was alleged he had been injured.

CONSIDER COCCHI'S CASE.

Italian Ministers Will Discuss Question of Extradition.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Peter A. Jay, the American Charge d'Affaires, having explained the importance that the United States attaches to the extradition of Fredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, it has been decided that the question will be discussed at a special council of the Cabinet.

The Ministers will endeavor to ascertain whether and how the American request can be satisfied.

ACCUSED BELGIANS FACE TREASON CHARGE

New Arrest Made in Smuggling Plot and Vice Consul Talks of Extradition.

Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad made another arrest yesterday in connection with the smuggling plot by which Belgian firemen employed on the Belgian relief ship Gothland were hired to carry rubber goods into Germany by way of Belgium and Holland. Like six of the ten men who were arrested on Friday, the man who was made prisoner yesterday was also a fireman on the Gothland. He gave his name as Antoine Daines, a Belgian, 29 years old.

According to Captain Tunney, there was evidence that Daines with his fellow-firemen was in the pay of German agents in this country, who supplied him with the rubber goods, which he and the others were said to have concealed in the coal bins of the Gothland, until the boat reached Rotterdam. The police believe that on arriving in Rotterdam the smugglers invariably were met by another group of German agents, who would relieve them of their goods and supply them for the return voyage with Germand bonds for sale in this country.

Captain Tunney has found evidence of perfect co-ordination between the German agents in this country and the German agents in Rotterdam, with the Belgian sailors working in the capacity of go-betweens. The police believe the conspiracy has been in operation for more than six months and possibly a year, during which time it was a simple matter for the Germans to have obtained from this country many kinds of material besides rubber goods.

The eleven men now under arrest in connection with the smuggling plot are locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn. While the Gothland firemen are willing to talk and tell almost all they know, Captain Tunney has decided that they were merely the tools of others, and that more important connections are still to be uncovered.

The ten Belgians arrested on Thursday, charged with trying to smuggle rubber into Germany were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn and held for a hearing on Aug 22. Louis Tinck, a boarding house keeper at 512 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan; John Martens of the same address, and Frank Bollart, diamond polisher, of 529 West Twentieth Street, were held in $25,000 bail each. Six sailors on the Gothland, and Hippolite Bondone, a chauffeur, living at the West Twentieth Street boarding house, were held in $10,000 bail each. None of the men was able to furnish bail, so they were taken to the Raymond Street Jail.

John Van Reischtal, the Belgian Vice Consul, was in court during the arraignment and said that if the punishment meted out to the alleged conspirators appeared inadequate, the Belgian Government would seek extradition so that they may be tried for treason.

SAW A WOMAN THROWN BEFORE EXPRESS TRAIN

Motorman Could Not Stop in Time and Man Who Claimed Body Was Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—An express train was rushing toward New York at 50 miles an hour near here early this morning when its motorman saw a man leap suddenly from a dark place near a clump of trees and throw a struggling woman directly into the path of the train fifty feet ahead of the pilot. Before the motorman could stop his train the wheels of the motor were lifted from the track by the body, but fell back to the rails, and the train passed over the spot. When the train crew reached the body of the woman, mangled beyond recognition, a man again dashed from the same shadow near the track and bent over it, saying:

"Yes, it is my wife. She left the house only a few minutes ago," and the man pointed to a cottage about 100 feet from the track. He said he was William Gordon, but refused to give other facts about himself or about the woman. Prosecutor Kraft ordered his arrest.

The prosecutor said he had identified the woman as Mrs. Stella Otto, wife of Joseph Otto of Trainer, Penn. She came to Camden about a year ago with her three small children and went to live with Gordon and his sister, Mrs. Orlatto, near the railroad tracks here. Mrs. Orlatto said that when she went to bed last night Mrs. Otto was already asleep and that Gordon had not yet returned home from work.

HANG "KING BOOZE."

Machinery Club Gives a Clambake Without Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Machinery Club of New York, with rooms at 50 Church Street, did two things at their annual outing and clambake here this afternoon—swung the colors to the breeze and hung "Mr. Booze" in effigy. The colors were first unfurled by Captain Reimer, U. S. A., after a march around the field while a band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

After the colors were hoisted William H. Vanwinkle, Chairman of the Outing Committee, made a speech proclaiming the hanging of "Mr. Booze" on a sour apple tree, in sight of the 200 guests. He informed the members of the Machinery Club that they were going to have a clambake without any liquor. After-dinner toasts were offered by George A. Post, President of the Railway Business Association, who presented a punch bowl to Past President Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

HAT A MURDER CLUE.

Negro Accused in Connection with Holmes Killing Locked Up.

What the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau believes to be an important clue in connection with the murder of Robert H. Holmes, a negro patrolman attached to the West 135th Street station, on Aug. 6, was obtained last night when Edward Fairchild, a shopkeeper of Stamford, Conn., identified a hat found in the hallway where the patrolman was murdered as one he sold to Walter Hill, a negro of 121 West Spruce Street, Stamford, now locked up in the Tombs in connection with the murder.

Fairchild said that in April he sold the hat, a brown soft one, of Stetson make, to Hill for 50 cents. The hat was found in the street in front of his shop, Fairchild said, and Hill purchased it later. Fairchild identified Hill as the man to whom he sold the hat. It was further established by the police that on the night of the murder Hill called on a girl at 14 West 138th Street, where the crime was committed.

Leaves $150,000 to Church Charity.

Under the will of Mrs. Mary A. Gordon-Jennings, filed in Brooklyn yesterday, $150,000 is given for church charity work, $100,000 to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, a Protestant Episcopal institution, and $50,000 to St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gordon-Jennings, whose home was at 151 Park Place, died on July 27 last. The will contains many bequests to relatives. The residue, the value of which is not stated, goes to Philip B. Jennings, husband of the testatrix.

SENATORS DEMAND I. W. W. SUPPRESSION

King of Utah and Myers of Montana Framing Bill to Stop Organized Lawlessness.

MAY DEPORT FOREIGNERS

Western States Unable to Check Agitators and Look to Federal Government to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Legislation to suppress the lawlessness of the I. W. W. agitators in the West was urged in the Senate today by Senators King of Utah and Myers of Montana. The two Senators intend drafting a bill in conjunction with the Department of Justice that will enable the Government to deal swiftly with the offenders.

It was asserted by the Senators that the State laws of Montana and Utah and of other Western States where I. W. W. offenses have been committed, are not sufficient and that the Federal Government appears to labor under some difficulty in handling the acute situation.

Senator King alluded to what he called the "pernicious activity" of the I. W. W. and urged that Congress pass legislation to break up that organization. He further urged that the Government have legislative authority to cancel the cfitizenship papers of naturalized I. W. W. agitators of pro-German sympathy. Senator King said many of these agitators were distinctly anti-American in sentiment and ought to be deprived of their citizenship.

"I have received an avalanche of letters and telegrams from Utah and other States petitioning against the outrages of the I. W. W. in the Far West," said Senator King. "If the States have not adequate laws to deal with these outrages, Congress ought to pass the necessary legislation at once."

Senator Poindexter of Washington wanted to know what steps had been taken up to this time to curb I. W. W. lawlessness.

"The administrations of the Western States where the I. W. W. has been multiplying are doing what they could, but their laws seemed to be inadequate," replied Senator Myers.

Senator Poindexter thought there was ample law to preserve domestic order in any State.

"Most of the I. W. W. leaders are outlaws," said Senator Poindexter, "or ought to be made outlaws because of their official utterances, inflammatory literature, and acts of violence. Their speakers advocate murder and openly advocate the destruction of property. Few crimes are not in the category of I. W. W. propaganda. The proper way to get after these outlaws is through military force. They seem to claim some special immunity for committing murder, arson, and acts of sabotage. I have received letters showing that the lawlessness of the I. W. W. seriously threatens to curtail the lumber production of the Northwest. The leaders threaten violence upon the lumbermen if they do not strike. These I. W. W. leaders threaten to paralyze one of the nation's most vital industries in the prosecution of war."

Senator Hollis urged drastic action against the I. W. W.

"The I. W. W. teaches resistance to all authority, all laws, all order," he said. "Authorities, State and local, must take care of the situation. But this organization is taking advantage of the present war to stir up opposition to the Federal Government in control of the conduct of the war. They are advising and exhorting every one to disregard Federal laws, particularly those laws dealing with the conduct of the war, such as the draft. When they do that the Federal Government has a vital interest in what they are trying to accomplish. I hope all Senators will study the question so as to be ready to help with laws on this very real danger."

Western Governors Assemble.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—Governors of five States, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, and Idaho, met here today in executive session to plan for co-operation with the Federal Government in its war work and to organize for suppression of internal disorders.

Governor Ernest Lister of Washington presided.

"The Governors of the States must impress upon the people the necessity of sacrifice," said Governor Alexander of Idaho, before the meeting. "We must formulate a common war policy and carry it through. Every person must know his duty and do that duty."

GERMANS LOOT ALL PRIZES.

American Schooner Carmela Stripped of Everything Before Being Sunk.

According to Captain John A. Johnson, who landed yesterday at an Atlantic port from England after the loss of his ship off the coast of Ireland on July 27, the German U-boat commanders have received instructions from the Admiral at Kiel to use as much frightfulness as possible in their attacks on merchantmen. Captain Johnson was accompanied by twenty members of the crew of the American auxiliary schooner Carmela, who had a narrow escape from being drowned when they were attacked by the submarine.

About noon on July 27, the Captain said, the schooner was stopped by four shots fired from the bow gun of a big U-boat half a mile away on the port beam. The crew got into the longboat, and Captain Johnson was ordered by the German commander to row over to his craft, which was well above the surface.

The men were told to leave their boat and get on the deck of the submarine, where they had to stand at attention and watch the German sailors row over to the Carmela, and proceed to loot the cabin, foc'sle, and hold of everything they could carry away. Provisions of all kinds, including several bags of coffee, sugar, kegs of salt butter, and salt fish, and all the wearing apparel and tobacco that could be found were transferred to the U-boat. Captain Johnson said that all prizes were being looted by the submarine crews.

One big sailor had a prize under his arm; a large round red Dutch cheese, which he was guarding very carefully until one of his shipmates spied the luxury and tried to take it away. In the struggle the man who tried to grab the cheese fell into the sea, and the big sailor jumped in after him. When he had brought his shipmate alongside the rope ladder hanging over the undersea craft amidships, the sailor saw his cheese bobbing up and down, and drifting away toward Bantry Bay. He jumped into the water again and rescued it.

After they had finished looting the Carmela she was sunk by bombs, and the crew was ordered to row ahead of the submarine for nearly an hour. Then two British destroyers were sighted, and the U-boat submerged.

Mrs. Humiston Studies Murder Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Grace Humiston, the woman who solved the Ruth Cruger murder mystery in New York, came to Annapolis today and spent considerable time studying the case of Mrs. Lottie May Brandon, who was found murdered in her home here. Tonight Miss Humiston went out into the country about fifteen miles from Annapolis in an automobile with Sheriff Sullivan to look for a negro huckster, who is said to have been in the vicinity of the Brandon residence on the day of the murder.

SUFFRAGETTES LOSE TWO MORE BANNERS

Angry Crowds in Front of White House Destroy Flags Addressed to "Kaiser Wilson."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The militant suffragists, members of the National Woman's Party, again displayed banners at the White House today that were offensive to people gathered there and as a result two of the banners were torn from the militants and destroyed. These banners bore similar legends to the standard torn down yesterday. The legend read as follows:

"Kaiser Wilson, have you forgotten how you sympathized with the poor Germans because they were not self-governed? Twenty million American women are not self-governed. Take the beam out of your own eye."

The first banner containing the offensive legend was carried to the White House at noon by Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant of New York. A crowd collected, but made no demonstration until four men, apparently by arrangement, snatched the banner and tore it in pieces. Policemen were at hand, but did not interfere.

The suffragists were prepared for this and had a duplicate banner ready. The procession in which this was borne to the White House gate was led by Miss Natalie Gray of Colorado Springs, Col. Following her were Miss Lucy Burns, Acting Chairman of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. William Upton Watson of Chicago, who carried between them a white canvas sheet with the "Kaiser Wilson" inscription.

A larger crowd collected, but did nothing for ten minutes or so. A policeman kept the people from pressing the women too closely. After a while two men moved forward, and Miss Burns, realizing their purpose, tried to shield the banner by stretching her arms in front of it. One of the men reached over her shoulder and tore the standard from its support and destroyed it. Miss Burns's hat was knocked off in the effort. Then a woman denounced Miss Burns and her companions.

The police took a hand at this point and made the crowd move on. No arrests were made.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has nothing to do with the militants, gave out a statement tonight which said that an early report will be made upon the Federal woman suffrage amendment by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, thus bringing the measure to the calendar. The association understands that Senator Jones of New Mexico, Chairman, intends to call the meeting as soon as he can assemble the full committee. At present the absence of two members is delaying such action.

Most of the members of the committee are credited with an intention to vote to report the amendment favorably.

NO DIVORCE FOR EITHER.

Court Fails to Find Wrong in Either Husband or Wife.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Vice Chancellor Backes in the Court of Chancery today, dismissed a cross-petition for divorce by Mrs. Eva Cropsey against Dr. Charles D. Cropsey of Rutherford, following a suit for a divorce which he began on the ground of infidelity. The wife alleged desertion and named Mrs. Annie Hager and Mrs. Nellie Zimmerman as co-respondents. The court says there is absolutely no testimony to prove anything against these women; that Mrs. Hager was dragged in gratuitously and for ulterior purposes and that the inclusion of Mrs. Zimmerman's name was unjust.

On the other hand the court can find nothing to bear out the charges of infidelity made by Dr. Cropsey against his wife wherein he named Dr. Edwin Debaum as co-respondent. The court says that Cropsey was constantly visiting and devoted himself to his profession to the neglect of his wife.

BRAZIL PATROL DEFENSES.

Deputy Explains That the "Nation Makes War on Nobody."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Antonio Carlos, a representative of the majority, answering a question regarding the naval patrol service off the Brazilian coast, made an exposition of Brazil's international policy since the beginning of the war.

He said the patrolling of the coast was a fundamental duty of the State, for the protection of Brazilian commerce and navigation. He warmly eulogized the diplomatic attitude of Nilo Pecanha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring: "Brazil makes war on nobody; she only defends herself."

Announcing the arrival of advanced Fall Styles, in regular sizes and specially designed models in STOUT and EXTRA sizes.

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St. Just off 5th Ave.

To make room for the incoming new styles, our present stock of

Summer Apparel

For Women of All Sizes

36 to 56 bust—27 to 45 waist

Is Offered Now at

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

For Immediate Clearance

Summer Dresses

Plain and fancy cottons, wash satins, habutai, taffeta, nets,

2.45 to 29.75

New Coats

For Dress, Auto and Sports Wear

18.50 to 37.50

(Were Up to $79.50)

WAISTS

Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped tub silks,

1.25 to 19.50

SKIRTS

Cotton gabardine, piques, linen, wool poplin, serges, French wool challies, taffeta,

1.95 to 10.75

Stout Women's Bathing Suits

Sizes Up to 56 Bust

Bathing Tights, Bathing Hats, Shoes, and Corsets at greatly reduced prices.

CLEARANCE SALE

MATERNITY APPAREL Adaptations from the newest modes for the Mother-To-Be. Effectively conceal condition. Prices no higher than for ordinary clothes.

Dresses 2.25 to 79.50 Suits 5.95 to 89.50

Coats 5.95 to 39.75 Skirts 1.95 to 24.75

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

Wedding Gowns
Bridesmaids' Dresses
and
Bridal Outfits

can be promptly delivered to meet individual requirements.

Department for Dressmaking and Tailoring
(Third Floor)

Smart Coats and Wraps
FOR AUTUMN WEARING

are a feature of special interest on the Third Floor. Styles and fabrics are equally attractive, and it is a fact worth noting that a number of the most fetching models are richly trimmed with fur.

Advance Autumn Fashions
for Misses and the Younger Set

The assortments now being shown have been selected with thoughtful discrimination, and may be regarded as an accurate foreshadowing of the essentially youthful and charming modes that are to be the vogue of the coming season.

These are some of the stock prices:

Tailored Suits . . . $35.00 to 110.00

Afternoon Frocks (including silks)

at . . . . . $22.50 to 78.00

Serge Dresses . . . 15.50 to 110.00

Coats for all occasions . 35.00 to 115.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

The Extraordinary Sale of
CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS
now being held on the Fifth Floor, will be continued during the remainder of the month

The prices asked are in all cases considerably lower than the prevailing market quotations

Of special interest during the current week will be

ROOM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS
at $190.00, 260.00, 390.00 to 750.00

MEDIUM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS
at $58.00, 68.00, 90.00 & 110.00

SEVERAL HUNDRED SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS . . . each $22.50

ORIENTAL RUGS in extra large sizes at extremely moderate prices.

Rugs purchased during this Sale will, if desired, be stored without charge until the Autumn.

Women's Philippine Undergarments
(all hand-embroidered)

will be on sale to-morrow and Tuesday on the Second Floor, at the special prices quoted.

Nightrobes . . $1.90, 2.10 & 2.75

Chemises . . . . 1.45 & 1.75

Envelope Chemises . . 2.10 & 2.75

Unusually Attractive Values
are obtainable on the SIXTH FLOOR in
Women's Summer Blouses
and Garden Smocks
at the final clearance prices of
$1.35, $1.75 & $2.50
and
Women's Black Walking Pumps
of kidskin or calfskin
selected from regular stock and reduced to
$4.75 per pair

A Monday and Tuesday Sale
of
Household and Decorative Linens

will comprise the following, all of which will be marked at prices below their actual worth.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . $4.00, 5.00, 6.25 & 9.00

Linen Damask Napkins
per dozen . . $4.75, 6.75 & 10.75

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . . $3.50 & 5.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . $3.75, 4.50 & 5.40

Madeira Tea Napkins
hand-scalloped, with hand-embroidered corner . . per dozen $6.00 & 6.75

Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)
hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered,
per set . . . . $5.00 & 5.50

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue Section)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

PROGRESS TO OUST OLD FULTON MARKET

Ancient Building Probably Will Give Way to Ten-Story Cold-Storage Plant.

SITE LEASED FOR 21 YEARS

Plans Being Made for Structure to Cost $1,500,000—Market Established a Century Ago.

A lease was recorded yesterday for the old Fulton Market property to a syndicate of fish and oyster dealers at $17,000 a year. It means the early demolition of the ancient market structure and the possible erection on the site of a ten-story cold storage plant costing about $1,500,000. The building, which occupies the block bounded by Fulton, South, Beekman, and Front Streets, was abandoned by the city as a public market several years ago. The property recently passed out of the city's ownership, being the largest of several parcels which the Board of Estimate authorized to be given to the Riggs estate in exchange for a tract of more than twenty acres on Inwood Hill, just above the new Isham Park, to be used for enlarging the park area in the upper part of Manhattan.

The lease was made by George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, lawyers representing the Riggs estate, to the Hunter & Trimm Company, wholesale fish dealers of 206 Front Street, and W. Elsworth Sprague, an oyster merchant of 187 Front Street. Their lease dates from July 12, this year, and is for a period of twenty-one years, but they have an option to buy the property within five years.

The open fish market is on the East River front, opposite the Fulton Market block, and many wholesale provision merchants are in the locality. There is need for a modern cold storage plant in the neighborhood, and plans are being prepared for such a building. Its construction will depend considerably upon tentative leases that may be made with provision dealers. If the high cost of building continues, the lessees, it is said, may reconstruct the building temporarily for general market uses, as in its former days.

A Fulton market was established in 1817. Not until 1821 was the first building erected, a low wooden structure. This was replaced shortly before the civil war by the present building. For over half a century it was a celebrated market in the city and the choice fish centre. The late Eugene J. Blackford, once Fish Commissioner of New York State, was one of the early merchants who added to its fame and popularity. He was known by every one who knew anything about fish and the business which he conducted there for many years is still continued. He died in 1904. Before the Brooklyn Bridge was built and when the Fulton Street ferry was patronized by thousands of Brooklyn residents, the oyster restaurants in the market were in great favor. The most celebrated was Dorlon's, conducted by two brothers. They invented several new methods of cooking oysters and fifty years ago a visitor to New York was not considered to have seen its best sight unless he had been to Dorlon's for an oyster supper.

Est. 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Advance Fall Fashions

The first hints for the coming fall are already displayed at Best's.
Several special sales are arranged for Monday.

A New Model
Danse Dress—only 49.50
Sizes 34 to 38

Here is a lovely new model gown for hotel or Country Club Danse. It is made of shimmering silk, has net shoulder straps and the bust and fashionable side drapes are finished with narrow ruffles edged with metal embroidery. The two inch contrasting colored sash of soft ribbon is finished with French flowers. The colors are as dainty as the model—salmon, peach, pink, ivory and cornflower, and the price just what you want to pay for a lovely evening dress at this season, 49.50.

This Serge Dress for Women Is After a Lanvin Model

—You immediately recognize the French designer's master hand. Who else would use dark blue or black wool as insertion in a navy or black serge dress and then finish it with satin? And who but Lanvin could plan so fascinating a square neckline?

2nd Floor.

Specially priced for Monday
29.50

Advance Whisperings of Chic Fall Blouses

Felice appeals through its simplicity. It is crepe Georgette—white or flesh—and has that becoming fichu collar you like. Narrow picoted rufflings on collar and cuffs add a soft finish.

You immediately admire the blouse *Delphine*, because it's smartly plain. A great big square sailor collar tucked and hemstitched assures you the blouse will be becoming. Choose it in white or flesh.

5.95

We're Closing Out Silk Dresses For Misses "14 to 17" 25.00

Come in and look at them. You'll find crepe de chines, taffetas, foulards, satins—many of them fashionably combined with Georgette.

Some of these frocks have heretofore sold for 39.50. Sizes 14 to 17. For Monday. 3rd Floor.

A Fall Sweater for Women Regularly 9.85—IS 7.50

Consider what a bargain this Shetland wool sweater is, with its

—fancy block stitch pattern.
—fitted back with attached sash.
—deep rolling sailor collar.
—big roomy pockets.
—colored pearl buttons to match.

Choose your color—olive, tan, Copenhagen blue, purple, white and watermelon. *Main Floor.*

Glove Silk Combination Suits for Women
2.65 Regularly 3.00

They're beautiful quality—light weight but strong. In white or dainty pink, these suits are low neck, sleeveless and knee length.

Children's Union Suits
Ordinarily .75 **.59**

Of white muslin, trunk length. Adjustable shoulder straps make them comfortable, and being sleeveless they're for warm weather use.

Silk Stockings for Women—.95
They're Really Worth More.

The stockings — pure dye silk, fine gage, full and elastic, with cotton tops and soles that mean long wear.

The colors — Black, white, bronze, dark tan, russet calf, aero grey, silver grey, medium grey—and many others hard to find elsewhere.

Boot Silk Stockings —.50—Black Only
Regularly .75

They're long and elastic, these stockings, and will wear well because of cotton tops and soles. *Main Floor.*

No Trouble to Take Baby in These Go-Carts
Liliputian Bazaar, 4th Floor.

They move so smoothly and lightly under your fingers that you need hardly push them. And they're so comfortable for baby!

Smaller sizes, in oak or white, 12.00
Larger sizes—in oak, 16.00
Larger sizes—in white, 18.00

A folding go-cart that can be folded and placed in your trunk and is unusually light. And practical too, with its metal sides and deep hood. It's light to wheel and lighter to carry. *11.75*

New-Model Serge Dress 25.00

Best & Co.

Acknowledged Leading Specialists
In School, Academy & College Apparel

invite you to visit their advance showings of correct fall clothes for girls and misses. You may naturally expect only the individual, the exclusive and the ultra-fashionable.

Of course, Miss 14 to 20, going to boarding school, high school or college, comes to Best's for her clothes. She knows! We'll tell you why:
—*because* for the exclusive she instinctively turns to Best's.
—*because* she knows that Best's advance fall fashions are *already in stock.*
—*because* from lingerie to chapeaux she finds her entire outfit here.
—*because* if she's of "in-between" age she's sure of becoming clothes.
—*because* she can't find such smart styles *in any other shop.*
—*because* despite rising prices Best's are still moderate.

Fathers and Sons—Attention!

It's almost time to outfit your boy for school. Naturally you'll come to headquarters—Best's. Don't forget that:

—Best's prices remain moderate—due to advance buying.
—From shoes to hat, your boy's complete outfit is here.
—Best's boys' clothing is made for young gentlemen, correct in every particular.
—Best's boys' clothing is guaranteed *all wool*—with silk stitched seams.
—Because of Best's standards, Best's boys' clothing wears longest and looks best.
—Boys always like to get their clothes at Best's.
—"You never pay more at Best's."

New-Model All-Wool School Suits 13.50
2 pairs of Knickerbockers

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Special Sale Semi-made Skirts
Remarkable Value
$1.85
Smart models in White Pique, and in White or colored imported Eponge. All Sizes. *Second Floor.*

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lord & Taylor Japanese Nainsook
Usually $2.95 a piece
$2.50
Lingerie Nainsook, soft, sheer and fine, 39 inches wide. Ten yards to the piece. *Second Floor*

August Sale of Oriental Rugs

The Most Important Sale of Oriental Rugs We Have Ever Held

Beloochistan Rugs
Sizes 2.4x4.0 to 2.10x5.0
$23.50, $30.00 and **$35.00**

Iran Mosoul Rugs
Sizes 4.0 to 4.6 wide and 6.0 to 6.8 long.
$57.50, $65.00 and **$75.00**

Persian Hall Rugs
Comprising about 100 Rugs in sizes from 2.6 to 3.6 wide and 9.0 to 13.6 long. Heavy qualities and very exceptional values.
Group 1, $45.00. Group 2, $55.00. Group 3, $65.00

Room Size Rugs

Size.	Formerly.	Sale Price.
Mahal 9.3x7.3	$145.00	$115.00
Mahal 10.3x7.3	$165.00	$140.00
Mahal 11.3x9.6	$225.00	$165.00
Khiva 12.10x9.1	$225.00	$175.00
Khiva 12.3x8.10	$200.00	$135.00
Khiva 14.6x10.2	$325.00	$230.00
Chinese 12.0x9	$240.00	$175.00
Chinese 12x9	$250.00	$185.00
Chinese 12x12	$375.00	$250.00
Kirmanshah 8.10x9.6	$400.00	$240.00
Kirmanshah 11.0x8.7	$460.00	$395.00
Kirmanshah 11.10x8.10	$525.00	$440.00

Persian Mosoul Rugs
Heavy silky pieces in excellent variety of designs and colorings.
Sizes 3.3 to 4.3 wide and 6.0 to 7.6 long.
$29.50, $37.50, $40.00 and **$45.00**

Note—During the August Sale we are offering Exceptional Values in

Extra Size Rugs
In All Weaves.
Sizes range from 12 to 15 feet wide and 17 to 27 feet long
Prices $460.00 to $975.00

Rugs purchased during this Sale will be held for later delivery if desired, free of storage charge
Fifth Floor.

Final Clearance
Bathing Suits
Formerly $5.00 to $25.00
$3.95 to $10.00
Every Satin, Taffeta and Poplin Bathing Suit in stock greatly reduced for quick disposal. Excellent choosing from the Season's smartest models.
Third Floor.

Exceptional Value
Sweaters
Of Shetland Wool
$6.95
A new and unusually effective Sweater in all the wanted Sport colors, with soft, white brushed wool collar and cuffs. An extremely smart and very becoming model.
Third Floor.

Introductory Sale
Women's Fall Boots
Made Exclusively for Lord & Taylor
At Special Prices—Later the same shoes will be from 20 to 30 per cent higher.

Women's High-cut Laced Boots — dark grey or brown kid-skin vamps with cloth tops. **$10.50**

Women's High-cut Laced Boots—black kidskin vamps, sand buckcloth tops, Cuban heels. **$8.50**

Women's High-cut Laced Walking Boots—gun metal vamps, fawn buckskin tops, medium walking heels. **$7.50**

Women's High-cut Laced Boots — dark tan Russia calfskin, military heels, wing vamps or straight vamps and tips. **$8.50**

Second Floor.

Remarkable Value
Silk Gloves
Heavy Milanese Quality, actually worth $1.15 a pair, Special
69c
Women's 2 and 3 clasp Silk Gloves, double finger tipped; Paris point backs. White, black, tan, mode, pongee, chamois, navy blue; not all sizes in every shade, but excellent choosing.
Ground Floor.

Lord & Taylor Announce An Advance Display
Chiffon Velvets
Autumn's smartest Modes will be developed in these richly effective, exquisitely textured Velvets, for which Fashion has shown so marked a preference.
In this early shipment, just arrived, are represented the newest Fall shades.
Ground Floor.

Advance Models in
Autumn Blouses
Most Attractively Priced

White Crepe de Chine Blouses
Tailored models, featuring new and distinctive effects; tucks, pleats and smart finishing details. Superior quality Crepe de Chine. Very special..... $3.95 and $5.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses
In a charming model with embroidery and hemstitched frill; in flesh or white $5.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Elaborate with embroidery, drawn work, Venise lace medallions and edge. In white $6.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Bead embroidered in motif effect, on deep, square collar and wing revers. Flesh with wide hemstitched folds in white..... $7.95
Third Floor.

August Clearance
Sale of Linens
Begins Monday August 13th
More than $25,000 worth of Household and Decorative Linens to be closed out at
Remarkable Price Concessions
Typical of the many splendid values are
Tablecloths..... $2.95 to $31.00
Formerly $3.75 to $62.00 each
Napkins..... $1.85 to $16.85
Formerly $2.50 to $25.00 a dozen.
Towels..... $2.95 to $6.00
Formerly $3.75 to $7.50 a dozen.
Linen Sheets..... $9.75
Formerly $12.00 a pair
Linen Pillow Cases..... $2.50
Formerly $3.50 a pair.
Decorative Linens at Even Greater Reductions.
Second Floor.

Now in Progress, August Sale of
Selected Furs
At Savings of One-Third

Hudson Seal Coats
(seal dyed Muskrat)
Semi-fitted and full flare, 46 and 48 inch models; some with Skunk collars and cuffs.
$135.00, $165.00, $175.00, $225.00

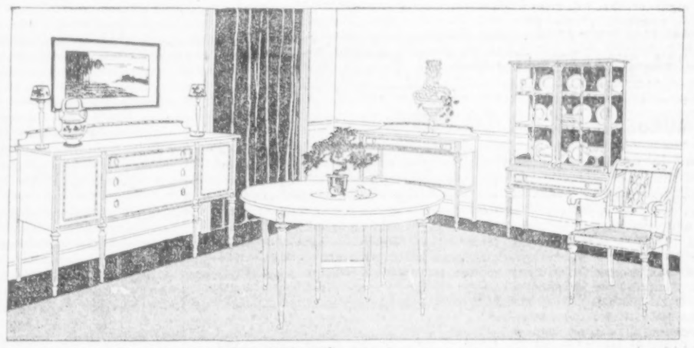
Natural Muskrat Coats
Belted and flare models, some with Nutria collars and cuffs
$77.50, $87.50, $125.00

Hudson Seal Capelet (dyed Muskrat).... $26.50
Muff to match..... $16.50
Skunk Animal Scarf..... $31.50
Muff to match..... $26.50
Skunk Capelet..... $55.00
Muff to match..... $34.50
Third Floor.

Splendid Dining Room Furniture

Featured Tomorrow in the Midsummer Sale
August Reductions Throughout the Entire Stock Range From 10 to 50 Per Cent.

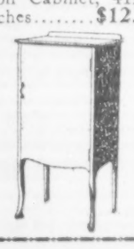
250
Tea Wagons
Made of solid mahogany, rubber tired wheels, the two small rear wheels prevent tilting.
Special August Sale Price
$15.00



Mahogany or Walnut Sheraton Dining Room Suite, ten pieces, 72-inch Sideboard, 43-inch China Cabinet, 42-inch Serving Table, 54-inch Extension Table extending to eight feet, five Side Chairs, and one Arm Chair, seats upholstered in haircloth $495.00

150
Nests of Tables
Made of solid mahogany (four tables to a nest), beautifully finished.
Special August Sale Price
$15.00

Mahogany Player Roll Cabinet, 41x19 inches..... $12.75

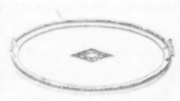


20-inch Mahogany Revolving Tray, "Lazy Susan" $6.75

Mahogany Dinner Chimes, four nickel plates..... $10.00

Inlaid Mahogany Folding Serving Table..... $22.50

Glass bottom inlaid Mahogany Tray, 25x14½ in... $4.85



100 Solid Mahogany Book Holders, 14 inches wide... $2.45

200 Card Tables 28x28x27 inches, frames finished in Mahogany ... $1.95

Sixth Floor.

EXCURSION BOAT HIT BY U. S. SUBMARINE.

Steamer Mayflower, with 1,500 Passengers, Rammed by Navy Craft in Boston Harbor.

ACCIDENT OCCURS IN FOG

One Sailor Injured, but No Lives Lost—Submarine Cuts Hole In Vessel's Side.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A United States submarine came into collision with the Nantasket Beach excursion steamer Mayflower in Boston Harbor during a thick fog today. The navy yard officials said the material damage to the submarine was slight, but that the Mayflower had a hole stove in her port side near the paddle box. One seaman on the steamer suffered a broken leg.

Fifteen hundred passengers on board were transferred without accident to the steamer Rose Standish, and were brought to this city.

Tugs took the Mayflower to a shipyard in East Boston, where she arrived with a pronounced list to port.

The crash caused intense excitement among the hundreds of women and children who had been spending the day at the beach, and there was a rush for life preservers and boats. Officers and crew, however, quickly got the crowd in hand and pointed out the gray hulk of the submarine, standing close by with a navy yard tug, which had also reached the scene within a minute after the collision.

Numerous other tugs also were near enough to reach the steamer's side within a very short time, and when the passengers saw that their vessel was not sinking and that plenty of help was near, they calmed down and awaited the arrival of a steamer summoned from Boston by radio. The Rose Standish, another of the fleet of the Nantasket Beach Steamship Company, was tied up at the wharf waiting to make her regular trip down the harbor, and it took her only a few minutes to reach the side of the disabled Mayflower between Spectacle Island and Long Island.

While the submarine and tugs closed in on the Mayflower to give any help needed the transfer of passengers was carried out in an orderly manner and without much difficulty.

According to the report of the affair given out at the navy yard, the submarine, running on the surface, was returning to the yard from maneuvres in Massachusetts Bay. The fog was so thick that observation did not extend more than ten feet. Accordingly both ships were proceeding slowly, and this greatly lessened the impact when the Mayflower loomed out of the mist in the path of the submarine. The steel bow of the under-sea boat, however, cut through the lower rail, catching one of the Mayflower's sailors and breaking his leg. He was removed to an army hospital on one of the nearby islands.

After lingering to see the last passenger transferred to safety, and to see the Mayflower taken in charge by a convoy of tugs, the submarine proceeded to the navy yard under her own power. At the yard it was stated that her bow was stove in, but that the damage was not serious.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Semi-Annual Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Enormous Price Concessions

Patrons contemplating the purchase of one or more Oriental Rugs will find this section replete with wonderful examples of Eastern rug weaving.

Purchases will be stored, free of charge, for Fall delivery if desired. None to dealers.

About 300 Room-Size Rugs as Follows:

Weave	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Persian Mahal	7x10.9	200.00	135.00
Persian Mahal	8x10.2	200.00	165.00
Persian Mahal	8.6x12.2	225.00	157.00
Persian Arak	9x12	275.00	195.00
Persian Savaland	8.9x13.1	225.00	157.00
Persian Mahal	10x12.10	350.00	225.00
Persian Gorevan	11x15.2	395.00	250.00
Persian Arak	10.8x14.1	495.00	375.00
Persian Kirmanshah	9x12.3	475.00	375.00
Persian Sarouk	8.9x12.2	400.00	295.00
Persian Hamadan	12.4x15.2	750.00	595.00
Persian Kirman	8.6x11.6	450.00	300.00
Chinese	9x11.9	425.00	325.00
Chinese	8x10	250.00	175.00
Persian Mahal	6.8x10.2	200.00	145.00
Persian Kirman	6.2x9	225.00	165.00

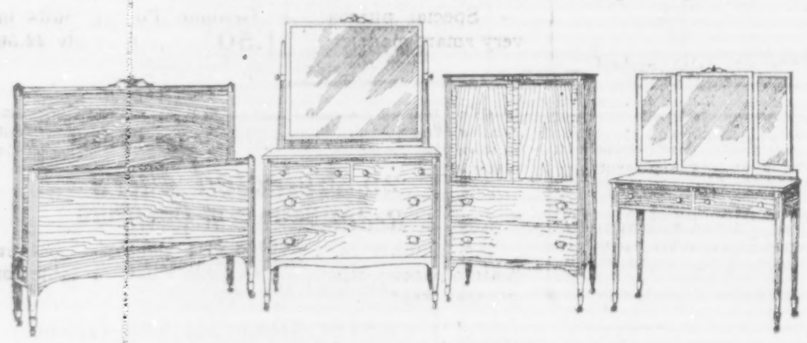
Small and Medium-Size Persian and Chinese Rugs

14.50, 17.50, 25.00, 37.50 to 95.00

Midsummer Sale

McCREERY "MASTER MADE" FURNITURE

Entire Stock Reduced 10% to 50% During August



Four-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated, in Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. Suite includes: Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. regularly 225.00 **159.50**

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. regularly 175.00, **129.50**

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites, including Twin Beds. regularly 450.00 **325.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Mahogany, Walnut or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 395.00, **298.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Mahogany. regularly 296.00, **198.00**

Nine-piece Lacquered Suites,—hand decorated. regularly 675.00, **495.00**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, made of the finest mahogany. regularly 575.00 **475.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites. regularly 398.00 **298.00**

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites, made of American Walnut. regularly 500.00 **395.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites,—hand-carved, with crotched mahogany panels. regularly 850.00, **695.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites, in Brown Mahogany. regularly 550.00, **395.00**

August Sale

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

At Reductions of 20% to 40%

The fact that Linens are obtainable at such reductions when market prices are steadily advancing suggests the advantage of purchasing during this August Sale.

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:

2x2 yards.....formerly 4.00, 4.50 and 5.50, each **2.90, 3.25** and **4.00**
2x2½ yards.....formerly 4.50, 5.25 and 6.50, each **3.25, 4.00** and **5.00**
2x3 yards.....formerly 5.75, 6.50 and 7.50, each **4.50, 5.00** and **6.00**

Napkins to match:

22x22 inches.....formerly 5.00 to 6.00, doz. **3.75, 4.25** and **5.00**
24x24 inches.....formerly 5.50 to 7.50, doz. **4.00, 4.50** and **6.00**

300 Double Satin Damask Tablecloths,—superior quality; 2¼x2¼ yards.....each **7.50** formerly 9.50

Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Sheets....formerly 9.50, 12.50, 16.00, pr. **7.50, 9.50, 12.50**

Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases formerly 2.75, 3.25, 4.00, pr. **1.90, 2.50, 3.00**

Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....formerly 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, doz. **1.90, 2.50** and **3.00**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....formerly 3.00, 3.75, 6.00, doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **4.50**
Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemmed.....formerly 6.00 and 7.50, doz. **4.50** and **6.00**
Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched.....formerly 7.50 and 9.00, doz. **6.00** and **7.50**
Pure Linen Huck Towels, guest size; hemmed..formerly 3.75 and 4.75, doz. **2.75** and **3.75**
Pure Linen Huck Towels, guest size; hemstitched formerly 4.50 and 6.00, doz. **3.00** and **4.50**
Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels with name woven in red.....formerly 4.50, doz. **3.50**
Irish Check Glass Towels with striped borders.....formerly 3.00, doz. **2.50**
Turkish Bath Towels.....formerly 3.00, 4.00 and 6.00, doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **4.50**

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Coolest Store in Town 300 Electric Fans make it so

August Sales Bring Savings to Our Customers and Fame to the House of HEARN

Now---Our 25TH AUGUST SALE

Blankets, Quilts—Comfortables, Tickings—Pillows; Muslins, Sheetings—Sheets, Pillow Cases; Linens, Towels—Towelings, Scarfs—Shams; Silverware, Cutlery, Soaps; Curtains and Draperies, Rugs—Shades, Flannels

The Most Difficult and the Most Successful Sale That We Ever Have Had

DIFFICULT—Cottons and Woolens are higher than ever before—indeed, they are difficult to obtain at any price—it means much even to have the goods. It means more to *have the goods at these* sale prices.

SUCCESSFUL—Because nowhere else in town are such values to be duplicated.

The Following for Both Monday and Tuesday:

No Mail or Telephone Orders on August Sale Specials.

Household Linens

The proud housewife will be doubly so of any of these linens—not only because the qualities are our ever reliable—but also because she was able to secure them at our August Sale prices. Increased cost of production and scarcity of labor are forcing prices indefinitely forward and upward—Our purchases of previous months alone permit of the following price-cuts.

Table Damasks, Napkins, Etc.

70-inch Double Satin Damask—Irish linen damask.....1.85
24-inch Linen Damask Napkins—2 patterns only—our reg. $5.35 dozen.....4.07
Mercerized Cotton Damasks—our reg. .54 yd.....46
58-inch Mercerized Cotton Damasks—our reg. .48 yd.....32½
Imported Cotton Damask—fine, close weave—lustrous.....88
Hemstitched Linen Damask Dinner Sets—heavy Irish linen—80-in. cloth—one doz. napkins to match..8.48
Hemstitched Linen Damask Lunch Sets—cloth 60x60—½ doz. napkins to match—our reg. $6.28.....4.94
22-inch Irish Linen Damask Napkins—our reg. $4.50 doz.3.74
70-inch Irish Linen Damask—Heavy quality—floral and stripes.....1.58
Napkins to match—dozen.....4.48
70-inch Irish Linen Damask.....1.34
20-inch Mercerized Cotton Napkins—our reg. $1.50 dozen—hemmed.1.25
15-inch Mercerized Cotton Napkins—our reg. .84 dozen.....65
Mercerized Pattern Cloths—70x90—firm, close weave—our reg. $2.18.....1.85
64-inch Round Scalloped Cloths—Mercerized cotton, of good quality.....1.00

Towels and Toweling

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels—hemmed—white borders only—our reg. .18 each.....15
Full Bleached Turkish Bath Towels—hemmed—white or colored stripe borders—our reg. .38 each.....30
Large Size Bleached Huck Towels—Hemmed—white damask stripe border—our reg. .20 each.....16
Union Linen Huck Towels—Heavy quality—hemmed—white or colored borders—our reg. .32 each.....23
Pure Linen Damask Towels—Hemstitched or knotted fringe—white or colored borders—our reg. .58 each.....45
Imported Cotton Twill Dish Towels—Hemmed—word "Kitchen" woven in centre—our reg. .24 each.....18
Turkish Towels—white terry stripe borders—our reg. .12 ea.10
Pure Linen Guest Towels—Hemstitched, scalloped and embroidered borders—our reg. .59 ea.47
Jacquard and Striped Turkish Towels—wide hem—fancy colored borders—our reg. .69 each.....58
Pure Linen Huck Towels—Hemstitched—figured damask centres—our reg. .96.....78
Individual Turkish Towels—hemmed—wide colored borders—with wreath for initials—our reg. .12.....8½
Cotton Dish or Roller Toweling—Colored borders—our reg. .12..9¾
Kitchen and Glass Check Toweling—bleached or brown crash—our reg. .14.....11½
Linen Toweling—colored borders—our reg. .18½.....16
Linen Dish or Roller Toweling—extra heavy quality—various borders—our reg. .23 and .27..17½
Linen Toweling—our reg. .35...28

Blue Diamond Diapering

$1.11 piece—18 in. wide—10 yds. .93
$1.28 piece—20 in. wide—10 yds. 1.03
$1.48 piece—22 in. wide—10 yds. 1.13
$1.58 piece—24 in. wide—10 yds. 1.23
$1.68 piece—27 in. wide—10 yds. 1.36
$1.78 piece—30 in. wide—10 yds. 1.46

Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Cases

Rushed in this department? Indeed, yes—with such prices as ours on these every-day needs. However scarce cotton merchandise might be—here was straight ahead determination to have the goods for this August sale. Folks have a way of needing household muslins no matter what the condition of the market. You may know it required a heap of special planning to make these prices, for

THEY ARE THE LOWEST IN TOWN.

Comparative shopping on any item will soon prove this to you.

MUSLINS—

Fruit of the Loom or *Lonsdale or Hill*

Today's value .21.....Sale price .15

Limit—20 yards. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

36 and 39 in. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS—Today's value .13½—mill length—price, yard.....9¾

72 in.—BLEACHED SHEETINGS—for ¾ beds—today's value .35..28

81 in. for full size beds—Today's value .39.....31

PILLOWCASES—Will-Wash-Heavier

42x36 in.—Today's val. .25..Sale .19
45x36 in.—Today's val. .28..Sale .22
50x36 in.—Today's val. .29..Sale .23
54x36 in.—Today's val. .33..Sale .28

SHEETS—Will-Wash-Heavier

54x90 in.—Today's val. .82..Sale .67
63x90 in.—Today's val. .93..Sale .77
72x90 in.—Today's val. $1.04..Sale .86
81x90 in.—Today's val. $1.15..Sale .94
90x90 in.—Today's val. $1.29..Sale .97

Measurements before hemming.

Hemstitched Sheets and Pillowcases, .10 and 5 more, respectively.
Extra long Pillowcases to 40½ inches. Sheets to 3 yds. long.
August Sale Reductions on Mohawk, Wamsutta and New Bedford Sheets and Pillowcases.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS—

BLEACHED.

42 in.—Today's value .25..Sale .18
45 in.—Today's value .27..Sale .21
50 in.—Today's value .30..Sale .24
54 in.—Today's value .35..Sale .27
63 in.—Today's value .39..Sale .30
72 in.—Today's value .44..Sale .33
81 in.—Today's value .47..Sale .36
90 in.—Today's value .50..Sale .38

UNBLEACHED.

45 in.—Today's value .25..Sale .18
54 in.—Today's value .30..Sale .24
63 in.—Today's value .35..Sale .27
72 in.—Today's value .39..Sale .30
81 in.—Today's value .44..Sale .33
90 in.—Today's value .47..Sale .36

No Mail or Telephone Orders.

See American and World for August Sale Prices in Comfortables, Pillows and Spreads.

A Convincing Group of Dainty Blouses

Tunics—Russian Blouses—Slip-ons—Of Georgette and Crepe de Chines.

In every shade imaginable—Old Rose, Peach and Pinks, Navy, Copen and old Blues, Grays, Sand, Browns, Chartreuse and hosts of white and flesh. Fine hemstitchings, tucks and embroidery in both simple and elaborate designs—All sorts of unique sleeves and cuffs and collars that are different.

Were	Red Ticket Sale
6.85, 7.97	5.85
10.97, 13.97	9.85
14.74, 15.97, 16.85	12.50
19.97, 29.85	14.50, 19.95

Silverware and Cutlery

Often our cash buying brings us special opportunities—not open to every one. In these departments especially cut prices on goods of high quality bring you bargains most unusual.

Soup Ladles
Our reg. $1.48—Rogers W. R. grade; silver plated; new patterns.....1.17

Tablespoons and Forks
Our reg. $1.68 (half doz.)—Rogers 1881; in plain or fancy designs.....1.34

Tablespoons and Forks
Our reg. .22 ea.—Rogers W. R. grade—silver plated—latest designs.....16

Teaspoons
Our reg. .11 ea.—To match above.....9

Dinner Knives
Our reg. .24 ea.—Silver plated on fine tempered steel.....21

Odd Pieces of Silverware
Our reg. .22 ea.—Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Tablespoons and Forks.....18

Table Knives and Forks
Our reg. $1.95 (set of 6 ea.)—Hand-forged steel; bone and ebony handles.....1.54

Carver and Fork
Our reg. $1.48 (per pair)—G. Wostenholm's fine Sheffield steel; stag handles.....1.11

Imported Steel Scissors
Our reg. .54—Well-known make—4½ to 6 inches.....44

Bread and Meat Knives
Fine steel—reliable make.....38

Shears
Our reg. .58—Hand-forged steel—nickel finish.....45

25TH AUGUST SALE

SOAPS

THE present day prices in this one particular necessity reflect the undeniable scarcity of materials. Even at every-day prices—the judicious housewife has been laying in quantities of both laundry and toilet soap, knowing almost any tomorrow's quotations are bound to be very much higher.

BUT no one—learning of these extraordinarily low prices—can afford to deny herself this very special opportunity.

Our reg.	Sale Price
.10 Munyon Soap	6½
.78 Bar Olive Castile Soap	.55
.25 Box Three Cakes Toilet Soap	.16
.10 Cake Remmer's Round Bath Soap	7
.10 American Butter Milk Soap	6½
.30 Box Armour's Romanzo	.23
.06 Floating Barrel Soap, dozen (Fits the hand.)	.53
.10 Hearn's Peroxide Soap	7½
.18 Grandma's Washing Powder (Large package.)	.14
.05 Quick Suds Laundry Soap, dozen	.55
.39 Value Dust Brush	.27
.12 Roll Value Four Rolls of Toilet Paper (Big Four 12 oz. Rolls.)	.31
.10 Babbitt's Cleanser	3 for .20
.25 Value Jergen's Talcum (Large can Violet or Rose.)	.17

Price-Cuts Unusual in Fabrics White

LONGCLOTH

$1.78 10-yard piece—36-in.....1.48
$1.97 10-yard piece—36-in.....1.65
$2.24 12-yard piece—36-in.....1.87
$2.38 12-yard piece—36-in.....1.97
$2.65 12-yard piece—36-in.....2.12
$3.15 12-yard piece—42-in.....2.58

NAINSOOK

$2.78 10-yard piece—36-in.....2.37
$2.88 10-yard piece—36-in.....2.45
$2.85 10-yard piece—36-in.....2.35
$2.28 10-yard piece—36-in.....2.15
$2.18 10-yard piece—36-in.....2.00
$1.88 10-yard piece—36-in.....1.56

DRESS FABRICS

38 ct. Skirtings—36-in.....28
38 ct. Novelty Voiles—36-in.....28
28 ct. Lingerie Batiste—39-in.....21
58 ct. Chiffon Voile—44-in.....48
45 ct. Poplins—36-in.....38

A Red Ticket Lot for the Little Tots

Dantiest frocks, lace and embroidery trimmed, in Empire and waisted styles.

Sizes to 5 yrs. in lot.

Were	Now
$1.37	1.00
$1.97	1.47 and 1.67
$2.47	1.97
$2.87	2.47
$2.97	2.67
$3.47	2.97
$3.97	3.67
$4.67	3.97

2.00 and

Blankets

Our Blanket buying and selling for 90 years has gained a high reputation. That sets an unusual standard for our qualities, assortments and prices. Note each price—"Our regular" indicates the every-day price of the blankets—and when you remember that very often our regular prices are below the sale prices elsewhere—you begin to realize the savings of this August sale. But not until you've seen the goods do you completely realize what splendid quality you find at each price.

EACH ITEM REPRESENTS AN UNUSUAL SAVING:—

Our Reg. / Sale Price.

$1.27 Crib & Carriage Blankets 1.04 — Elderdown finish—allover Jacquard designs in two-toned pink and white or blue and white—stitched or silk bindings—also white with pink or blue borders.

$1.77 Cotton Fleece Blankets 1.54 — White and grey—contrast borders—single bed size.

$3.74 and $3.94 Crib Blankets 2.95 — Wool mixed—white with pink or blue borders—also allover Jacquard designs—pink and white or blue and white.

47 ct. Crib Blankets .41 — Elderdown finish—pink and white—blue and white—two-toned, floral and animal patterns.

87 ct. Crib Blankets .72 — Elderdown finish—white with pink or blue borders—also allover designs in pink and white or blue and white—variety of patterns.

$2.15 Cotton Fleece Blankets 1.63 — White, tan or grey with confrast borders—¾ bed size.

$2.45 Cotton Fleece Blankets 1.91 — White, grey or tan, with contrast borders—¾ and full bed sizes.

$3.45 Wool Nap Blankets 2.94 — Plaids—¾ and single bed sizes—wool nap and cotton fleece in white, tan or grey; contrast borders—¾ and full size.

$5.47 and $5.97 Blankets 3.96 — Wool-mixed plaids—plain colors with contrast borders—also all wool scarlet and plaids—single bed sizes. White wool-mixed—with pink or blue—¾ and full sizes.

$6.94 Blankets 4.87 — Wool mixed plaids for ¾ and single bed sizes—also white with contrast borders—¾ and full sizes.

$12.94 Fleece Wool Blankets 10.75 — Block and two-toned effects—taffeta binding.

$16.94 and $17.94 Australian Wool Blankets 14.75 — White, with dainty borders—also plain white—taffeta bindings—variety of handsome plaids.

$8.97 and $9.94 Blankets 6.77 — Gray or scarlet with contrast borders—also plaids, pink or blue—¾ and full sizes—white with pink or blue borders, majority all wool.

$5.97 Comfortable Blankets 4.54 — Elderdown finish—two-toned—solid colors with contrast borders—block or centre designs—partially or entirely bound with 2-inch taffeta.

Hearn's Special Blanket 3.54 — Jacquard Elderdown finish—richly colored plaids or floral designs—also white with pink or blue borders; cannot be duplicated in the near future.

Continuation of August Sale of Fine Lace Curtains

Two and three pair lots—a varied assortment of imported Lacet, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Irish Point Curtains—also fine Scrims—Marquisettes and Nottingham Curtains.

Prices at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent off.

	Clearance.		Clearance.
$13.94 and $15.94 value	9.94	$6.94 values	4.94
$11.94 and $12.94 values	7.94	$5.94 values	3.96
$9.94 values	6.96	$3.94 to $4.94 values	2.96
$7.94 values	5.97	$2.94 values	1.94

Opportune Values in Dress Materials

54-inch All-Wool Novelty Chinchillas — Striped and plaids—close raised nap. 1.97 (Our Reg. $2.97 and $3.67.)

54-inch Shepherd Checks — Medium, black and white check—part wool— .50 (Our Reg. .58.)

54-inch All-Wool Voiles — Jet black—close heavy mesh, .97

48-inch All-Wool Gabardines — Small diagonal—Copen, brown, navy and black— 1.88

50 & 54-inch All-Wool Novelty Serges, Whipcords and Velours — Stripes, checks, plaids—light and dark colorings— 1.47 (Our Reg. $1.97 and $2.48.)

42-inch All-Wool Serges and Granites — Plain and novelty weaves, .77 (Our Reg. .96.)

36-inch All-Wool Storm Serges — Cardinal, garnet, cadet, navy & black, .78

48-inch All-Wool Cream Storm Serges 1.20 (Our Reg. $1.48.)

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.95 Tub Silk Blouses.....1.54 — Smart colored stripes—tailored models. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.64 Extra Size Voile Blouses.....1.21 — Emb. lace and fine tucks—46 to 52. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.24 Women's and Misses' Tub Skirts..78 — White pique and gabardine—various models—all sizes. SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

94 ct. Girls' Tub Dresses.....72 — Pink, blue and tan, chambray—also plaid ginghams—new models—6 to 14 years. GIRLS' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

57 ct. Corset Covers.....38 — Special lot—round neck—fancy yokes of lace emb'y. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

67 ct. House Dresses.....50 — Checked and striped gingham—contrast trimmings—sizes 36 to 46. HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

27 and 35 ct. Children's Ribbed Underwear.....18 — Cotton—vests low neck—sleeveless—knee length drawers—all sizes. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.45 Boys' Washable Suits.....1.10 — Variety of Middy and Junior styles—crepes, galateas, linon and Devonshire cloth—white, colors and new stripes—some have extra trousers—3 to 9 years. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.94 Boys' Summer Suits.....2.27 — Pinch back models—light cassimeres and cheviots—grays and browns in medium and dark stripes and fancies—7 to 17 years. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

57 ct. Boys' Percale Shirts.....48 — Newest patterns and colors—French cuffs—some sport styles—12½ to 14 neck. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIAD FLOOR.

$2.65 Men's Silk Fibre Shirts.....1.84 — Neat colored stripes—well made—all sizes. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

92 ct. Hand Bags.....70 — Black leather or silk—some have patent safety catches—variety of shapes and sizes. LEATHER GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

58 ct. Mohairs—42 inch.....42 — Fine weave—good lustre—cream, gray, garnet, navy and black—for skirts, suits, also bathing suits. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Wide Ribbons.....20 — Moires, taffetas and satins—white, black and colors—also stripes and Dresdens. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

97 ct. Black Satins—35 inch.....82 — Rich, deep black—soft quality—suitable for all dress purposes. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

27 ct. Mercerized Poplins.....21 — 36 inch—good colors for dresses, waists, skirts, etc. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

14 ct. Floral Lawns.....10 — White and tinted lawns—large and small patterns. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

30 ct. White Poplins—36 inch.....24 — For uniforms, dresses and children's wear. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.94 Women's Tub Dresses.....1.88 — Striped voiles and ginghams. Colored voile collar and cuffs—all sizes. DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

94 ct. Little Tots' White Dresses.....72 — Nainsook and lawn—variety of models—lace and emb'y trim'd—sizes to 5 years. INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

UNTRAINED COOKS THREATEN SOLDIERS

Experienced Men Fail to Come Out of the Kitchen at Call of Country.

BUTCHERS NEEDED BADLY

Practical Bakers Also Fail to Respond, and New Recruiting Campaign Will Be Started.

Unless cooks, bakers, and butchers respond more readily to Uncle Sam's call, all branches of the service will be sadly crippled in the culinary department. Marine, navy, and army officers were of the opinion yesterday that the situation in this direction was becoming extremely serious. Call after call has been sent out for men of experience in cooking, with little or no response of any substantial value. If enlistments for this department of service do not pick up quickly and rapidly, it was said yesterday, the Government would be confronted by the necessity of making cooks, bakers, and butchers out of untrained men.

Under these conditions many a soldier who has enlisted with an idea of seeing active service in the front line trenches will find himself not on the firing line, but in the kitchen, wielding a frying pan instead of a gun.

"The poor response to the call for cooks, butchers, and bakers," said Lieutenant Joseph H. Wright of the Naval Reserve of the Third Naval District, "has assumed serious proportions. While we do not say the cooks, butchers, and bakers are unpatriotic, it is time for them to come in and help the Government. Men of every line of endeavor answered the call to service in the reserve when the call was sounded. They flocked in by hundreds and thousands.

"But a few days ago when an urgent call was sounded for cooks, butchers, and bakers, the response was exceedingly discouraging. Any man with his first papers between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who had actual experience in his trade as butcher, or in the baking and cooking art, for cooking, baking is a profession, is eligible to enlistment."

Lieutenant Wright said he would begin tomorrow a three weeks' recruiting campaign, during which time he hopes to enlist 1,000 cooks, 500 bakers, and 500 butchers in the naval reserve. Several rallies will be held in various parts of the city during the course of the week.

New Push for Recruits.

A recruiting detail will leave Ninety-seventh Street, North River, on a Fifth Avenue bus at To'clock Tuesday evening, for the purpose of securing enlistments for the naval militia. The Mecca Band will accompany them and stops will be made at various points below Fifty-ninth Street for the purpose of explaining to those interested the functions of the naval militia in war service.

As a reward for the excellent recruiting work they did since the declaration of war, the recruiting staff of the United States Marine Corps has received an eleven-day vacation. The office at 24 East Twenty-third Street will be closed during that period. The last sixteen men recruited were sent to the Paris Island training station in South Carolina yesterday.

The New York Recruiting Committee, of which Coroner Timothy Healy is Chairman, held several rallies yesterday to enlist men for the Signal Corps of the regular army and the National Guard.

Captain Prentice Strong announced yesterday that he was organizing a depot unit of the First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y. now in the Federal service. This unit, he said, offers an opportunity for men under and over the conscription age to do their bit for Uncle Sam in the present crisis. The age limits are 18 to 45, which is three years under and fifteen years over the limit for conscription.

The British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway announced yesterday that it had recruited up to date more than 3,300 British and Canadian subjects in this country.

Phelan in Old Command.

Former Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, who was placed on the officers' reserve list a year ago when the regiment went to the border, has been placed in charge of the Sixty-ninth depot battalion, and last night started enlistments of men for service in this State for a period of two years or the duration of the war.

It will be five days before the Van Cortlandt Park concentration of troops now on guard duty upstate will take form, it was announced yesterday at the Sixth Divisional Headquarters. By the end of the week, however, about 7,000 soldiers will be under canvas at the big park, awaiting the word to start South. The units that will assemble there are the Seventy-first, Twenty-third, and First Infantry of the Second Brigade, and Squadron A and the First Field Hospital.

According to Major Edward Olmsted, Assistant Chief of Staff, it is the plan to have the Twenty-third proceed to Van Cortlandt Park by easy stages of marching, while the Seventy-first, stationed differently, must come in by rail. While the troops will hike along leisurely, there are several long stretches of stiff walking ahead of them, and, in one instance, the Twenty-third men will face a march of nearly forty-six miles.

SHELL ROUTS GIRL OUT.

Submarine Attack Upsets Fair Stowaway's Plans for Marriage.

The crew of a British freighter which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port told about a girl 21 years old, of Gravesend, England, who became engaged to the bos'n of a Dutch freighter. About three weeks ago the bos'n and his sweetheart decided to get married at Dordrecht, Holland, where the bos'n's parents lived. There was no passenger ship crossing from England, so the bos'n stowed the girl away forward in the locker of his ship, where sails, holystones, and fore were kept.

The morning after leaving Tilbury, when the Dutch coast was in sight, a submarine stopped the freighter by firing a shell through the locker, where the girl was sleeping on some sails. She came out at once, unhurt, and got into a lifeboat, to the surprise of Captain and crew, including her fiancé, who had forgotten her for the moment in the excitement of getting the boats away under shell fire.

The refugees were picked up by a Dutch fishing vessel, which landed them at Ymuiden. The British Vice Consul there paid the girl's passage back to England to recover her health, as her nerves had been severely shaken. If the Dutch bos'n wards her he will have to marry her in England; the young woman told him so before leaving Ymuiden. That is where she will stay, too, until the war is over.

EPIROTES WOULD BE GREEK.

Deputies from Province Held by Italy Ask for Seats at Athens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from Athens to the Greek Legation say the Deputies of Upper Epirus have sent to the Chamber of Deputies a memorandum affirming the Hellenic character of their country and its attachment to the motherland, and asking to be admitted to sit in the Chamber.

In his response Premier Venizelos said he sympathized with the feeling of the inhabitants, but that, as Greece was at this time deprived of an international title to Upper Epirus, now occupied by Italy, the Government could not admit the Deputies without creating international difficulties.

BIG RAILROAD STRIKE STARTS IN SPAIN

Military Forces Guarding Strategic Points—Paris Predicts Serious Trouble.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Employes on the Northern Railroad went on strike at 7 o'clock last night. The Government has taken all precautions to prevent interruption of traffic and military forces are guarding the strategic points along the railway line.

Most of the regular trains are running with only slight delay. One train stopped on receiving a signal from a striker, but it immediately resumed its journey when the signal was found to be false. The striker and his comrades were arrested.

The secret strike committee has ordered the workers to leave passenger trains at the first station where there are hotel facilities, and to abandon freight trains at the first station reached after receiving word that the strike had been called. The employes on other lines have not yet joined the strikers. The Minister of the Interior is reported to be visiting strategic points.

Premier Dato said that the Ministers of the various departments believe they will be able to assure railroad service despite the strike. Military and naval engineers will be substituted for the strikers. Serious measures have been prepared, but the Government does not intend to anticipate events by repressive acts.

The Northern Railroad Company has given the men forty-eight hours to abandon the strike. If they fail to do so they will be definitely dismissed.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Dispatches concerning the Spanish strike situation are inconclusive. So far as is known only the Northern Railroad is affected. There is a probability that the strike may spread to other roads. The split between the men and the company is over questions of discipline and duties, the Directors having agreed to consider that of salaries. Even if the struggle should be restricted to this one road its effect on the troubled political and economic situation is extremely grave.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Oliver H. P. Belmont, who has Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite of New York as guests, gave a dinner tonight.

Captain Henry Lamontagne, United States Army, returned from Front Royal today, where he is purchasing horses for the Government.

The Duc de Sangro of the Italian Army and a member of the Italian War Mission to the United States, and Mr. de Colesla of the Italian Embassy at Washington are visiting Captain and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

R. Beverly Corbin of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin. Henry R. Sedgwick of New York is here.

The Board of Governors of the Newport Casino elected today these officers for the year: Ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore, President; George R. Fearing, Vice President; George L. Rives, Secretary, and Frank K. Sturgis, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Henry A. C. Taylor, Chairman, with Frank K. Sturgis and Henry O. Havemeyer, who was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Mrs. Slater gave a dinner tonight for her guest, Mrs. George S. Howard of Washington. Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan entertained informally with dinners. George B. de Forest gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island today, having among his guests Philip M. Lydig of New York.

Bride in Red Cross Uniform.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Hastened by the war and with the bride in the garb of the American Red Cross and the bridegroom in white naval uniform, Miss Katherine Wairadt Kip, daughter of ex-Village President and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., of Walnut Gate, South Orange, and David Emory Brennemann, son of Mrs. Louis A. Brennemann of Pittsburgh, were married this morning at the Kip Summer home, Leek Island, Thousand Islands, which has been turned over to the Government by Mr. Kip as an emergency hospital. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Albert Hanna, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange.

Opera Stars Aid a Picnic.

Pasquale Amato, Margaret Matzenauer, Luca Botta, and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under Adolf Rothmeyer, are announced to appear this afternoon at a festival and picnic at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I., given by the Naturalization Aid League. Mr. Amato is to sing the "Pagliacci" prologue and the "Largo al Facotum" from "Barber of Seville." Mme. Matzenauer has chosen airs from "Samson et Dalila" and "Le Prophete," and Mr. Botta from "L'Africaine" and "Tosca." The park accommodates 60,000 persons, it is said, and is reached by trolley for a 5-cent fare from Delancey Street, Manhattan, or from Brooklyn Bridge.

Appeal for Destitute Family.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 190-194 Bowery, has sent out an appeal for contributions to assist a family of a mother and five small children, left destitute by the death of the father. Several months before the father died he had been ill so that his income was reduced from $20 a week to $—, and the children became ill because of lack of nourishment. Money sent in is to be used in restoring the health of the children.

Tent Needed for Invalid.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of 104 Livingston Street has issued an appeal for contributions to a fund of $35 to buy a tent for a man suffering from tuberculosis, so that he can sleep on the roof of his home. Contributions should be sent to Frank L. Sniffen, Treasurer of the association.

Travel to Cuba and Colon.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for Colon and Cuba were:

H. J. Armphlett, H. Bowen, Charles Chambers, Mrs. Iora Charney, H. Charney, Mrs. S. Chrenko, M. J. Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. William Dennis, Mrs. H. Evan, Arnold F. Cadd, Mrs. N. F. Foster, Robert Hilbert, Cecil V. Landon, Miss Grace Lindon, Jean McKeon, Miss Eleanor Mercer, H. S. Walker, Paul Wilson, Miss Blanche Avery, Mrs. Mildred Avery and the Rev. James O'Connor.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for Havana and Mexican ports were:

Miss Ethel Baker, Miss Ella Baker, Mrs. Jeanne Posant, C. D. Scott, Miss A. Y. Nathan, Robert A. Gavin, Mrs. May S. La Calls, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Macdonald, Miss Helen Irene Goodwin, Miss Mabel J. Robinson, Edgar Thompson, L. A. Grever, James B. Thomas, F. W. Tibben, A. F. Gulet, Victor H. Saunders, L. S. O'Hay, and Dr. Charles W. Bleby.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a British port were:

Commander G. W. S. Castle, U. S. N., W. W. Eaton, W. G. R. Elworthy, Mrs. H. Goodman, Gladys Goodman, T. S. J. Heasley, W. J. Honsy, James F. Leys, Mrs. E. Maloney, Lionel A. Mapleson, the Rev. Edwin R. Noel, Miss H. M. Ramsay, Commander S. M. Robinson, U. S. N., J. Fotheringham, Miss G. Hardwick, Dr. R. S. Sutton, Mrs. G. F. Taulmin-Bothe, Anton Anderson, H. N. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Fitzgerald, Miss Mary Harte, Captain John A. Johnson, Mrs. Agnes Johnson, M. J. Lydon, Colman O'Shea, J. Stout, St. James Tully, J. F. Leckey, Homer Langford.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a Danish port were Louis Bauer, Captain H. Hecklig, Mrs. Marie Fuller, D. Larsen, Frederick Freund, Mr. and Mrs. Erichsen, Mrs. Asta Nielsen, Andreas Knudsen, Miss Eugenia de Mayer, Miss O. Philip, and Miss E. Lindroth.

1,100 LONGSHOREMEN OUT FOR MORE PAY

Southern Pacific Steamship Company Refused 10 Cents an Hour Rise.

MEN WILL THINK IT OVER

Mallory Line Men Return to Work When Company Gives Them a Five-Cent Increase.

Because the Southern Pacific Railroad Company refused to grant their demand for an increase of ten cents an hour in their wages, 1,100 longshoremen employed on its piers, 49 to 54, North River, quit work yesterday after they were paid, and have until tomorrow morning to think it over. The men had been receiving thirty-five cents an hour for a day's work, fifty cents for overtime, and sixty-five cents on Sundays and holidays. They want it increased to forty-five cents, sixty cents, and eighty cents, respectively.

During the afternoon Captain C. V. Junger, marine superintendent of the Southern Pacific company's steamships, and Conciliation Commissioner Hughes of the U. S. Department of Commerce met a committee from the men, and discussed the matter. Captain Junger, who was supported by two other officials of the line, said that the company could not afford to pay any higher wages.

The conference was adjourned after it had been decided that no action would be taken until tomorrow and Captain Junger said that he would not engage any men to replace the strikers, as he believed they would return tomorrow morning after they had enjoyed two days rest with money to spend. The men were in a tranquil frame of mind and also expressed their satisfaction with having a rest until tomorrow, but did not state whether they would return to work or not. The steamships Proteus and El Almirante left for their destinations down South and work was stopped on the other steamships at the ports until tomorrow morning.

The two hundred men on the Mallory Line piers who quit work on Friday night returned to their jobs yesterday morning as the company agreed to give them an increase of 5 cents an hour. At the White Star, Cunard, and American Line piers the officials said they did not expect any trouble with their longshoremen, who were getting more money than had ever been paid before in this city for handling cargo. Besides, the men had practically their own way as to their working hours, and went to get a glass of beer whenever they felt thirsty. Two years ago a longshoreman who left the pier would have been told by the foreman to stop away altogether, but times have changed, it was said.

In the event of there being any trouble along the water front that might delay the sailing of the steamships with supplies for the American troops in France and the Allies, it is understood that the police will close up the saloons along West Street and Eleventh Avenue opposite the piers. When the contract ends on Aug. 31 between the steamship companies and the longshoremen who handle the European cargoes and are paid more than the coastwise men, it is expected that there will be a demand for less hours and an hour for breakfast and one for dinner on pay.

JERSEY "SALT WATER DAY."

Farmers Make Trip to Shore in Autos This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 11.—"Salt Water Day," the annual outing for the farming communities, was celebrated today by the men, women, and children of four counties—Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, and Mercer—and the bathing was followed by a picnic that exceeded any similar event for former years. The hay wagons and farm vehicles drawn by horses at previous "Big Sea Days" were absent today, and in their place were hundreds of "flivvers" and regular cars, which brought families for many miles distant with stores of good things for the lunch, all indicating the prosperity of the New Jersey agriculturists.

The incoming crowds of farmer folk became so congested throughout the main streets of the town toward noon that extra policemen had to be detailed to keep traffic moving smoothly. But along the beaches between the parked cars and the water the visitors had the freedom of the place. The presence of the visitors brought a large sum to the town treasury indirectly, as the venders and street entertainers who flocked here to cater to the wants of the children were compelled to procure licenses before going business.

Archduchess Hedwig Engaged.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Vienna announces the engagement of Archduchess Hedwig of Tuscany to Count Bernhard zu Stolberg-Stolberg, born in Mankato, Minn., where his father resided a long time. The bridegroom's brother is known as Father Martin of the Benedictine Monastery of Cottonwood, Idaho.

Count Bernhard was born in 1881 at Makato, Minn., his father being Count Leopold Stolberg and his mother Mary Elizabeth Eddington of Dublin. He was one of five children. His eldest sister, the Countess Marie, entered the Ursuline Convent at Breslau, and his youngest, the Countess Elizabeth, entered the Convent of the Good Shepherd near Breslau.

TAFT IS MUCH BETTER.

Decides to Give Up Speaking Tour and Take a Rest.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Aug. 11.—Ex-President Taft spent a good night, and today showed marked improvement in the illness that has confined him to a hotel here since early Tuesday. His physician announced that was continuing to take nourishment and was "feeling decidedly better."

Mr. Taft has determined to give up all his speaking engagements for the remainder of this month, and will go to his Summer home at Point au Pic, Quebec, Canada. Dr. B. F. Morgan, his physician, said today. He also announced Mr. Taft might leave here within five or six days.

Dockmen in Peru on Strike.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—Laborers on the wharves at Callao, the Port of Lima, went on strike today. Soldiers, aided by crews from the warships, are working in their places loading and unloading steamers.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For best values, largest variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments

Georgette Crepe	yard	1.28
Crepe de Chine	yard	1.35
Imperial Satin	yard	1.25
Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satin	yard	98c
Military Stripe Taffetas	yard	98c
Washable Shirting Silk	yard	98c
White Washable Habutai	yard	48c to 1.75
White Pongee Silk	yard	75c to 2.50
White Washable Satin	yard	98c to 2.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silk	yard	75c to 1.75

SPECIAL

5,000 Yards of Superior Quality

WHITE WEDDING SATIN

36 inches wide.....yard 1.65

August Sale

WHITE WASHABLE DRESS COTTONS

Now In Progress

Included are superior grades of plain and fancy Voile, Crepe, Pique, Lawn, Nainsook, Long Cloth and Batiste.

23c to 55c yard

White Sheer Voile with woven color stripe in dainty color combinations suitable for afternoon and evening dresses; 38 inches wide. 15c yard

Special Offering

WOOL DRESS GOODS

2,000 yards of fine French Serge in two shades of Navy Blue, also Black or White.

1.55 yard

To Close Out

BATHING SUITS

At Big Reductions

Clearance of the remaining stock of Silk Bathing Suits; very attractive models; prettily trimmed.

4.95 and 8.50

Mohair Bathing Suits also reduced for absolute clearance; fashionable models; smartly trimmed.

2.95

Exceptional Offerings

SUMMER SWEATERS

Women's Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters,—superior quality; belted model; attractive colors.

6.90

Women's Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton Sweaters with roll collar and sash; various colors; excellent value.

5.90

Slip-on Model Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters in sleeveless style. 3.75

Newest Styles in

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

(Fourth Floor)

Crepe de Chine Blouses embroidered in front; flat hemstitched collar and cuffs; White only.

5.00

Heavy quality White Crepe de Chine Blouses in the new double breasted tailored effect; clusters of fine tucks on both sides of front; new style sleeves; flat collar.

6.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White with dainty embroidery and fine tucking; finished with small pearl buttons on collar and down front. 6.50

Dressy Embroidered White Georgette Crepe Blouses with pointed flat collar and cuffs of Filet lace; small ruffle of Georgette Crepe. 7.50

Blouses of White Georgette Crepe trimmed with narrow vestee effect of Filet lace and crochet buttons; collar finished with three tucks; wide cuffs of Filet lace bands.

8.95

NEW FALL APPAREL

Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses

There is nothing newer in mode than this Apparel designed for early Fall wear. Made of the most fashionable materials.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Satin Dresses with Russian Tunic embroidered in Silver Georgette Crepe sleeves.

Soft Satin Dresses with draped skirt; Georgette Crepe sleeves; fancy buttons.

Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses with fancy silk braiding. Special 24.75

Choice styles in all Serge or combination of Serge and Satin; very smart models. 29.50

WOMEN'S SUITS

Very desirable models and materials suitable for immediate or early Fall wear. The materials include Oxford, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, beautifully tailored.

29.50 and 39.50

Very fine dressy Suits made of Broadcloth and Wool Velour; prettily fur trimmed.

48.00 and 55.00

Greatly Reduced to Close Out

The remaining stock of Navy Blue Serge Suits; in large sizes only.

Special purchase of Genuine Pongee Suits in very smart models. 11.50 formerly 22.50

WOMEN'S COATS

Fall model Coats fashioned of the newest materials, including Pom Pom, Wool Velour and Bolivia; smart cut suitable for immediate wear. Prices range according to material.

29.50, 39.50 to 69.50

Reduced to Close Out

A number of very desirable Summer Coats in plain or dressy effects; serviceable Coats suitable for general wear.

Specially Arranged Sale

REAL FILET LACE NECKWEAR

An unusually attractive assortment of two distinct lots of Real Filet Lace Neckwear at lower prices than present conditions warrant.

Handsome Real Filet Lace Collars,—pointed or square front Sailors, long or short Shawl effects, also square, pointed or round Collars in floral or conventional designs. 6.75, 8.75, 9.75, 10.50

Unique combinations of hand-embroidered Net and Real Filet Lace Collars individually designed, and attractively made up for James McCreery & Co. Many of these Collars have cuffs to match.

Collars.....2.75, 3.75, 5.75 Sets.....4.95, 6.95, 10.95

Clearance Sale

TUB SKIRTS

1.95 3.50 3.75

formerly 3.75 to 8.95

Women's Tub Skirts made of Honeycomb, Russian Cord, Plain White and Sport Gabardine, Pique, Poplin, Corduroy and Khaki with smart pockets and detachable belts.

Other Tub Skirts

2.75

Fashioned of Linen, Novelty Pique, Poplin and Gabardine; in a good range of sizes.

ANNUAL AUGUST FUR SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

Offering Advance Fall Models in High Grade Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

At Savings of About 20% to 25%

These prices are lower than at any other season of the year and will prevail only for the month of August

PURCHASES WILL BE STORED UNTIL NOVEMBER 1st FREE OF CHARGE, IF DESIRED.

1

1—Hudson Seal Coat,—as illustrated; 45 inches long; with self collar and cuffs; richly lined. regularly 165.00 **135.00**

Hudson Seal Coats with Mole Squirrel collar and cuffs; fine quality skins. 165.00 regularly 185.00

2—Hudson Seal Coat,—as illustrated; 45 inches long; full sweep; with Skunk collar and cuffs. regularly 245.00 **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—48 inches long; with dyed Skunk collar, cuffs and border. 195.00 regularly 235.00

Natural Muskrat Coats with Hudson Seal or Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs.....85.00 regularly 125.00

Muffs

Taupe Fox Muffs	35.00	regularly 45.00
Skunk Muffs	32.50	regularly 42.50
Taupe Wolf Muffs	22.50	regularly 27.50

Neckpieces

Taupe Fox Scarfs	22.50	regularly 27.50
Skunk Neckpieces	32.50	regularly 42.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs	22.50	regularly 27.50

2

STATE CENSUS FUND MUST HAVE $35,000

Work Will Stop Sept. 1 Unless Legislature Acts or Private Gifts Are Received.

$215,000 SPENT THUS FAR

Governor Determined Tabulation Shall Be Completed, but Will Look Into Expenditures.

The fund for tabulating the State military census is on the verge of exhaustion and must be replenished by legislative action or from private sources if the work is not to be abandoned. It was officially announced last night. The work thus far has cost a little less than $215,000, only about $20,000 remaining of the $235,000 voted by the Legislature in three installments. About seven weeks' work still remains to be done, and at least $35,000 additional will be needed. The $20,000 on hand will carry the census bureau through to Sept. 1, it was explained.

Governor Whitman has been informed of the situation and will demand a thorough accounting. It is said, before furnishing any more money. He is determined not to permit the work to lapse, considering it of extreme importance to the State as well as offering a model for similar work for the other States of the nation, but wants to make sure there has been no extravagance. It is not likely that the additional money needed will be voted by the extraordinary session of the Legislature, however, but will be put into debt over the amount needed, the expenditures will be met by private donations. Several persons already have contributed considerable sums, which were included in the money voted by the Legislature, and it is thought probable that others will follow this example, now that the need has become known.

Joseph H. Sears, Director of the State Census, was not in the city last night, but Leo McCall, Assistant Director in charge of the New York City district, explained that it had been known from the first that $235,000 was insufficient to finish the work. He left the bureau had kept well within the budget originally submitted by it, and that no lavishness or extravagance had there been carelessness or waste.

"Our original estimate was that it would cost $250,000 to complete the statistical labor of the State census," said Mr. McCall. "That estimate was not allowed. The first appropriation voted by the Legislature was $200,000. Later $20,000 additional was appropriated, and then $15,000, making a total of $235,000. This will all have been spent by Sept. 1, but even if the additional $15,000 is voted it will only make a total of $250,000, or $50,000 less than the budget submitted by us at the beginning. So you see we have kept well within our original estimate, and in no instance has there been a disproportionate distention of the cost.

"Although seven weeks of work still remain, we have completed a great deal of the most important part of the census. In the next four days we will finish the tabulation of the men, and we have completed the work for 600,000 women to date. I have estimated that in round figures it costs the Census Bureau from $7,500 to $8,000 a week to carry on its work. There is about $20,000 on hand, which we figure will carry us through to Sept. 1. Then something will have to be done if the work is to continue."

Mr. McCall said he understood that the matter of obtaining additional funds had been taken to the Governor by Mr. Sears.

"I suppose that some action will be taken next week," Mr. McCall continued. "I can hardly see how the work could be permitted to lapse, since the National Council of Defense itself has recognized its results as important. The council was at first opposed to the State census, thinking it unnecessary, but the work has progressed so favorably, and its results are of such importance, that the council recently announced it would send representatives to study what had been done as a model for other States. The council realizes now that it was a mistake not to have all the other States do as was done in New York.

"In the resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing the census it was agreed that private contributions could be accepted, and it may be that the money needed will be gotten in this way."

The State Census Bureau occupies three floors of the building at 40 Lafayette Street and is employing about 700 persons. Mr. McCall was assigned to the work by the New York Life Insurance Company, as was E. D. Murphy, the Assistant Manager of the Census, and they receive no pay. A great deal of the money expended, it was explained, went for printing, which had been very costly because of the great amount of literature and forms gotten out by the bureau. The bureau also has installed a great deal of modern machinery for cataloguing and tabulating the registrants, one feature of the work being to classify those who registered according to occupations or business connections. This alone necessitated nearly 500 classifications, but the result has been, it was explained, to reduce the index and data of the available resources of the State to a small compass, easily understood by the military authorities.

The bureau pays no rent, and has been assisted by many voluntary workers.

PRINCE PUT UNDER GUARDIAN

Youngest Son of Friedrich Leopold Is Charged with Extravagance.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London, Aug. 11.)—According to an announcement in the Official Gazette, the youngest son of Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, who bears the same name as his father, has been placed under interdiction by Count von Eulenburg, Minister of the Royal House. The Prince, who is 22 years of age, is charged with extravagance, and has been placed under the guardianship of Captain von Heyden, his military escort.

One of the brothers of the Prince fell on the western battlefront several months ago while flying. The young man has been an art student at the Royal Academy of Munich under the tutelage of Karl von Marr, who was born and lived in Milwaukee many years before becoming a naturalized German. Prince Friedrich Leopold received the usual military training, but failed to qualify for active service owing to a defective heart.

His art products have been exhibited in Berlin and elicited favorable comment. The case has legal entanglements. The action of the Royal Minister will be fought in a special court assigned for such a purpose. The Prince attracted attention some years ago by running down and killing a little girl at Potsdam, when his motor speeding was the cause of much complaint.

SECRET LOANS TO GREECE.

German Bank Furnished $20,000,000 While Constantine Held Power.

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—Finance Minister Negropontes, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber, said today that the Cabinet of ex-Premier Skouloudis contracted two secret loans with the Bleichroeder Bank of Berlin of 40,000,000 marks each, repayable in three months after the signature of peace. The first loan was arranged Jan. 2 and the second in April, 1916, and the Lambros Ministry obtained a third similar loan of 40,000,000 marks in January, 1917.

Of these loans only 60,000,000 marks had been paid up by the bank. M. Negropontes further declared that the Venizelos Government would accept liability for these loans. At the same time he emphasized the heavy responsibility of the Skouloudis Government, which negotiated the loans without the authority of the Chambers, and kept them secret while at the very time they were trying to oblige the Western Powers to make them another loan of 120,000,000 marks.

The Minister also called attention to the fact that the second loan almost coincided with the abandonment of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians.

LUCK FOLLOWS MISS FITZIU.

Woman Who Stole Her Gems Returns Them After a Year.

Miss Anna Fitziu, the opera singer, lived last Summer at Far Rockaway. She invited a party of friends down for an afternoon and on her way to meet them at the station stopped at a bank and drew out $250 to defray the expenses of their entertainment. Walking from the bank to the station, she took off a $3,000 ring and a $200 watch and placed them, along with the money, in the handbag she was carrying, because she didn't wish to wear them in bathing.

While she was waiting in the station her handbag, and with the money and jewelry, was cut from her arm. She notified the police, but did not hear any more of her lost property.

Early this Summer Miss Fitziu went on a tour of Cuba and Porto Rico. She returned about five weeks ago to New York. Several days later she was shopping in a department store in Forty-second Street and lost her handbag. Miss Fitziu noticed a very pretty and well-dressed woman standing near her. The next day Miss Fitziu inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES this advertisement in the Lost and Found Columns:

"To the pretty lady who took my pretty beaded bag from the vanity articles in it and keep the bag and money and receive a reward: Anna Fitziu, Hotel Massetto."

In the bag had been five or six gold vanity cases which Miss Fitziu prized highly and about $20 in money. Last week Miss Fitziu received a package from Tiffany's. In it she found a duplicate set of the vanity cases in her bag taken in the department store. In the package was the card of a man she had met in Porto Rico on her tour there, who had seen the advertisement in his copy of THE TIMES and recalling Miss Fitziu's vanity cases while he was in Porto Rico, had mired with the store in Porto Rico, had sent to Tiffany's and ordered that they be duplicated and the replicas sent to Miss Fitziu.

Miss Fitziu was still congratulating herself on her good luck, when yesterday morning's mail brought to her at the Hotel Majestic a letter and a package, which had been forwarded to her from Saratoga, where they had been sent by the hotel in her absence there. The envelope was postmarked New York. The letter, typewritten, read:

"Last Summer in desperation and despair I cut your bag from your arm. I was out of work and ill, just recovering from an operation. The money tided me over until I was able to secure a position. This is my first step off the straight road and I have not had a peaceful moment since. I happen to read in THE TIMES of your loss of a head bag and secured your address. I herewith return with a light heart your ring and watch. I have not been able to make confession since I committed this awful wrong, but I am doing well and will soon be able to return the money which was in the bag. Forgive as you hope to be forgiven."

Carefully wrapped in tissue paper was the $3,000 ring and the watch. Miss Fitziu said yesterday that the ring and watch had been insured in Lloyd's and that her lawyer had told her that the $3,000 insurance was now on its way to this country from London. Miss Fitziu is now convinced that she is very lucky.

STATUE OF GEN. GOMEZ.

Cuba Asks American Sculptors to Compete for Monument to Patriot.

Cuba is to honor Major Gen. Maximo Gomez y Baez with an equestrian statue which will shortly grace the Parque de Colon, the old Campo de Marte, in Havana, according to the National Sculpture Society, which has received a copy of the plans for the monument from the Cuban Government. American and other sculptors are invited to compete for the statue at an international assembly to be held at Havana. It is expected to have the statue ready for unveiling on May 20, 1918.

The Cuban Government has appropriated $20,000 for the work, with an additional $17,000 to be distributed in prizes to the artists attending the convention whose proposals are most favorable. The first prize will be $10,000, the second $5,000, and the third $2,000. The only restrictions are that the statue must be of bronze and set on a pedestal of marble or granite. The committee will furnish artists with photographs of General Gomez and such data as they may need. The proposals will be handled secretly and will be received until March 31, 1918.

FIXES BLAME FOR ARMENIA.

T. P. O'Connor Charges That Berlin Is Responsible for Massacres.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the Irish Nationalist leader, in an address on the Armenian situation here this afternoon told of Germany's responsibility for the slaughter of thousands in Armenia.

"I am content," he said, "to have the merits and the aims of the two sets of belligerents tested by this case. For it is one of the most lamentable facts in this whole tragic story that the German rulers have played a terrible part in these massacres. There was a German Consul in nearly every single one of the great Armenian settlements where the massacres took place. The wires were open, as we know, between the Armenian settlements and Constantinople, for the massacres were ordered by telegram from the Government in Constantinople. If the wires were open between Armenia and Constantinople, they were open between Armenia and Berlin.

"For a generation the voice of Berlin has been omnipotent in Constantinople. At the very moment the troops of Germany and Turkey were fighting side by side. Is it not clear, therefore, that Berlin had only to say a word and the massacres would not have begun? And even if they had begun would not a word have brought them to an immediate end?"

MISS BURDEN FINED IN SMUGGLING CASE

Pays $2,500 for Attempt to Deceive the Authorities Here.

ESCAPED TERM IN PRISON

Said Cloak She Brought from France for Mother, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Was Made Here.

Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, daughter of I. Townsend Burden, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court to an indictment charging her with receiving and facilitating the transportation of a foreign made black embroidered opera cloak which was subject to duty when she arrived here from France on Nov. 15, 1915, with Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, wife of Whitney Warren, on the liner Espagne.

After the entry of the plea Judge Martin T. Manton fined Miss Burden $2,500, which was promptly paid by her lawyer, William A. Barber, who with Alfred A. Wheat appeared for the defendant.

In imposing the fine Judge Manton told Miss Burden that if she had gone to trial and insisted on her innocence he would have been obliged to send her to prison. Mr. Wheat, pleading for leniency for his client, stated that Miss Burden was deeply penitent for the mistake she had made in representing that the cloak, intended for her mother, who has since died, was of American origin and manufacture and therefore not subject to duty. He further explained that his client had become involved with the Customs authorities through the transaction of Mrs. Warren. The latter is also under indictment for making a false baggage declaration regarding the value of the cloak which she brought over from France.

Upon the entry of the plea of guilty by Miss Burden, Special Government Prosecutor Frank E. Carstarphen presented the facts of the case to Judge Manton. He told of the arrival here from France of Miss Burden as a companion to Mrs. Whitney Warren, and that the latter, in her baggage declaration, valued the contents of her trunk at $1,500, although they were afterwards appraised at $11,067. Miss Burden's goods, Mr. Carstarphen said, were worth about $6,000. Most of the garments which she purchased abroad were intended for her mother and other members of the family. The indictment, the prosecutor explained, only concerned the black silk opera cloak which Miss Burden insisted had been made by William Hardy, importer of cloaks, at 580 Fifth Avenue, and was therefore not subject to duty.

To substantiate this claim, Mr. Carstarphen said that at a hearing in the Custom House Miss Burden presented a bill from Hardy's which was intended to show that the cloak had been purchased there by her mother, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and also had called a clerk from the same establishment, who testified that he had seen the garment before. The clerk's statement, Mr. Carstarphen explained, was based upon the fact that after the appraisement of the opera cloak by the customs men, Miss Burden had shown the clerk a garment which she had in her automobile, saying that it was the cloak that had got her in trouble with the Government.

Because of this evidence, Mr. Carstarphen said, the Government dropped the Burden inquiry and it was not until last June when preparation was being made for Mrs. Warren's trial that positive evidence was obtained that the opera cloak had been made in France, instead of at Hardy's. Miss Burden's indictment followed. The Prosecutor also said that the plea of guilty was made when the defendant discovered that the Government was in possession of the name of the place where the garment was purchased. He further explained that besides the criminal prosecutions civil suits are pending for the forfeiture of the expensive finery irregularly imported by Mrs. Warren and Miss Burden. Mrs. Warren's trial is set for the October term of the Federal District Court.

NEW YORK, CONVENTION CITY

Merchants' Association Induces Many National Bodies to Meet Here.

John R. Young, Manager of the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association, announced yesterday that in July the bureau had obtained the following conventions for New York City:

National Sheet Music Dealers' Association, June, 1918; New York State Chiropractic Society, July, 1918; Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, August, 1917; American Rose Society, August, 1917; American Carnation Society, August, 1917; National Association of Clothing Designers, January, 1918, and New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, October, 1917.

Also, through the efforts of the bureau, the Military Order of Foreign Wars will hold a big convention here in May, 1920.

ACTS IN COCCHI CASE.

Marconi Joins Other Members of Mission in Urging His Extradition.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The members of the Italian mission to the United States, reinforced by the presence of William Marconi, one of their number, who recently arrived from America, are still urging upon the Government the advisability of giving the United States some satisfaction regarding its request for the extradition of Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger.

While the difficulties of an extradition pure and simple appear insurmountable under the Italian penal code, the possibility is again being studied of permitting Cocchi to be taken to America as a witness under arrest.

B. Altman & Co.

It is a Patriotic Duty to Eliminate Waste—

to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Our Entire Remaining Stock of Men's Summer Suits

Unreservedly repriced into three groups for Monday:

$13.50	$16.50	$23.50
Suits up to $20.00	Suits up to $25.00	Suits up to $40.00

Included among the materials are worsteds, serges, cassimeres, plain and fancy cheviots. All sizes from 34 to 48, including shorts, longs and stouts.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* West Forty-third Street

Advance Autumn Styles will be shown To-morrow in

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE OUTER APPAREL

In the favored materials, and at the same time a very special offering will provide

Afternoon and Street Dresses at $29.50 and 35.00

In new smart models, developed in serge, satin and crepe de Chine.

Also FINAL REDUCTIONS in Midsummer Apparel to effect immediate clearance:

Women's Dresses at $5.00 to 19.75
Cotton voile, linen, ratine, crepe de Chine and taffetas; former prices $7.50 to 35.00

Women's Suits at $9.75 to 27.50
Made of khaki, linen, white serge, silk faille and satins; former prices $13.50 to 45.00

Women's Separate Skirts at $1.95 to 5.00
Formerly $2.95 to 7.50

Women's Underwear
Greatly Below Prevailing Prices, Monday, on the Main Floor.

Combination Suits
Glove silk tops and lisle bodies; pink only; very special at $1.00

Glove Silk Undergarments
Vests plain; also embroidered fronts; Bloomers full size, well reinforced; pink only, at $1.85

Women's Smart Neckwear
A manufacturer's sample line, at less than wholesale cost.

Organdie and Georgette Collars
In white and colors, plain and hand embroidered, at 59c, 95c and 1.35

Guimpes and Vestees
Of hand embroidered Georgette crepe, also of Organdie, at 95c, 1.35 and 1.65

Misses' Serge Dresses
An Early Display of Advance Models, at the unusual prices of
$18.75, 22.50 and 29.50

And in addition, a Final Clearance of
MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES, limited quantity, at $5.00, 7.50 and 9.75

MISSES' SUMMER SUITS, $9.75 in desirable materials.

Household Linens
At Extraordinary Reductions

Irish Satin Damask Linen Table Cloths,
Regularly $3.50, 4.25, 4.75 and 5.50 each, at $2.95, 3.25, 3.75 and 3.95

Irish Satin Damask Linen Napkins,
Breakfast Size, doz. $1.75, 1.95 to 2.75 (Regularly $2.10 to 3.50)
Dinner Size, doz. $3.50, 4.00 & 4.75 (Regularly $4.25 to 5.75)
Linen Sheets, pair $7.40, 9.50 & 11.00 (Hemstitched; regularly $9.50 to 13.50)
Linen Pillow Cases, pair $2.25, 2.75 & 2.95 (Hemstitched; regularly $2.75 to 3.75)

Remarkable Price Opportunities in Rugs

Are now available in our Half Yearly Sale of High Class Eastern and American weaves, as indicated below:

Medium Size Persian and Chinese Rugs, $35.50, 49.50 to 60.00

Room Size Persian Rugs, from 7½ by 10½ ft., at $95.00; to 10½ by 14½ ft., " 195.00 — *Regularly $135.00 to 298.00*

Room Size Chinese Rugs, from 6 by 9½ ft., at $118.00; to 13¾ by 15½ ft., " 450.00 — *Regularly $145.00 to 525.00*

Bijars, Kirmanshahs & Sarouks, from 7½ by 10½ ft., at $185.00; to 10½ by 14½ ft., " 395.00 — *Regularly $288.00 to 550.00*

High Grade Wilton Rugs in Oriental Designs

Size 6 by 9 ft., regularly up to $50.75, at $39.50 | Size 8½ by 10½ ft., regularly up to $74.75, at $55.00 | Size 9 by 12 ft., regularly up to $82.50, at $56.00

QUALITY FURNITURE AT 10 to 50% LESS

A few examples of the striking economies provided during August

Living Room Suite, 3 pcs.; Queen Anne design, velour covered; formerly $290.00; at $208.00

Living Room Suite, 3 pcs.; cane and mahogany, formerly $108.00, at $83.75

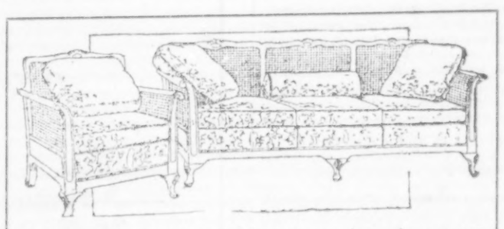
Mahogany Wing Chairs, damask upholstery; formerly $35.00, at $20.00

Ivory Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs.; formerly $630.00, at $460.00

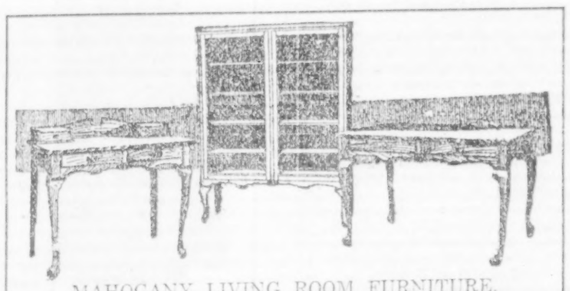
Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pcs.; formerly $178.50, $129.50

Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs.; mahogany; reg. $420.00, at $301.00

Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs.; Walnut; regularly $318, $229.50



Mahogany Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; damask covered; cane back and ends; regularly $190, $143



MAHOGANY LIVING ROOM FURNITURE.
Writing Table, reg. $26.50, at $23.75 — Bookcase, reg. $37.50 $33.75 — Library Table, reg. $30.00, at $27

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs. Chinese Chippendale, mahogany; formerly $539.50, at $450.00

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs. of mahogany; William and Mary design; reg. $375.00, at $262.00

Old English Oak Buffet, formerly $135.00, very special..... $67.50

Mahogany Chifforobes formerly $70.00, at $55.00

Dressing Table, Walnut; formerly $75.00, at $55.00

Walnut Dresser, formerly $90.00, at $45.00

Twin Beds, Birds'-eye Maple; formerly $30.00, at $12.75

NEW AIRPLANE SHIP TO BEST U-BOATS

John L. Bogert, Engineer, Designs "Unsinkable" Craft as Base for Fliers.

WILL ALIGHT ON DECK

Plan Is to Have Vessel of New Type, with Bomb-Carrying Airplanes, Act as Convoy to Merchantmen.

John L. Bogert, a mechanical and consulting engineer of this city, has designed an "unsinkable" airplane-carrying ship to serve as a submarine destroyer. It resembles, in appearance, an ordinary merchant vessel, with the upper decks cleared of masts, funnels, rigging, &c., to provide a suitable runway and anchorage for the airplanes. A series of folding masts, funnels, &c., are placed on a lower deck to take the places of the ones usually seen. His idea is for one of these destroyers or airplane mother ships to accompany fleets of merchant vessels, each fleet consisting of four merchantmen, and to equip it with enough planes to keep a constant patrol of the course. His design provides for the carrying of bombs by the airships for dropping on the undersea craft.

Mr. Bogert thinks a "lot of hysterical rubbish" has been uttered and printed concerning the undersea boat, and that "no submarine that can be built is capable of competing successfully with a properly constructed and properly equipped surface moving vessel." He believes the only way to check the U-boat is not to chase it, but to build something specially designed to find it.

His design is of a vessel about 500 feet long, protected by several "skins" separated by some such cellular substance as baled cotton, with the rest of the ship divided into transverse and longitudinal airtight bulkheads. The idea of providing cargo space is submitted, it being Mr. Bogert's theory that first consideration should be given to the principal of safety.

"The underseas boat is not going to change the course of the world," said Mr. Bogert yesterday in his office at 149 Broadway. "It is far more likely that the airplane is going to revolutionize warship design than that the battleship and the battle cruiser are going to be relegated to the scrap heap because of anything the submarine has done or can do.

Hard to Hide Submarines.

"The airplane is the master of the submarine, and, when to its vertical attack is added the horizontal rain of projectiles from the guns of its mothership, the submarine is beaten before it can begin to fight, and must seek safety in flight to low levels of the sea. If it were possible today to illuminate an object 200 feet under the surface the submarine would have to be abandoned as an important arm of the service. All that saves the submarine when attacked by airplanes and mothership is instant and rapid flight to depths exceeding 100 feet.

"No faintest shadow of outline must show up to the watchers aloft, no line of demarcation, no white or pale phosphorescent glow, nothing to indicate the patch or position of the submarine, or certain destruction is bound to follow. Bomb can follow bomb, set to explode ten, twenty, forty, eighty, 100 feet under the surface, to be continued until a little emeral oil, fuel oil, or wreckage or fragments of a lighter than water nature, shows that one less submarine needs to be reckoned with.

"Of course there are times when the weather conditions will help the submarine, a choppy sea, a high wind, a few white caps. That's nothing. Seeing of any kind is subject to weather conditions. Some days the submarine hunting will be good, many will be destroyed. Few will escape. Then comes the day when the fear of God is put in the heart of every submarine commander; when he recognizes that his is not the better but the poorer marine. When a submarine commander fears to approach the surface of the sea, or even to rise high enough to project his periscope high enough to discover what lies within the rim of his horizon, dreading detection and probable destruction, then the armadas of the Allies will sail from full country to Europe with none to make them afraid.

"The submarine fears the airplane, because only an observer in an airplane or balloon can detect it below the surface, and detection means probable destruction.

Doubts Effectiveness of Destroyer.

"Torpedo-boat destroyers are inefficient, because they can't see below the surface of the sea, and a skillful submarine commander with a telescopic periscope can project his periscope momentarily above the surface and locate the torpedo-boat destroyer, white himself unlocated. There are records of torpedo-boat destroyers having been torpedoed by submarines in broad daylight. And yet the torpedo-boat destroyer is the only type of vessel being extensively built to flush the submarine.

"The manifest defense of the torpedo-boat destroyer as an antagonist of the submarine are as follows: It can't detect the whereabouts of the submarine because it is too narrow to carry planes. Its torpedo tubes are of little or no value in fighting the submarine, for the equipment is not sufficiently superior to the gun equipment of the submarine; its hull is too destructible; it carries unnecessarily powerful machinery—a speed of thirty-five knots—which means may be advantageous in closing with or escaping submarine for the purpose of ramming, but the price paid is excessive. The torpedo-boat destroyer is not at all an ideal submarine destroyer, yet that is the best submarine present offered by the building program.

"What are called submarine chasers—a kind of glorified motor boat, capable of keeping at sea in ordinary weather, and attaining a maximum speed of nineteen knots—hopelessly slow for the purpose designed for the purpose which gave them their name, since their gunfire was much inferior to that of a submarine.

"Here are the essential characteristics of a true submarine destroyer: A hull designed by transverse bulkheads and provided with cellular construction, so that force of the explosion of at least two torpedoes cannot sink it; an upper deck free of all permanent erections and adapted to constitute a landing stage and a starting 'take-off' for the three or more large bombing airplanes which it must carry; at least four six-inch rapid fire guns, so mounted that any three may be trained on the same object ahead or astern. The speed may be high, moderate or low; the results will be dependent upon the activities of the birdmen, not upon the speed of the ship.

"The problem of the submarine destroyer is the problem of the mother ship, by the use of suitable cranes, mounted at the sides of that ship, hydroaeroplanes may be hoisted overboard when starting, or hoisted aboard when returning. But, and there's the rub, a hydroaeroplane cannot rise from rough water or sea, nor land readily in a rough sea, and is liable to have its wings and tail broken when being handled by the crane. To pick up a 5,000-pound hydroaeroplane in a confused sea, with the ship rolling fifteen degrees each way, is not an easy job. It must be done, however, because five pounds is about the length of time it is possible for the airplane to stay away from the mother ship. The airplane that starts out from the mother ship at daybreak will need supplies replenished by noon—certainly supplies of fuel, and, if any bombing has been done, probably supplies of bombs.

The Need of the Mother Ship.

"That is the principal problem connected with this whole matter—how to get the airplane off the mother ship in self-sustaining flight, and how to get it back again at rest on the upper deck. Naturally, the answer is to imitate what takes place at an aviation field, the airplane must have length enough of upper deck on its mother ship, so that if started at the stern toward the bow, the acceleration or increase in speed will be sufficient to reach the self-sustaining rate before the bow is reached. That is precisely what takes place at the aviation field. The airplane, impelled by the thrust of its propeller, steadily accelerates its velocity until its wheels no longer touch the ground, and true flight has begun.

"A ship with a short upper deck wouldn't be long enough to let the starting airplane gather speed enough to fly over the bow; the airplane would simply drop into the water. In this case some 'catapulting' device must be resorted to to insure the airplane attaining self-supporting speed before the bow is reached. Flying in over the stern has its own peculiar difficulties, the rolling of the ship combined with the pitching of the same in heavy weather calls for special consideration. The speed at which the airplane will be moving when it first touches the deck will be about 60 feet per second. If by means of suitable brakes we constantly reduce this speed at the rate of 10 feet per second, it will take 6 seconds to bring the airplane to a standstill, and the length of deck needed will be 180 feet. The above rate of retardation is about twice as great as that of an emergency brake application on a New York subway train, but in this latter case people may be standing up, and a higher rate than 5 feet per second would probably result in throwing some down with probably bodily injury.

"The two aviators seated in the fuselage of the airplane can easily stand a retardation rate of 10 feet per second, and be able to fly off or fly on the mother ship at any hour of the day or night is the important end sought, and the upper deck must be designed with this end in constant view. Above all engines, propellers, radiators, boats, cranes, deckhouses, navigator's bridge, etc., and observations that might interfere the descending or ascending airplane must be planned, and constructed to avoid the main deck, which is the next deck below the upper deck. There is plenty of room here for the exercise of the ingenuity of the designer, and in the months that are ahead of us many airplane catapulting and receiving devices will be invented, because there are many naval officers that have outlived their usefulness in the squadron that can and will be modified as to superstructure to permit their carrying airplanes.

To End Submarine Menace.

"When the naval authorities of the Allies wake up to the importance of this matter, not only will true submarine destroyers be built, but many, many cruisers and battleships will be sent out armed as mother ships and carrying at least three bombing battle-planes of large size. Cruising 200 miles off the coast, in three lines, twenty miles apart, each ship patrolling a beat of 250 miles in twenty-four hours, four ships to the thousand miles, a strip of old ocean sixty miles wide by 2,000 miles long might be made perfectly safe for overseas commerce, and extremely deadly to the 24 submarine destroyers or eight inconspicuously stray across that border line, but submarine destroyers or mother ships, and their necessary complement of bombing battle-planes.

"Such a strip would run from well north of Great Britain down to the Canary Islands. To recapitulate, what is needed is a sufficient number of submarine destroyers of the character described in the foregoing, depending upon their airplanes to 'spot' and bomb the German submarines that cross their paths, or the convoying of all freight ships by such a submarine destroyer, or by a freight ship that is a combined freight ship and submarine destroyer. Bombs from the airplanes in combination with six-inch shells from the latter ship, will destroy any submarine that elects to come up and fight, and bombs will probably get it if it elects to stay under the water."

B. R. T. MUST OBEY ORDER.

Justice Ordway Directs Company to Put 250 New Cars in Service.

Under an opinion given yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Ordway, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company must obey the order of the Public Service Commission to put 250 new cars on its lines at once. Public service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney said the order will have a far-reaching effect in strengthening the powers of the commission.

"The commission," he said, "was convinced that the company should buy cars and so ordered. After the war situation developed critically, the commission was advised in an opinion that the company might reapply, stating any new facts resulting from war conditions. Instead of doing so, the company obtained an ex parte writ of certiorari against the public service commission. The Supreme Court now says that the company must come to the commission if the situation has changed."

Ex-Justice William L. Ransom, chief counsel to the commission, who argued the commission's motions to dismiss before Justice Ordway, said:

"As long as the companies could obtain years of delay by the simple device of asking some Judge for a writ of certiorari the regulation was almost hopelessly handicapped and hampered in trying to do anything to compel the companies to provide and operate sufficient cars. From these conditions of exasperating delay Justice Ordway's decision opens the first line the way to relief for a public which has, with surprising patience, tolerated traffic conditions unnecessarily congested, wearing, and weirdly immoral." Mr. Ransom added that steps would be taken at once to enforce the commission's orders.

TWO HOURS ON BOAT'S KEEL

Fishermen Cling to Overturned Schooner Till Guards Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 11.—The fishing schooner Carrie H. T. B., with her owners, Marinus Slaker, and his brother, Peter, aboard, was capsized by heavy seas running on the Fire Island Bar early yesterday morning, and the two men saved themselves by clinging to the keel of the overturned craft until rescued two hours later by the Oak Island Coast Guard. Most of the fishing craft that had been in the vicinity of the Fire Island Inlet and had attempted the run homeward when the Slagers started shoreward had left the bar when they saw that the surf, which had pounded the bar for several days, was running high, sought safety by anchoring outside.

Four boats, however, crossed the bar in safety, and the Slagers tried to follow. The waffle rollers hit the Carrie, and the timbers cracked as she bumped on the highest of the sandspits, tossing Peter around with the wheel. Marinus went to the assistance of his brother. Then the boat was engulfed in the walls of water. The wheel threw both men across the deck, and the vessel turned completely over.

The brothers could not swim, but each managed to get back to the boat and climb up on the keel. Other fishermen saw the accident and put out to aid them. One fisherman, Edward Deket, seeing that the lifeboat was short a man as it passed his vessel, jumped in and took one of the oars. They got the Slagers safely ashore. Their boat may also be salvaged.

ONE BAR OPEN IN DRY ZONE.

Man Protected by Court Only One Selling Near Munition Plant.

The rush of South Brooklyn liquor dealers to resume business under Justice Cropsey's decision vacating the order against the sale of liquor in the vicinity of the E. W. Bliss Works and the Morse Dry Dock, was followed by a more cautious policy yesterday afternoon following the arrest of one of their number, a woman, for selling beer to two detectives. Last night, because of this arrest, only one of the thirty-six places closed for the protection of munition works and docks, was doing business. He was Henry J. Doscher of 501 Third Avenue, the grocer who brought the case under which Justice Cropsey gave his decision.

The woman arrested was Annie Harrison, owner of a grocery and liquor store at 587 Third Avenue. She thought she was within her rights under Justice Cropsey's ruling, but the detectives took her to the Fifth Avenue Police Court, where she was arraigned before Magistrate Geismar and held in $100 bail for a hearing on Tuesday. When the news of her arrest was circulated among the other thirty-five dealers in the South Brooklyn dry zone there were hurried consultations between them and their lawyers. Mr. Doscher, confident under the ruling handed down by the Justice which enjoined the Excise Department from interfering with him, decided to go right on selling liquor, and the police did not interfere with him.

The other thirty-four, not being protected by court orders, decided to think it over, and for the rest of the day sold nothing but soft drinks. They will hold further consultations with their lawyers, however, and decide, probably today, on a definite policy.

AIRCRAFT BUILDERS DENY MONOPOLY AIM

Cross Licensing Plan Pointed To as an Advantage to Makers with New Devices.

OPENS ALL PATENTS TO ALL

Neutral Arbitrator Declared to Remove Possibility of Unfairness to Inventors.

Protests against the newly formed Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, which has just been organized to unite the aircraft manufacturers of America by cross-licensing all patents, have been replied to by W. Benton Crisp of 80 Broadway, general counsel for the organization and one of its three voting Trustees. He regards the most vigorous criticisms of the organization as based on a misunderstanding of the terms of the agreement and the conditions under which the organization will operate.

Leon Cammen, Vice President of the Aeronautical Society of America, had opposed the combination on the ground that it would not open up the industry but would throttle it. He maintained that the interest of the companies owning present patents would be to continue the manufacture of airplanes and parts according to present models, as it would entail a heavy expense to provide new machinery for new lines, and that consequently the tendency would be to keep the airplane in its present state of imperfection and to avoid making the improvements that inventive genius might suggest.

The association would be able to do this, he said, by its entire control of present patents—not the basic patents claimed by Wright and Curtiss, which he declared to be valueless, but the minor patents for essential parts of successful airplanes. At present, he said, an inventor who produced an improvement on a particular detail of airplane construction would be able to build airplanes equipped with his device, using the minor patents necessary also paying a royalty to their holders. While substantially satisfactory agreement as to terms could not be reached, the so-called basic patents of Curtiss and Wright. But in the future, he thought, this could not be done; the control of all patents now held in the industry by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association would make it necessary for the holder of a new patent to submit to membership in the association, when the value of his invention would be passed on by a Board of Arbitration. This board, Mr. Cammen thought, would probably be composed of representatives of the financial interests back of the combine, which would refuse to pay an adequate royalty to the inventor, who would then have no other recourse. In this way the incentive to invention would be removed and the progress of the airplane industry in America checked.

This, according to Judge Crisp, is based on a serious misunderstanding of the circumstances of the merger. The Manufacturers' Aircraft Association to open to any one who manufactures or intends to manufacture airplanes, who has a Government contract, or who owns or controls an airplane patent. Any future inventor may join the combination. The Board of Arbitration to which he submits his invention for determination of the royalties to be paid to the other members who use it will be composed of one member chosen by him, one by the association, and a neutral selected by these two. This, it is held, is as complete a safeguard as is imaginable.

Furthermore, the agreement provides that any designs of a special model of airplane, engine, or any appurtenance which belongs to a member of the association must be furnished to any manufacturer by whom the United States Government wants it made, with the stipulation that he pay a royalty of 1 per cent. of the contract price to the association. This is asserted to furnish refutation of the charge that the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association could make impossible the manufacture, outside the combination, of airplanes by any newcomer with a new invention through withholding the license to use the patents controlled by members. Also there is nothing in the agreement which prevents any of the participating companies from licensing the use of their patents to any outsider, providing they do not do it on lower terms than those provided by the agreement among the companies which have formed the association.

In other words, according to Judge Crisp, the association may be regarded somewhat in the light of a federation of independent units, and the possibility that any member could manufacture airplanes embodying new inventions and at the same time making use of all the patents the cross-licensing of which is provided for in the agreement is said to remove any likelihood that an invention of value to the industry would be ignored on the ground that it might scrap existing machinery. Failing anything else, a new company might be organized for the manufacture of airplanes which would purchase the new patent, enter the association, and thereupon make its own machinery for the manufacture according to the new model without much higher initial expense than if the old designs were followed.

Opponents of the combination have cited the various claims for infringement of patent against both Wright and Curtiss and declared that the unification of the industry was brought about by a desire for the sinking of existing conflicts between these two leading establishments in order to unite against the claims of the outside patentees.

This, however, is deprecated by friends of the organization, who ask why suits for these alleged infringements of patent have not already been filed by the claimants who have had a good deal of time in which they could have taken such action if they so desired. As to the claims that the organizers of the concern have not been stimulated by patriotic motives since the demands of national defense could have been met by assigning the Wright and Curtiss patents to the Government for the period of the war with the aircraft industry thrown back to its previous condition at the close of hostilities, these are answered by the statement that the immediate need for the merger was made greater by the evident urgency of getting together to meet military requirements, but that the aircraft industry also needed to be put in a stable condition for peace times—that the manufacturers of aircraft realized that it would be more profitable to stop fighting among themselves and utilize to the full the benefits of each other's patents in order to turn out airplanes.

An instance of the advantage of the combination was pointed out in the recent arrangement by which 3,000 of the Curtiss J-N 4 machine, the standard type of training machine in this country, are to be built—more than 100 of them being already in use—by the Standard Aero Corporation. This was a machine developed and for a considerable time manufactured by Curtiss, but it was felt that the Curtiss engineers and plant could be more efficiently used for a different grade of work and the training machine orders were thereupon turned over to the Standard Corporation, which had facilities for turning out airplanes of this type in large quantities. Similarly it was said that the association offered an opportunity for systematizing production according to the most efficient system while at the same time preserving an open organization that could not be called a combination in restraint of trade and would not operate in any way to hold back the development of the industry.

FIND MYSTERIOUS AIRPLANE.

Had Been Flying at Night Over Los Angeles County.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11.—Search by federal and county officers for a mysterious airplane seen flying by night over the Antelope Valley in the north end of Los Angeles County was rewarded by the finding of a monoplane in the bed of Dry Lake on the Mojave desert, according to word received here late tonight.

The machine was guarded by an armed man, who said three strangers had hired him to watch the plane until they returned.

MUST NOW WAKE GATEMAN.

Railway Crossing Bars Ordered Kept Down in Early Morning.

The Public Service Commission, on motion of Commissioner Charles S. Hervey, has adopted an order directing the New York Central Railroad, the Long Island Railroad, and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway to keep the gates at 145 grade crossings lowered between the hours of midnight and 5 A. M. as a measure of protection to vehicle traffic. In addition the order specifies that gates at two crossings on the line of the Staten Island Railway Company shall be closed between 2 A. M. and 5 A. M.

Commissioner Hervey held a public hearing on the matter at which representatives of the railroads, the Police Department, and others were present. Preliminary to the hearing an investigation was made by the commission and a tally made of the vehicles and pedestrians using many of the principal crossings between midnight and 5 A. M. At the hearing the Police Department indorsed the plan, and at the request of the Commissioner made an additional investigation at all of the 145 crossings. It is principally from the recommendations of the Police Department that the list of gates to be lowered was made.

The order is to take effect on Aug. 22, and will remain in force for one year unless sooner abrogated by the commission. All of the railroads involved are said to be in favor of the plan. In his opinion Commissioner Hervey said that it was shown that safety gates were not in themselves a safeguard to the public, and that there was still danger from remiss watchmen. Repeated inspections, he said, disclosed that crossing watchmen were asleep during the early morning hours while the gates were open and the crossings unprotected. Time clocks, he said, had been tried at certain crossings, the gatemen being required to punch the clocks at half-hour intervals, but some gatemen had found means of evading the scheme. Even thorough inspection by roundsmen had not proved altogether successful. The installation of signal semaphores had also been considered.

WOMEN FOR FARM WORK.

Unit Plan Proposed by Mayor's Committee on Agriculture.

Farm centres for women organized under the unit plan is the latest suggestion as a solution for the farm labor problem. The proposal is advanced in the publication of a scheme for the unit plan by the Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.

"In this country," says the report, "three types of women are available for farm work: educated women, such as college students and teachers, who wish to devote the long Summer vacation to this form of patriotic service; all-around workingwomen, strong but unskilled, who may be turned permanently to farm labor; factory workers in the seasonal trades, thrown out of regular employment in Summer, who would profit physically and socially as well as financially from a few months of farm work.

"Most farmers in this part of the country are not used to women as farm laborers; they must be persuaded to try them and be convinced of their value. One great difficulty in introducing women to this work is housing and feeding them conveniently in the farmer's household.

"To this end we suggest units of women workers of from six to fifty. The members of the unit may live in a house, unused and lent for the purpose, in a barn temporarily fitted up for camping, or in tents. The catering and cooking may be done by one or more dietitians or cooks. The workers may be carried to their work in motor cars or other vehicles owned by the unit or lent by neighbors or employers.

"The season is already too far advanced for women to be of use in planting, but they are specially well adapted to harvesting fruit and vegetables, and the need for labor will surely be even greater later in the Summer, as more and more men leave for war service.

"The Mayor's Committee will furnish from its lists women workers where these are needed, and, whenever possible, dietitians and supervisors."

DAVISON HOME FOR FRENCH.

L'Abbe Flynn and Six Officers Are Now Quartered There.

Six French officers and L'Abbe Patrice Flynn, a French Army chaplain, who was at the Verdun front, are living at the home of H. P. Davison, at 12 West Fifty-first Street, which was offered by him, through the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, as a residence for French officers visiting this city. Otto H. Kahn has converted his home at 8 East Sixty-eighth Street into a club for French soldiers and sailors, a large number of whom have availed themselves of its hospitality. Father Flynn is a Major in the French Army, and, although born in France, is of Irish extraction. He served six months at Verdun and will return to France in the Winter, when his leave expires. He had many narrow escapes from death while ministering to the wounded there, and on one occasion was buried by the dirt thrown up by a shell that struck on a spot he had vacated a few minutes before.

"I heard one of the men cry out that the 'poor chaplain is dead,' but I soon let them know that this was not so," he said. "Then they dug me out, and I was not much the worse for the experience. The Red Cross work in France is so uniformly good that the service of an individual to stand out prominently must be nothing short of wonderful. The skill of your American surgeons and physicians is something to wonder at."

On several evenings each week entertainments for the French sailors and soldiers, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Cutting and Francis Rogers, are arranged by the New York Chapter at the Kahn home. Acting in co-operation with the Standing Committee on Social Welfare of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Warren Goddard House has established a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club at 246 East Thirty-fourth Street for the use of men wearing uniforms of the United States or her allies. The club will be formally opened tonight with a motion-picture show.

PECK HOSPITAL PLANS.

Design Is to Make Institution Self-Supporting.

Application will soon be made to the State Board of Charities for a charter for a hospital to be built as a memorial to Carson C. Peck, Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company and owner of The Brooklyn Times, who died two years ago. The hospital is to occupy a commanding site bounded by Albany and Troy Avenues and Crown and Montgomery Streets, Brooklyn. The institution is to be founded by the widow of Mr. Peck and her children, and is to be known as the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital.

The plans call for an institution of a most modern and complete type, to be conducted along the broadest lines of social service. It is aimed to make it like a comfortable hotel, with all necessary hospital features convenient, but concealed. The hospital is planned for the great middle class of the city, which is believed to object to the conventional general ward, with its nominal charity rate, preferring to be self-supporting as far as possible.

Portuguese Deputies Favor the War

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 11.—An order of the day has been adopted by the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies expressing confidence in the Government's decision to have Portugal participate in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, and also in sending greetings to the Portuguese soldiers and sailors, as well as to those in the Entente allied armies.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Continuing the August Clearance Sale

An Important Selling Event

A 1917 Model "Waterberry"

Rubberless Raincoat

Priestley's Cloth

We are fortunate in being able to offer 200 coats of the celebrated "Waterberry" fabric. This material is moisture proof, odorless and light weight; it can be packed into small compass, and presents a soft, silky finish. It is sold exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.

The model *(as illustrated)* offered for special selling is made full in the skirt, has a convertible collar, and is belted all around. It can be had in black, navy, smoke and tan.

Real Value $15.00

8.75

Coats of Covert Cravenette

Sizes 32 to 42

A smart belted model, ideal for Summer traveling and motor wear, large pockets, convertible collar and belted; in navy, tan and black.

Actual Value $16.00

15.00

Coats of Rubberized Canton

Sizes 32 to 42

A rainproof coat, of light weight fabric, which can be easily packed; convertible collar and belt, in tan, navy and black.

Actual Value $6.50

4.95

A Wonderful Opportunity

2500 Yards of

Fine Black Silks

NO EXCHANGES — NO APPROVALS

Absolutely Net Prices

BLACK DRESS SATIN—1,000 yards of Imported Satin of superior quality, pure dye, 39 inches wide. *Actual Present Retail Price in Stock, $2.50* — **1.98**

HEAVY DRESS SATIN—1,000 yards of Imported Satin, of finest grade, 40 inches wide. *Actual Present Retail Price in Stock, $3.50* — **2.25**

PEBBLE BACK CHARMEUSE—500 yards of an excellent quality, soft and lustrous, 40 inches wide. *Actual Present Retail Price in Stock, $3.00* — **2.25**

NOTE:—The prices quoted on this offering of 2,500 yards of Fashionable Black Silks are, by comparison, the lowest obtainable; it will be impossible for us to duplicate them when the new prices go into effect in a fortnight.

Early Purchases Advised

A Special Offering of

White Japanese Wash Satin

1,000 yards, 36 inches wide, of a quality highly desirable for undergarments, blouses and Summer apparel.

Regular Value $1.25 a yard

Monday **.95** Tuesday

Continuing the Sale of

Reversible Velour Portieres

7 Feet 6 Inches Long and 48 Inches Wide—Open Front Edge

An especially fortunate purchase of high grade portieres—very soft, lustrous and silky—may be had in the following combinations:

Brown and Blue	*Brown and Rose*
Brown and Red	*Red and Green*
Green and Brown	*Green and Green*
Vert and Mulberry	*Rose and Blue*

Today's Actual Value, $25.00 Pair

Now on sale at the Remarkable Price

19.75

2800 Pairs of Women's Silk Hose

Advantageously priced for Special selling

SPORTS SILK HOSE—Handsome, pure thread silk of the first quality, in smart, vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters. *Reg. price $2.25 pr.* — **.95** — 3 prs. at 92c pr., 6 prs. at 90c pr.

SPORTS SILK HOSE—In smart black and white two-tone plaid effects, with cotton tops and soles. *Reg. price $1.35 pr.* — **.90** — 3 prs. at 88c pr., 6 prs. at 85c pr.

DROP STITCH HOSE—Black or white, and COLORED SILK HOSE of superior quality, with cotton tops and soles, in fifteen of the most fashionable Hat and Sweater shades. *Values $1.50 pr.* — **1.25**

A Sweater Event

Featuring Smart Models for Vacation Wear

Women's Wool Sweaters

An exceptional offering of Summer weight Wool Sweaters in Shetland and worsteds in both belted and sash models, in solid colors and combinations—Copen, Corn, Kelly and Gold.

Regular Value $7.85

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters

Very smart Sports Sweaters of fibre silk, in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable Gold, a pretty shade of Green, soft Rose and Copen; also in combination of White and colors.

Regular Value $6.50

Monday **4.75** Tuesday

Odds and ends of our stock in broken sizes to close.

WOOL SWEATERS—Novelty weave with Angora collar and cuffs. *Regular Value $7.50* — **5.95**

LOOSELY KNITTED WOOL SWEATER, in a good-fitting model in rose and yellow, with Angora collar and cuffs. *Regular Value $8.50* — **6.50**

HEAVY KNITTED SWEATER, trimmed on collar and cuffs with narrow bands of Angora; in old blue, corn, rose and purple. *Regular Value $12.50* — **9.50**

BRUSHED WOOL SWEATERS of extra heavy quality, desirable for mountain wear, in old blue, Hunter's green and rose. *Regular Value $15.00* — **10.75**

Special Values in Women's **Summer Dresses**

An assortment purchase for this sale

Sheer dainty voiles in figured and dotted effects, crisp organdies, seed voiles and the popular ginghams made up into smart models for present wear are offered at special prices.

4.95 and 5.95

Regular values $7.50 to $10.00

Misses' Summer Dresses

Remarkable Reductions

The assortment includes the season's newest models of voile, net, marquisette, organdie and linen, in a broken size range including sizes 14 and 20 years.

To **7.95** Close

$15.00 to $27.50 values

Women's Bathing Suits

The entire remaining stock of women's Bathing Suits, including the exclusive models of Velvet, Brocade, Khaki-Kool, Satin and Taffeta, is sharply repriced for clearance.

25% off

MOHAIR BATHING SUITS, in several models with fancy pipings. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.75**

POPLIN BATHING SUITS, in plain models with colored trimming at the neck. *Regularly $3.95* — **2.95**

MOHAIR BATHING SUITS, trimmed with smocking, with sash and trimming of contrasting satin. *Regularly $7.50* — **5.75**

A Sale of Rare Importance

Women's Knitted Union Suits

4,000 garments, the surplus stock of a well-known manufacturer, sold to us at about 25% off, are placed on sale at an extraordinary price.

Extra quality, fine rib union suits, V neck, with tight or wide lace trimmed knee, in regular and extra sizes.

Actual value 90c

Monday **.68** Tuesday

3 at 65c ea.
6 at 62c ea.

Men's Bathing Suits

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to buy a very superior bathing suit at a marked concession in price. The suits are non-shrinkable and the colors fast and strictly all wool.

ONE OR TWO PIECE BATHING SUITS, plain or trimmed, in California, regulation, sleeveless or with quarter sleeves. *Regularly $4.50* — **2.95**

HEAVY WOOL BATHING SUITS, of tightly twisted yarn that dries quickly, in popular styles. *Regularly $6.00* — **3.75**

NEWPORT BATHING SUITS, with shirts of white or blue and loose-fitting blue flannel athletic trunks. *Regularly $7.50* — **4.95**

Continuing the Sale of

Choice Wilton Rugs

A special assortment of Best English and Bigelow-Hartford Saxony and Wilton Rugs in an excellent selection of patterns and colorings, at the following greatly reduced prices:

10 to 25% Under Regular Value

7.6x4.6	20.00 to 25.00	10.6x6.9	42.50 to 52.00
9.0x6.0	27.00 to 40.00	10.6x8.3	37.50 to 65.25
9.0x6.9	32.50 to 45.00	12.0x9.0	57.50 to 75.00
13.6x10.6	62.50 to 90.00		

Crepe de Chine

Desirable for blouses, Summer frocks and undergarments; superior quality; 40 inches wide.

Ivory	*Gris*	*Emerald*
Black	*Amethyst*	*Reseda*
Ciel	*Tan*	*Cherry*
Alice	*Grey*	*Lead*
Old Rose	*Silver*	*Flesh*
Helio	*Pink*	*Myrtle*
Belgium	*Navy*	*Cardinal*
	Burgundy	

Actual Value $1.75 Yard

Monday **1.45** Tuesday

Dress Taffeta

All this season's weave, of guaranteed superior imported quality and exquisite finish, made expressly for fine Dress wear—40 inches wide.

Ivory	*Copen*	*Green*
Black	*Ciel*	*Grey*
Navy	*Maia*	*Marine*
Belgium	*Old Rose*	*Brown*

Midnight Blue 36 inches wide.

Actual Value $2.75 Yard

Monday **1.65** Tuesday

No Exchanges. No Approvals.

Reserve Officers Appointed from Madison Barracks and Fort Myer Camps

MORE COMMISSIONS FOR TRAINING CAMPS

Adjutant General McCain Gives Out List of Lucky Men at Madison Barracks.

FORT MYER ROSTER ALSO

Students from New York and Other Eastern States Selected in South and West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjutant General McCain today instructed the commanding officer of the Reserve Officers' Training Camps at Madison Barracks to inform those concerned of appointments to commissions, to date from Aug. 15, 1917. The appointees from the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are:

First Company.

MAJOR, INFT., O. R. C.

Spingarn, Joel E., Amenia, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Block, Edgar N., Buffalo, N. Y.
Callat, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Caughlin, Harold L., Watertown, N. Y.
Farnum, De Witt H., Binghamton, N. Y.
Rea, George P., Hamburg, N. Y.
Remington, Thomas H., Homer, N. Y.
Ross, Harold G., Yonkers, N. Y.
Schoman, Jacob G. Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.
Seeger, Robert A., New York City.
Tuomey, Louis F., Yonkers, N. Y.
Terrell, Philip J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Clarke, Allan V., Schenectady, N. Y.
Clark, Walter R., Malone, N. Y.
Halsted, Caspar W., Vernon, N. Y.
Judge, James D., Verney, N. Y.
Mitchell, Frank M., Syracuse, N. Y.
Neagle, Leo M., Elmira, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Arnold, Thomas J., Hornell, N. Y.
Bisnop, Dudley M., Ithaca, N. Y.
Brown, Douglas W., New York City.
De Lalla, Arthur H., Owego, N. Y.
Edson, Edward H., Peekskill, N. Y.
Everett, Carl W., Petersburg, N. Y.
Fogg, Preston D., Elmira, N. Y.
Foster, Harry L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hazelton, Thomas A., Ithaca, N. Y.
Johnson, Raymond C., Schenectady, N. Y.
Neills, Edward S., Albany, N. Y.
Newton, George D., Geneseo, N. Y.
Pullis, Stephen J., White Plains, N. Y.
Reese, Ralph H., Yonkers, N. Y.
Robinson, Marvin B., Walton, N. Y.
Robinson, Deaton D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
Roof, Dow G., Canastota, N. Y.
Rosekrans, Alfred, Schenectady, N. Y.
Schaeffer, Louis S., New York City.
Stebbins, John, Yonkers, N. Y.
Strebel, Robert L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Van Alstyne, Lawrence, Troy, N. Y.
Whitman, Guy F., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Young, Harold R., Bloomfield, N. J.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

England, William H., New York City.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

McCormick, Thomas J., Syracuse, N. Y.

Second Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Anderson, Kenneth A., Albany, N. Y.
Allen, Archibald, Rochester.
Arnold, Edward D., Depew, N. Y.
Baldwin, Elliott N., Auburn, N. Y.
Barnes, Herbert B., Utica, N. Y.
Bigelow, Edward Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bull, Clarence J., Schenectady, N. Y.
Caldwell, Howard O., Watertown, N. Y.
Cook, Raymond P., Auburn, N. Y.
Jones, Horace C., Canajoharie, Conn.
Jones, Thomas W., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Simson, John C., Tonawanda, N. Y.
Vanderwerker, Herbert J., Corinth, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Andrus, Charles F., private, 3d N. Y. N. G.
Edgar, William, Dubois, Penn.
Farley, Alford J., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Hess, Louis H., Laurelton, N. Y.
Hunt, Edward K., Philmont, N. Y.
Moorhead, Harry M., Hoosick, N. Y.
Scott, Fio M., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Spring, Edward, Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Trenton, Robert E., Ithaca, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Adams, Paul S., Syracuse.
Abel, Robert Montour Falls, N. Y.
Baker, Walter, Jr., Lowville, N. Y.
Bender, Sanford A., Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Hall, Raymond N., Rochester, N. Y.
Hegy, M. Craig, Rochester, N. Y.
Heil, Archibald Douglas, Hillsdale, N. Y.
Hassell, Chester W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hradley, Mark M., Rochester, N. Y.
Brewer, Harold G., Spring Valley, N. Y.
Burchard, Edward, Geneva, N. Y.
Burton, Philip C., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Collins, Orlando B., Jr., Watervliet, N. Y.
Garrett, John R., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mackay, Alfred W., Geneva, N. Y.
Mackey, Walter W., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Ryan, D. Bernard, Albion, N. Y.
Sanders, Frank K., Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Schaus, Maynard K., Buffalo, N. Y.
Schermerhorn, George F., Cornwall, N. Y.
Silvernail, Frank G., Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, Hollis Samuel, Binghamton, N. Y.
Steward, James Blake, Watertown, N. Y.
Tolley, Robert H., Jr., New York City.
Wiley, Charles W., Glens Falls, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Snook, Theodore Page, Waverly, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Abel, Louis Raymond, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bush, Herbert J., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Third Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Barber, ——, Fort Richmond.
Budd, Kers, 111 Broadway, New York.
Card, Lee W., Elmira, N. Y.
Gage, Luther E., Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago.
Gaillard, Theodore, 228 Broadway, New York.
Indiana, Wm. G., 61 Congress St., Buffalo.
Moore, Edwin C., Auburn, N. Y.
Phelps, John C., Binghamton, N. Y.
Ward, Le R. S., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Bacon, Samuel N., Albany, N. Y.
Bronson, Horace E., Cortland, N. Y.
Case, John C., Rochester, N. Y.
Dalzell, Arthur Lorch, Mass.
Ward, Le R. S., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Harris, Walter C., Schenectady, N. Y.
Hickey, M. J., 21 Leffferts Place, Brooklyn.
McDonough, Byron P., Hornell, N. Y.
Wertz, H. B., Sergt., 06 B, 74th N. Y. N. G.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Bachman, John A., Sergt., Co. H, N. Y. N. G.
Baird, George, East Springfield, N. Y.
Bell, George W., Hamilton, N. Y.
Bierck, Walter H., Catskill, N. Y.
Bowerman, Manly H., Masseson, N. Y.
Bradley, Carl R., Hornell, N. Y.
Brady, Leo J., Utica, N. Y.
Cameron, Truman D., Albany, N. Y.
Charters, Lloyd S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cole, Glen W., Cortlandville, N. Y.
Cramer, Kenneth F., Gloversville, N. Y.
Curtis, Raleigh T., Co. A, 2d N. Y. N. G.
Dillmaker, ——, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ellsworth, Elliot B., Monroe, N. Y.
Herrick, L. C., Sergt., Co. A, 2d N. Y. N. G.
Hylant, F. P., Jr., Sergt., 74th N. Y. N. G.
Jahen, William T., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Kearney, Daniel P., Bath, N. Y.
Kulka, William, 60 W. 129th St., New York.
Locke, Leo, Sergt., Co. C, 74th N. Y. N. G.
O'Connor, Edward F., Watertown, N. Y.
Rogers, Henry J. C., Waterloo, N. Y.
Rockefeller, Earl S., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Stevens, George E., 155 Park Ave., New York.
Thornton, Lawrence J., Geneva, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Myers, Wm. E., 320 W. 40th St., New York.

Fourth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Briggs, Edgar B., Jamestown, N. Y.
Emiley, Charles R., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Doty, Lockwood W., Geneseo, N. Y.
Dyke, Harold D., Syracuse, N. Y.
Garnache, William J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kilgore, Edward A., Schenectady, N. Y.
Miller, George A., New York.
Prier, William N., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sommers, Walter A., Woodhaven, N. Y.
Thompson, Nor B., Newburg, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Cassedy, J. Townsend, Newburg, N. Y.
Dawe, Richard C., Kingston, N. Y.
Fenno, Sylvanus A., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Frazier, Robert G., Wellsburg, N. Y.
Jenkins, Rowland F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Schlosser, Arthur L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Semerad, Joseph J., Schenectady, N. Y.
Vincent, Vernon A., Albany, N. Y.
Walsh, Vincent S., Geneva, N. Y.
Wheeler, Ellsworth M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wolcott, Bernard H., Binghamton, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Bailey, William E., Utica, Penn.
Bonchat, Clement C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carder, Cyril Corning, N. Y.
Coffey, George D., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Crouch, Charles T., Rochester, N. Y.
Cubsen, Wallace V., Port Jervis, N. Y.
De Lavan, Newell, Geneseo Falls, N. Y.
Dennison, Walter E., New York.
Donoghue, J. Cyril, Whitestown, N. Y.
Doty, Kenneth M., Geneseo, N. Y.
Dowd, John D., Hallstead, Penn.
Edwards, James S., Arlington, N. J.
Gregory, Edward S., Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Hoge, Gordon, New York.
Hurd, Harry C., Albany, N. Y.
Kerr, Edward C., 24 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Mitchell, Samuel G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mitchell, William H., Jr., ——.
Neff, Jesse C., Woodridge, N. J.
Rockwood, Richard D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scannell, Warren D., Ithaca, N. Y.
Sherman, Howard C., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Swift, Emmons G., Jamestown, N. J.
Turbot, James O., Newcastle, Me.
Thompson, Raymond ——, Rochester, N. Y.
Tripp, Stanley A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Willsey, Warren G., Cortland, N. Y.
Winchester, Earle B., Albany, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Piester, Charles J., Anoram, N. Y.
Morey, Fred, Jamestown, N. Y.

Fifth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Breen, Lott R., Watertown, N. Y.
Flint, Dewitt C., Rochester, N. Y.
Freeman, Edward D., Wilson, Conn.
Harris, Edward, 2d., Rochester, N. Y.
Kimball, J., Watertown, N. Y.
Lansing, Edward S., Watertown, N. Y.
Renegule, Harold D., Watertown, N. Y.
Sturmer, Leonard J., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Van Etten, Edward W., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Ward Sherman C., Rochester, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Campbell, C. C., Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Dinan, Joseph P., Geneva, N. Y.
Eldred, Nelson B., Jr., Auburn, N. Y.
Emerson, Willard L., New York City.
Foulkes, Louis S., Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Harshaw, Myron T., Stevens Point, Wis.
Ingraham, Mark H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MacVeagh, Lincoln, New York City.
Pitts, Wellington E., Dawego, N. Y.
Robinson, Milton K., Rochester, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Botjer, Henry G., New York City.
Davis, Raymond E., Sandusky, N. Y.
Emerson, Willard L., New York City.
Foulkes, Louis S., Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Harshaw, Myron T., Stevens Point, Wis.
Ingraham, Mark H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MacVeagh, Lincoln, New York City.
Pitts, Wellington E., Dawego, N. Y.
Robinson, Milton K., Rochester, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Botjer, Henry G., New York City.
Davis, Raymond E., Sandusky, N. Y.
Dorion, Philip S., Jr., Troy, N. Y.
Dodge, John W., Verona, N. Y.
Drury, Harold M., New York City.
Dwyer, Joseph P., Green Island, N. Y.
Ellenberger, John T., Middletown, N. Y.
Ennis, Hugh J., New York City.
Errington, Robert N., Lackawanna, N. Y.
Fish, Fred S., Hindra, N. Y.
Flake, Frederick E., Ithaca, N. Y.
Fletcher, Lee C., Wellsburg, N. Y.
Friday, Willett W., Schenectady, N. Y.
Fritz, Frank G., New York City.
Kennedy, Chauncey C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kelsey, William S., Jersey City, N. J.
Moonan, Joseph R., Corona, N. Y.
Rogers, Louis F., Malone, N. Y.
Runyon, Francis B., Middletown, N. Y.
Soule, Mortimer J., Canandaigua, N. Y.
Wale, Franklin E., Adams, N. Y.
Willette, Percival W., Rochester, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, INFT., NATIONAL ARMY.

Kenyon, Harold C., New York City.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Gregory, Appleton, Albany, N. Y.

Sixth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Aldridge, John A., New York City.
Davis, Ralph D., Port Jefferson, L. I.
Golder, William D., Elmira, N. Y.
Hoyle, Edwin P., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Hoyt, Philip D. New York City.
Laing, Frederick S., Plattsburg, N. Y.
O'Brien, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Smith, William H., Jr., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Stockwell, Raymond H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Warren, Harry, Albany, N. Y.
Wetmore, Dwight S., Rochester, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Cole, Eugene M., Plattsburg, N. Y.
Gibson, Charles De W., Schenectady, N. Y.
Gillette, John W., Jr., Greenville, N. Y.
Knight, Chas. prl. Co. F, 2d N. Y. Infft., N.G.
Mallory, Eden C., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Hempy, Frederick C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Hultzen, Lee S., Norwich, N. Y.
Sandburg Rudolph W., Olean, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Ashmore, William P., Tuxedo, N. Y.
Ayres, George B., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Bartlett, Alexander H., Yonkers, N. Y.
Churchill, Earl R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Conroy, James J., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Curtis, Frank R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Durant, Edward, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Furnald, Edgar L., Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Goewey, Washington I., Albany, N. Y.
Grunert, C. A., Sergt., Co. K, 13th Infft, N.G.
Kelleher, Albert A., New York City.
Landry, Joseph A., Rouses Point, N. Y.
Lewis, John S., Peekskill Hill, N. Y.
Lidell, Don A., Schuyler Lake, N. Y.
Hamlin, Charles H., Clinton, N. Y.
Harman, Henry M., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Hastings, Warren H., New York City.
Hengerer, Alexander D., Suffern, N. Y.
Riley, Joseph P., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walsh, Lauriston, Corning, N. Y.
Wilson, James B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wixom, Carl F., Syracuse, N. Y.

Seventh Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Andreasen, H. A. H., 1st Sgt., 2d N. Y. Inft.
Harned, Percy L., Rochester, Co. A, 2d N. Y. Infi.
Hulings, W. M., Jr., Sergt., 2d N. Y. Infi.
Jones, Alexander C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jones, Wallace P., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Keating, Theodore B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kerman, Frederick B., New York City.
Kinney, Bertram C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Folleck, R., Jr., Sgt., M. G. Co., 20 N. Y. Infi.
Yerdon, Leland B., Fort Edith, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Brown, Lawrence S., Rome, N. Y.
Dingeen, Leo, Sergt., Johnsville, N. Y.
Hoobler, James L., Scotia, N. Y.
Kendall, Robert E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kiley, Nicholas H., Gazenia, N. Y.
Mackalay, Charles R., 3d N. Y. Infi.
Marshall, Morris G., Geneva, N. Y.
Palmer, Theodore P., Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
Smith, George P. P., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Thompson, Harold M., Auburn, N. Y.
Winchester, Charles D., Watertown, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INF., O. R. C.

Clear, Robert L., New York City.
Crowthwaite, John S., Schenectady, N. Y.
Hamilton, Walter E., Auburn, N. Y.
Frey, Harry J., Rochester, N. Y.
Harding, George C., Fulton, N. Y.
Hazlett, Huyler R., New York City.
Kennedy, Chauncey C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Holcomb, Clarence A., Binghamton, N. Y.
Hoole, Robert S., Kenmore, N. Y.
Horchin, H. P., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Howard, Lynn, Binghamton, N. Y.
Jennedy, Edmund T., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Ketcham, Clarence, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Knapp, Carter J., Perrysville, N. Y.
Lawrence, Frederick L., Binghamton, N. Y.
Lewis, Leslie W., Clinton, N. Y.
Lindsay, John R., 3d N. Y. Infi.
Livingston, Braun, New York City.
Logan, Leland, Tuckoe, N. Y.
Morton, Glen C., Wyoming, N. Y.
O'Dea, Bernard J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Park, Charles S., Morris Park, L. I.
Peters, Harold S., Syracuse, N. Y.
Richardson, Herbert J., Alton, N. Y.
Steele, Warren S., Rochester, N. Y.
Terwilliger, William P., Hasannan, N. Y.
Van Gelder, Maynard H., 23 N. Y. Infi.
Wales, Orval A., Binghamton, N. Y.
Wright, John H., Clark Mills, N. Y.
Wygant, Laurance L., Johnsonville, N. Y.
Zent, Howard G., Jr., Williamsville, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INF., NAT'L ARMY.

Woolshlager, John F., Castorland, N. Y.

Eighth Company.

CAPTAIN, INF., O. R. C.

Bouvier, Sergeant, New York City.
Bronner, James C., Little Falls, N. Y.
Butler, Charles M., Yonkers, N. Y.
Connelly, Henry M., New York City.
Davis, Paul, New York City.
Hyde, George E., New York City.
Lee, Thomas R., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Lemmon, Charles A., Elmira, N. Y.
Mackenzie, Byron P., Buffalo, N. Y.
Malloy, Henry R. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mayer, Osborne, Waterville, N. Y.
Metzger, Theodore B., Elmira, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INF., O. R. C.

Bricka, Charles L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cahill, Gerald E., Syracuse, N. Y.
Cram, Jack, Jr., Sheldrake Springs, N. Y.
Leary, Perry E., Albany, N. Y.
Lowe, Hazel T., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mahoney, Donald S., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mahoney, Walter S., Gloversville, N. Y.
Markwick, Robert W., Philadelphia, N. Y.
Mason, Charles, Buffalo, N. Y.
Weed, Lowrey W., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INF., O. R. C.

Cotter, James P., Buffalo, N. Y.
Courtney, John H., ——, N. Y.
Dwyer, William A., Troy, N. Y.
Guild, James R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hamlin, Charles A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jones, E. Lloyd, Gloversville, N. Y.
Kilburn, Lawrence E., Malone, N. Y.
Lewis, C. Harold, Shelton, Conn.
Liddle, John, Sgt., N. Y. National Guard.
McGhee, James E., ——, N. Y.
Meisner, James R., New York City.
McKelvey, Fred E., Rochester, N. Y.
McNamara, John A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Meeker, D. Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Moore, Wington E., Schenectady, N. Y.
Morris, Manton E., Schenectady, N. Y.
O'Malley, J. E., Sgt., N. Y. National Guard.
Seeley, Harland S., Sgt., N. Y. N. G.
Smith, E. Private, N. Y. N. G.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., NAT'L ARMY.

Brewster, Frank E., Troy, N. Y.
Brown, Franklin F., Saugerties, N. Y.
Kosloske, Richard, Rochester, N. Y.
Little, Ward, Alfred, N. Y.
McKelvey, Joseph V., Ithaca, N. Y.
Peverill, Norman S., Sgt., N. Y. N. G.
Shuart, Karl P., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Wilson, George A., Houlton, Me.

Ninth Company.

CAPTAIN, INFT., O. R. C.

Barlow, Herbert H., private, N. Y. N. G.
Boyd, George N., New York City.
Brennan, Russell B., Utica, N. Y.
Danenhour, George B., Lehigh, Okla.
Doane, Hugh B., Syracuse, N. Y.
Hirst, Robert W., Albany, N. Y.
Howard, William M., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mems, Albert A., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Nabe, Edward C., Penn.
Nevin, Charles G., Port Washington, N. Y.
Reichert, Charles J., Bronx, New York City.
Smith, Willard L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Fritz, William A., New York City.
Wilson, Marion O., Binghamton, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Daley, George W., private, N. Y. N. G.
Graham, James G., ——, N. Y.
Grant, Edward H., Hobart, N. Y.
Halle, Harvard M., New York City.
Millichamp, Norman S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Morgan, Gerald M., Scotchtown, N. Y.
Mooney, Charles W., Canandaigua, N. Y.
Underwood, James R., Jamestown, N. Y.
Van Velsor, Harry A., Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., INFT., O. R. C.

Bird, Frank R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Blauvelt, Chester A., Albany, N. Y.
Breslin, William W., Waterford, N. Y.
Crouse, Arthur D., Lima, N. Y.
Davison, Charles W., Rockaway, N. Y.
Dickson, John D., Angelica, N. Y.
Doerr, Joseph A., private, N. Y. N. G.
Hosk, George N., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Jones, Jesse A., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Kennedy, J. Francis, Syracuse, N. Y.
Koonne, Edward A., private, N. Y. N. G.
Long, Robert S., Plattsburg, N. Y.
McManus, James H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mitchell, J. Clarence, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mylchreast, Joseph W., Middletown, Conn.
O'Connor, William H., Jr., Horseheads, N. Y.
Patchen, A. Robert, Rochester, N. Y.
Pennock, John W., Syracuse, N. Y.
Poole, Edward S., Albany, N. Y.
Pride, Hammond, New York City.
Prieh, W. Floyd, Fredonia, N. Y.
Ratcliffe, Fred A., Rochester, N. Y.
Underhill, Robert M., Eatontown, N. J.
Walker, Archibald W., Claremont, N. H.
Weaver, Albert J., Buffalo, N. Y.
West, Arthur M., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Wood, Henry A., Middletown, N. Y.
Young, R. Stanley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Zimmer, Horace, Gloversville, N. Y.

First Battery.

CAPTAIN, F. A., O. R. C.

Banks, Henry W., Noroton, Conn.
Bird, Cyrus R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bogert, George G., Ithaca, N. Y.
Faust, Edward S., Yale Club, New York.
Mulford, John E., Jr., Babylon, N. Y.
Rogers, H. L., Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Wesley, Knight, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., F. A., O. R. C.

Anderson, Walker, Schenectady, N. Y.
Blake, Joseph A., Jr., Clayton, N. Y.
Cawley, Frank B., Peabody, Mass.
Cooper, Henry S. F., Cooperstown, N. Y.
Cooper, James F., Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y.
Scudder, Henry S., Long Island, N. Y.
Stephens, John A., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Van Deusen, Donald H., Hudson, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., F. A., O. R. C.

Bakeman, Frank V., Owego, N. Y.
Bohnken, John F., Jeffersonville, N. Y.
Beverly, Dayton G., Fort Edward, N. Y.
Blerwirth, John E., Long Island, N. Y.
Blebdon, Gilbert R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chalmers, Kenneth R., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Clendenin, Thomas P., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Daisy, George D., Greenwich, N. Y.
Fox, Leland W., Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Frederickson, Felix M., Little Falls, N. Y.
Kallman, William M., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newbury, Claude C., Belmar, N. J.
Norris, James K., Utica, N. Y.
Rogers, Frank G., Rochester, N. Y.
Schmidt, Hans, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Selleck, Laurance M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tanner, William P., Wolcott, N. Y.
Tillinghast, Charles W., Troy, N. Y.
Tryon, Arthur L., Hartford, Conn.

CAPTAIN, F. A., NAT'L ARMY.

Crocker, Percy K., New York City.

Second Battery.

CAPTAIN, F. A., O. R. C.

Carwell, Walter L., Itahaca, N. Y.
Fox, Edward L., New York City.
Haines, Wm. P., Jr., Johnsburg, N. Y.
Howe, Henry A., Greens Farms, Conn.
Huntington, Ellery C., Hamilton, N. Y.
Mackenzie, James C., Jr., New York City.
Nelson, Thomas W., Hartford, Conn.
Schoellkopf, Walter H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sebulze, John C., Aurora, N. Y.
Walker, C. B., Glenn Summit Springs, Penn.

FIRST LIEUT., F. A., O. R. C.

Doolittle, Lytton W., Utica, N. Y.
Drake, William K., Kingston, N. Y.
Forgie, Leon C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gamble, Wesley, Watertown, N. Y.
Goodnough, Sidney F., Rochester, N. Y.
Lovejoy, John M., Rochelle, N. Y.
Rockwell, Kenneth D., Rochester, N. Y.
Small, Barrett R., New York City.
Smith, Ira C., Port Jervis, N. Y.
Warren, W. C., Jr., South Yarmouth, Mass.
Williams, Reginald V., Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT. F. A., O. R. C.

Banta, Kenneth W., Syracuse.
Carey, Thomas G., Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
Cross, J. Theodore, Utica, N. Y.
De Witt, Earl S., Hammondsport, N. Y.
Doorty, John C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dunn, Gerald, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Green, Archibald W., Auburn, N. Y.
Hale, Ezra A., Rochester, N. Y.
Hunting, Stanley, Rochester, N. Y.
Huntington, Frederic S., Hamilton, N. Y.
Kane, Edward W., Onahing, N. Y.
O'Keefe, William C., Rochester, N. Y.
Powers, William T., Co. A, 2d N. Y. Infi.
Stevenson, Hervey, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Thurston, E. H., Westhampton Beach, L. I.
Wesson, Major F., East Orange, N. J.
West, David H., Hamilton, N. Y.
Wylegula, Victor B., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, F. A., NATIONAL ARMY.

Goodyear, Anson G., Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., F. A., NAT'L ARMY.

Hailey, Erskine B., Troy, N. Y.

Third Battery.

CAPTAIN, F. A., O. R. C.

Leonard, Hubert R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mitchell, Edward Wilson, Rome, N. Y.
O'Connor, James P., Rochester, N. Y.
Phillips, George F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Remington, Harold, Watertown, N. Y.
Wilder, Malone, Malone, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., F. A., O. R. C.

Baetzhold, George J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnston, Sidney B., Ellicottville, N. Y.
Kerr, Charles S., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miller, Carle, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Moessinger, William E., Buffalo, N. Y.
Poole, Sidman P., Syracuse, N. Y.
Thompson, Harold M., Schenectady, N. Y.
Thorne, Earl M., Albany, N. Y.
Wood, Luther B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wood, Meredith B., New York City.

SECOND LIEUT., F. A., O. R. C.

Briggs, George L., Salem, N. Y.
John, Marvin H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Falk, Elliot H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Griffin, John W., Watertown, N. Y.
Hopkins, Edward R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnson, Harold S., Port Jervis, N. Y.
McKinney, Edward L., Albany, N. Y.
McLean, Hugh A., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Macomber, William H., Schenectady, N. Y.
Mann, Donald B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Mason, James L., Gouverneur, N. Y.
Millman, Ross L., Rochester, N. Y.
Moore, Lucius, Hudson, N. Y.
Morrison, Charles A., Binghamton, N. Y.
Morris, John N., New York City.
Perry, Winfred O., Fulton, N. Y.
Randolph, Winfield W. F., Alfred, N. Y.
St. Clair, Milton H., Buffalo, N. Y.
Saltus, Rollin S., Jr., Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Streetman, Robert G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Summerville, Carl R., Watervliet, N. Y.
Thomas, Frederick L., Rochester, N. Y.
Vail, Edward, Lawrence, L. I.
Weber, Leonard G., Troy, N. Y.
Wertimer, Sidney, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wilson, Arthur L., Albany, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., F. A., NAT. ARMY.

Hannah, Milen C., Warwick, N. Y.

First Troop.

MAJOR, CAVALRY, O. R. C.

Cooke, Thomas F., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, CAVALRY, O. R. C.

Gilmore, Thomas J., New York City.
Goodell, Wilder, New York.
Hopkins, Mahlon E., Victor, N. Y.
McCafferty, Grattan H., New York.
Reilly, Hugh, Albany.
Wilson, Thomas A., Binghamton, N. Y.
Wolworth, Gilbert S., Watertown, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUT., CAVALRY, O. R. C.

Case, Charles Z., Rochester, N. Y.
Devereux, John C., Utica, N. Y.
Killian, Herman, Utica, N. Y.
Mead, Robert G., Ossining, N. Y.
Maguire, William H., Ithaca, N. Y.
Rumsey, Dexter P., Buffalo, N. Y.
Stanley, Frederick A., Rochester, N. Y.
Streeter, Henry G., Albany, N. Y.
Sutherland, Andrew R., Pittsford, N. Y.
Tyler, Donald H., Albany, N. Y.
Woodford, Ernest W., Yonkers, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUT., CAVALRY, O. R. C.

Bacon, Howard R., Pittsford, N. Y.
Balcom, Samuel B., Bath, N. Y.
Belmont, Raymond, New York.
Burch, Clyde C., Ilen, N. Y.
Chapin, Stanley D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Curtis, Wendell J., Rochester, N. Y.
Duffield, Norman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ferguson, Henry M., New York.
Gilman, Edward H., Rochester, N. Y.
Lambert, Robert S., Northport Manor, N. Y.
Mason, Charles, Buffalo, N. Y.
McDonnell, Aloysius V., Buffalo, N. Y.
O'Dea, John M., Buffalo, N. Y.
Otis, John, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pollard, Glenn I., Dansville, N. Y.
Potter, George, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rogers, Frederick L., Watertown, N. Y.
Schuyler, Roy A., Pattersonville, N. Y.
Shantz, Harold, Rochester, N. Y.
Shantz, Marshall B., Rochester, N. Y.
Snyder, Earle D. B., Utica, N. Y.
Stephenson, Gil C., Ithaca, N. Y.
Sullivan, Frederick F., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tyler, Harold R., Waterville, N. Y.
Urban, William P., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vanderhoff, Herbert R., New York N. G.
Westfall, Chester C., Avon, N. Y.
Wheeler, Thomas B., Albany, N. Y.

CAPTAIN, CAVALRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Cooper, Arlington W., New York.
Knox, Frank, Manchester, N. H.
Taylor, Harry G., New York N. G.

SECOND LIEUT., CAV., NAT'L ARMY.

Foote, Olney S., Buffalo, N. Y.
Maloney, P. J., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Snow, William P., New York.
Wells, Almond B., Geneva, N. Y.

Quartermaster Corps.

SECOND LIEUT., Q. C., NAT'L ARMY.

Addoms, Mortimer G., Jr., New York City.
Adler, Arthur J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Allen, Stanley O., Chatham, N. Y.
Allison, Charles R. Malone, N. Y.
Backus, Frederick G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bahney, Ellis S., Olean, N. Y.
Barnard, Orlando R., Rochester, N. Y.
Barnum, Robert C., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Bandry, Arthur A., Cohoes, N. Y.
Bayles, Chester G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bayliss, Wheeler, New York City.
Bennett, Edward H., Watertown, N. Y.
Bissell, Leonard A., Newton, N. J.
Borrows, Daniel H., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Brewer, Allen A., Rochester, N. Y.
Braman, James Lloyd, Albany, N. Y.
Briggs, Benjamin R., Rochester, N. Y.
Bright, Thomas C., Rome, N. Y.
Brlick, Floyd R., Dunmore, Penn.
Brown, James Hayward, Geneva, N. Y.
Burke, Richard M., Watertown, N. Y.
Burns, Malcolm G., Hoboken, N. J.
Bushe, Edward H., New York City.
Campbell, Charles A., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Campbell, William E., Garnersville, N. Y.
Carroll, Everett R., West Chazy, N. Y.
Chellie, Charles, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Challice, John T., Rochester, N. Y.
Champlin, Edyn V., Alfred, N. Y.
Clement, Joshua Roy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clements, Walter E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clemshaw, Charles K., Troy, N. Y.
Clinton, Harry D., Whitney Point, N. Y.
Connell, Edwin E., Scranton, Penn.
Crosby, Haydn W., New York City.
Darragh, Alexander D., Newburg, N. Y.
Dellett, Bruce J., Binghamton, N. Y.
Dewey, Joshua C., Mohawk, N. Y.
Devine, Adrian G., Rochester, N. Y.
Dewey, Frank E., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dickman, Joseph J., New York City.
Donvan, Silas J., Troy, N. Y.
Dowd, James F., Cortland, N. Y.
Dupre, William K., Jr., New York City.
Eaton, Melvin C., Norwich, N. Y.
Edwards, Lynn L., Cazenovia, N. Y.
Eldredge, Charles F., Auburn, N. Y.
Erwin, James N., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Everest, De Witt, Johnstown, N. Y.
Fairbairn, Thomas S. D., Buffalo, N.

Other Reserve Officers Commissioned

50,000 OFFICERS JOIN RESERVE CORPS

2,000 Men Commissioned Besides Those Who Win Honors at the Training Camps.

700 MUST REPORT HERE

Include 400 Medical Men, 200 Engineers, and Sixteen Aviators.

By the end of this week approximately 50,000 officers will be commissioned and on duty as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army. This number includes the thousands who are now being commissioned into the line from the training camps in various parts of the country. An officer on Governors Island said yesterday that the President will be kept busy for a week signing the commissions of the men.

In addition to the training camps men commissioned last week, the President also commissioned more than 2,000 reserve officers from the various walks of life and the enlisted personnel of the army. For the most part these officers are of the engineering, ordnance, quartermaster, signal, aviation, medical, dental, and veterinarian arms. More than 700 of these new officers report to Governors Island, and among them are more than 400 medical officers, 16 aviators, 45 dental officers, 20 veterinarians, and over 200 engineers, ordnance officers and quartermasters. The list, according to General Bell, on Governors Island, follows:

INFANTRY.

Dougherty, H. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Cornwall-on-Hudson.
Kearney, R. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Albany.
Smith, Alan, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington.
Randall, B. H. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Baltimore.

CAVALRY

Smith, H. H., 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia.
Donny, George M., 1st Lt., Cav., Buffalo.
Tyler, C. Jr., 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia.
Smith, Albert C., 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia.
Rothwell, Albert C., 2d Lt., Cav., New York.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Stark, Lloyd C., Capt., Field Art., Baltimore.
Clark, Stephen C., Maj., A. G., Cooperstown.

ENGINEERS.

Hodge, Henry W., Major, Engrs., New York.
Benedict, R. E., Maj., Engrs., Fitzgerald, B. C.
Hazlehurst, Charles G., Maj., Engrs., New York.
Asserson, Henry R., Major, Engrs., Brooklyn.
Henwood, W. L., Major, Engrs., Scranton.
Calvert, Louis L., Major, Engrs., Boonton.
Lassiter, C. J., Major, Engrs., Farmingdale.
Strickler, G. B., Major, Engrs., Washington.
Adams, Milton J., Capt., Engrs., Rensselaer.
Weller, W. L., Capt., Engrs., Binghamton.
Bond, C. R., Capt., Engrs., Brighton.
Albert, Fred W., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Rumbold, C. H. H., Capt., Engrs., Covington.
Phelan, John J., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Lyon, George W., Capt., Engrs., Cleveland.
Hoop, J., Capt., Engrs., Bend.
Arnold, Harry S., Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Perry, Oscar B., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Hazlehurst, Paul S., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Korn, Martin P., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Patterson, Arthur J., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Purcell, Stewart, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Marsh, Chas. R., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Coe, Alexander, Capt., Engrs., Hazleton.
Portney, Camden F., Capt., Engrs., Montrose.
Carey, John, Capt., Engrs., Old Spring.
Flick, John K., Capt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Cochran, C. W., Capt., Engrs., Winchester.
Lefon, John, Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Whitehurst, H. O., Capt., Engrs., Richmond.
Brandworth, P. M., Capt., Engrs., Portland.
Estabrook, ——, Capt., Engrs., New York.
Pruett, W. H., Capt., Engrs., Alexandria.
Campbell, Harry L., Capt., Engrs., Oakland.
Abbe, F. R., Capt., Engrs., Aiens, Penn.
Moorefield, C. H., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Ferris, H. L., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Perry, J. H., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Graham, S. S., Capt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Adams, W. G., Capt., Engrs., Roanoke.
Breen, J. F., Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Throop, G. H., Capt., Engrs., Rochester.
Leaf, James P., Capt., Engrs., Rochester.
Letts, J., Capt., Engrs., New York.
McMillan, H. Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Mark, J. W., Capt., Engrs., Richmond Hill.
Ottarch, D. M., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Shore, H. E., Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Hall, ——, Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Peaslee, H. W., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Heinrel, F. W., Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Wake, Fred, Capt., Engrs., New York.
Wason, John H., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Boyd, G. R., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Baer, Carl A., Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Armour, H., Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Bakewell, G. E., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Skelen, A. B., Capt., Engrs., New York.
O'Connor, C. P., Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Whybark, G. W., Capt., Engrs., Monroe.
Burchard, O. D., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Trexel, W. W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
MacBride, D. S., 1st Lt., Engrs., Phila.
Townsend, ——, 1st Lt., Engrs., Wilmington.
Van Zandt, A., 1st Lt., Engrs., Shawnsburg.
Shafer, E. A., 1st Lt., Engrs., Olympia, Wash.
Jarvis, Allen W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Buffalo.
Cohen, J. M., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Gavett, J. W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Plainfield.
Nicholls, T. F., 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Mundle, C. H., 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Chatfield, C. E., 1st Lt., Engrs., Buffalo.
Callaghan, C., 1st Lt., Engrs., New York.
Grace, William A., 1st Lt., Engrs., Easton.
Treadle, F., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Behrman, L. E., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Trace, Nathan, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bronx, N. Y.
White, Warner G., 1st Lt., Engrs., Buffalo.
Anderson, S. W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Lexington.
Schepeler, W. T., 1st Lt., Engrs., Niagara Falls.
Griffin, James H., 1st Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Cooke, M. T., Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Holland, A. F., 1st Lt., Engrs., Jersey City.
Loomis, Albert O., 1st Lt., Engrs., Elizabeth.
McNear, G. H., 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y. C.
Abell, Harry S., 1st Lt., Engrs., McLean, Va.
Hill, Wm. C., 1st Lt., Engrs., New York.
Combs, M. A., 1st Lt., Engrs., Jersey City.
Ray, Horace, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Kenney, Caleb S., 1st Lt., Engrs., Bethlehem.
Dunston, C.E., 1st Lt., Engrs., Williamsville.
Galbuly, S. W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Raymond, C. H., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Judge, F. B., 1st Lt., Engrs., New York.
Butler, F. M., 1st Lt., Engrs., Dubuenia.
Davis, Robert S., 1st Lt., Engrs., Milton.
Bohn, Aug., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Hamilton, Hugh, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Brady, J. C., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Kent, C. H., 1st Lt., Engrs., Wilkinsburg.
Kimber, E. W., 1st Lt., Engrs., Nazareth.
Quinenberry, F. V., 1st Lt., Engrs., Roanoke.
Berman, Jacob, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Kennedy, T. B., Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Roanoke.
Montgomery, P. O'B., 1st Lt., Engrs., N.Y.C.
Simpson, W. D., 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Woodruff, Glenn B., 1st Lt., Engrs., B'klyn.
Wood, O. S., 2d Lt., Engrs., Williamstown.
Bryans, A. B., 2d Lt., Engrs., State College.
Robinson, William, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica.
Atkinson, K., 2d Lt., Engrs., Wilkes-Barre.
Bucher, H. F., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Smith, R. E., Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Rockville.
Poote, F. G., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Graham, Russell B., 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica.
Savage, Leon T., 2d Lt., Engrs., Petersburg.
Allen, T., Mr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Colcord, E. L., 2d Lt., Engrs., Jacobs Valley.
Jones, K. B., 2d Lt., Engrs., Jamaica.
Chandler, C. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Harrisonburg.
Glesse, T. L., 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Hartdegen, C., Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Newark.
Gauthier, J., 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Beck, John S., 2d Lt., Engrs., Hoboken.
Woodcock, W., 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany.
Freed, F. F., 2d Lt., Engrs., Teaneck.
Friesell, W. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Stevenson, A. M., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Richards, W. A., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pottsville.
Marrian, R. R., 2d Lt., Engrs., Watertown.
Keith, Gerald M., 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Pfaff, H. J., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Waffel, A. R., 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Orr, Harry C., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh.
Holben, W. P., 2d Lt., Engrs., Wilkinsburg.
Levy, S. P., 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Finkelstein, S. M., 2d Lt., Engrs., Wilmington.
Demarest, J. Mels., 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Ellenberger, C. F., 2d Lt., Engrs., Middletown.
Byrnes, T. H., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Cone, Allie L., 2d Lt., Engrs., New York.
Wilson, H. F., 2d Lt., Engrs., Gainesville, Md.
Jones, Iver V., 2d Lt., Engrs., Canal Zone.
Corrin, John A., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Mellie, A., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Davey, C. H., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Neinken, M. L., 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Williamson, J. H., 2d Lt., Engrs., Vernon.
Madison, V. H., 2d Lt., Engrs., New York.
Schatz, R. R., 2d Lt., Engrs., Mt. Vernon.
McGroarty, S. P., 2d Lt., Engrs., Falls Church, Va.
Ade, Carl C., 2d Lt., Engrs., Rochester.
Allison, J. R., 2d Lt., Engrs., Penn.
Barber, C. W., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Brannan, R. D., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Dunn, Albert C., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Fairbanks, H. J., 2d Lt., Engrs., Jr., N. Y.
Jamison, T. B., 2d Lt., Engrs., East Orange.
McGill, Paul K., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington.
Smallen, C. K., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Talley, T. T., Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Wilkinsburg.
Harvey, Alden W., 2d Lt., Engrs., Coatesville.
Applegarth, G., 2d Lt., Engrs., Chestertown, Md.
Geal, John H., 2d Lt., Engrs., Cynwyd.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Clark, Harold L., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Church, Charles T., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Whiting, Eben F., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Robinson, Emmett T., Capt., Q. M., Norfolk.
Street, Raymond B., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Robertson, D. W., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Buler, August, Capt., Q. M., Baltimore.
Gustafson, O. A., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Evans, George H., Capt., Q. M., Alexandria.
Bach, Joe S., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Weinberg, Samuel, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia.
Thompson, Gilbert L., Capt., Engrs., Baltimore.
Fry, Clement H., Capt., Q. M., Morristown.
Gamble, George D., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Cooke, George W., Capt., Q. M., West Point.
Kaefer, Edward C., Capt., Q. M., Fort Totten.
Goodwin, Wm. J., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Parker, Wm. S., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Wilson, Charles H., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Aidyman, Frank N., Capt., Q. M., Aidley.
Oliver, Adolph P., Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia.
Carey, Mathew L., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Nowland, James A., Capt., Q. M., Washington.
Bacon, John R., Capt., Q. M., Buffalo.
Hill, Herbert P., Capt., Q. M., Newark.
Carter, Francis H., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Richardson, G., Capt., Q. M., Upperville.
Hagen, Albin F., Capt., Q. M., New York.
Reynal, Eugene S., Capt., Q. M., Millbrook.
Fuller, Chas. F., Capt., Q. M., White Post.
Valentine, Lewis R., Capt., Q. M., Bryn Mawr.
Hester, Floy L., Capt., Q. M., Washington.

ORDNANCE.

Horney, Odus C., Major, Ord., New York.
Ham, William R., Capt., Ord., State College.
Heismann, Louis J., Capt., Ord., Reading.
Juleen, Chas. F., Capt., Ord., Aristes.
Lingham, Elihu R., Capt., Ord., Pearl River.
Felker, George W., Capt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Hood, Brandon M., Capt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Briggs, Raymond F., Capt., Ord., New York.
Herring, Harry T., Capt., Ord., Washington.
Stone, Jeffrey A., Capt., Ord., New York.
Chance, Edgar M., Capt., Ord., Wilkes-Barre.
Rowland, Robert L., 1st Lt., Ord., West Chazy.
Fitzgibbon, J. P., 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Stagg, James C., 1st Lt., Ord., Boston.
Hoover, Charles F., 1st Lt., Ord., Orange.
Gould, William L., 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Carpenter, F. S., 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Hunsiker, Harold, 1st Lt., Ord., Buffalo.
Keagan, Johnson, 1st Lt., Ord., Monawk.
Powell, William J., 1st Lt., Ord., Exeter.
Manning, Maxwell, 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Gross, Samuel, 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Jones, Malcolm P., 1st Lt., Ord., Waterviet.
Hippe, Ernest, 1st Lt., Ord., N. Y.
Carpenter, W. H., 1st Lt., Ord., Mt. Vernon.
Bricker, John D., 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Trego, A. C., 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Shoover, C. S., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington.
Jones, Sewell M., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington.
Hendrick, J. B., Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Rau, Walter H., 1st Lt., Ord., Hoosken.
Duckston, Harry E., 1st Lt., Ord., Wash.
Colt, Samuel S., 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Foulke, G. R., Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., W. Chester.
Holzworth, James, 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Pruett, Howard, 1st Lt., Ord., New York.
Downs, Chas. L., 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia.
Elliott, Henry M., 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia.

SIGNAL AND AVIATION.

Cutler, George H., 1st Lt., Sig., New York.
Grant, Frank L., Jr., 1st Lt., Sig., New York.
Wilson, Harold M., 1st Lt., Sig., Jersey City.
Wiebe, W., 1st Lt., Sig., Grand River.
Hall, ——, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia.
Marks, H. W., 1st Lt., Sig., Columbia, Penn.
Stephens, W. E., 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia.
Chamberlain, ——, 1st Lt., Sig., Blacks's
Cox, Harold B., 1st Lt., Sig., New York.
Wilmer, R. E., 1st Lt., Sig., Washington.
Ogilb, Milton T., 1st Lt., Sig., Washington.
Richardson, ——, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington.
Coffey, P. T., Capt., Avia., Sig., Long Beach.
Smith, W. A., Jr., Capt., Avia., Sig., Wash.
Huntington, E. D., Capt., Avia., Sig., Wash.
Hartley, Ellsworth, Capt., Avia., Sig., Washington.
Hillbrook, G. L., 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Pittsburgh.
Richmond, A. T., 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Boston.
Evans, F., 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Ocean City.
Waldelphy, ——, 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., N. Y.
Serce, Percy, 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Phila.
Condit, K. H., 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Princeton.
Lyon, George C., 1st Lt., Avia., Sig., Mineola.
Hoop, J., Capt., Engrs., Bend.
Arnold, Harry S., Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn.
Perry, Oscar B., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Hazlehurst, Paul S., Capt., Engrs., Washington.
Korn, Martin P., Capt., Engrs., New York.
Patterson, Arthur J., Capt., Engrs., Washington.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Keyes, S. L., Jr., Major, Med., New York.
Nasler, Charles D., Major, Med., Brooklyn.
Van Hook, Harry M., Major, Med., Brooklyn.
Jones, Henry M., Major, Med., Brooklyn.
Getty, Samuel E., Major, Med., Yonkers.
Mitter, Robert P., Major, Med., Pittsburgh.
Whitehead, Richard, Major, Med., Pittsburgh.
Visser, Dana, Major, Med., New York.
Leard, James D., Major, Med., Pittsburgh.
Abraham, John B., Major, Med., Buffalo.
Lassiter, J., Major, Med., Philadelphia.
Forrest, A. P. C., Major, Med., Philadelphia.
Spangler, F. G., Major, Med., Philadelphia.
Alden, M. Major, Med., Buffalo.
Ingram, Major, Med., Washington.
Angers, Willis F., Major, Med., Philadelphia.
Mayer, George B., Major, Med., New York.
Lower, George B., Major, Med., Rochester.
Abbott, H. S., Major, Med., New York.
Sutherland, Ernest M., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Gill, Halsey J., Capt., Med., Cortland.
Lamphier, Joseph J., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Secroft, M. B., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Merriam, Frank R., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Hoover, ——, Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Cornell, Robert G., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Fisher, Samuel I., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Smith, Frank H., Capt., Med., Brooklyn.
Davis, John H., Capt., Med., New York.
Logeler, Paul J., Capt., Med., Yonkers.
Ryan, F. L., Capt., Med., Hastings.
McClellan, D., Capt., Med., Baltimore.
Donnally, Eugene F., Capt., Med., Troy.
Cornell, H. L., Capt., Med., New York.
Armstrong, A. W., Capt., Med., Canandaigua.
Parsons, Fred W., Capt., Med., Poughkeepsie.
Thornton, Michael J., Capt., Med., New York.
Tew, Frank E., Capt., Med., New York.
Murray, F. A. G., Capt., Med., Mt. Savage.
Sandlet, A. L., Capt., Med., Buffalo.
Tilton, E. C., Capt., Med., New York.
Wilson, Daniel W., Capt., Med., Babylon.
Gillen, Henry B., Capt., Med., Cohoes, N. Y.
Heisey, W. C., Capt., Med., McKeesport.
Clark, James H., Capt., Med., New York.
Hamilton, S. W., Capt., Med., Fairfax, Va.
Dettwiller, A. R., Capt., Med., New York.
Wilson, W. J., Capt., Med., Philadelphia.
Vosburg, Walter H., Capt., Med., Dunkirk.
Bell, David M., Capt., Med., Canonsburg.
Jerome, Jerome, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Russell, Leland G., 1st Lt., Med., Buffalo.
Dean, Horace B., 1st Lt., Med., Audubon.
Doescher, F. W., 1st Lt., Med., Albany.
Anders, Andrew, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Charlesworth, J. C., 1st Lt., Med., Bridgeton.
Reiz, Joseph E., 1st Lt., Med., Long Branch.
Reitter, George S., 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Furman, B. A., 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Jennings, Frank W., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Wise, L. D., 1st Lt., Med., Long Branch.
Kling, Ernest H., 1st Lt., Med., Penns Grove.
Sattlerer, William, 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Di Palma, Salvatore, 1st Lt., Med., N. York.
Dellett, A. P., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Weingar, W., 1st Lt., Med., Richmond.
Phipps, W. Mels., 1st Lt., Med., Indep'dence.
Codd, James E., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Thomas, Edward P., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Keating, Howard F., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Cahill, George F., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Loewenstein, A. M., 1st Lt., Med., Rochester.
Erickson, Reuben J., 1st Lt., Med., Montreal.
Rothrock, B. A., 1st Lt., Med., W. Chester.
Williams, Philip F., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Smith, Clarke M., 1st Lt., Med., Plainville.
Ostrom, William P., 1st Lt., Med., Buffalo.
Brown, Samuel, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hilliard, A. G., 1st Lt., Med., Highland Pk.
Woodcock, Allan, 1st Lt., Med., Allentown.
Striegel, John G., 1st Lt., Med., Pottsville.
Roach, Charles F., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Long, William S., 1st Lt., Med., Reading.
Benjamin, Edward L., 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.
Levinson, Frank, 1st Lt., Med., Hopewell.
Price, S. J., 1st Lt., Med., Queenstown.
Wilson, F. M., 1st Lt., Med., Cumberland.
Umburn, Leroy, 1st Lt., Med., Ashland.
Lauer, John J., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Shelley, Albert, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Hollingsworth, W. Y., 1st Lt., Med., Spar. Pt.
Aubrey, G. E., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hinrichs, A. A., 1st Lt., Med., W. Pittston.
Wallis, J. F., 1st Lt., Med., Pleasantville.
Sisco, Henry N., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Breed, W. J., 1st Lt., Med., Colonial Beach.
Reeves, W., 1st Lt., Med., Fawn Grove.
Norris, Roy T., 1st Lt., Med., Washington.
Cary, Edw. G., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Moore, Edw. G., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Vernon, Charles F., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Squires, C. A., 1st Lt., Med., Binghamton.
Chattle, T. H., 1st Lt., Med., Good Ground.
Barclay, J. M., 1st Lt., Med., Wilmington.
Sigler, H. B., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Van Duzee, B. F., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Buck, S. G., 1st Lt., Med., Easton.
Hall, Robert R., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Livingood, J. E., 1st Lt., Med., Womelsdorf.
Naumuller, M. B., 1st Lt., Med., Lanford.
Mackelewski, A. S., 1st Lt., Med., Perth.
Sheldon, T. S., 1st Lt., Med., S. Richmond.
Dambruckes, A. F., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Wiley, Louis B., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Herr, W. H., 1st Lt., Med., Lancaster.
Keating, Howard F., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Kinsley, W. G., 1st Lt., Med., Reading, Penn.
Reading, Penn.
Ferguson, D. R., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Davis, Hugh J., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Parsons, Isaac L., 1st Lt., Med., Media.
Martin, Thomas P., 1st Lt., Med., Fairfield.
De Gregori, P. M., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Harmount, W. C., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Adams, S. H., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Morris, Harry, 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Anderson, M. L., 1st Lt., Med., Richmond.
Snyder, Herbert D., 1st Lt., Med., Bronx.
Wynn, Robert S., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Wynn, Robert S., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Caffrey, A. J., 1st Lt., Med., Wilkes-Barre.
Martin, John L., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Shaffer, C. W., 1st Lt., Med., Westfield.
Seward, Clarence, 1st Lt., Med., Amsterdam.
Williams, H. H., 1st Lt., Med., Mohawk.
Kaocher, C. L., 1st Lt., Med., Reading.
Yeager, C. H., 1st Lt., Med., Wilkesbarre.
Avidan, M. S., 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Horan, Joseph C., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Calvelli, E., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Betts, Hiram Preston, 1st Lt., Med., Flushing.
Azzara, Rennie J., 1st Lt., Med., Bronx.
Woods, Charles J., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Dreibelbiss, W. C., 1st Lt., Med., Wilkesbarre.

DENTAL.

Hutchins, Amos F., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Schapiro, Joseph, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Williams, T. O., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Huddleson, J. H., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Duffy, P. S., 1st Lt., Med., Jersey City.
Hurlig, H. H., 1st Lt., Dental, Brooklyn.
Gillett, Harold E., 1st Lt., Med., Ramsey.
Sartorius, A. M., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Palmer, Arthur, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hottinger, M. A., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hinkes, Irving J., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Strecker, E. A., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Du Brau, E. S., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Howe, Charles E., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Giffen, John, 1st Lt., Med., Albany.
Young, Edgar W., 1st Lt., Med., McKenney.
Gordon, Philip, 1st Lt., Med., Chester.
Joyce, John, 1st Lt., Med., Unadilla.
Hardy, G. E. W., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Balt.
Farrell, J. E., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hertz, John L., 1st Lt., Med., Lilly.
Geisley, George J., 1st Lt., Med., Buffalo.
Grady, Henry A., 1st Lt., Med., Danville.
Park, W. E., 1st Lt., Med., New Milford, Pa.
Bernecker, Edward M., 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.
Rodt, Clarence H., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Bortner, Milner, 1st Lt., Med., White Hall.
Snyder, T. M., 1st Lt., Med., Reading.
Outerbridge, C. W., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Pew, Harold A., 1st Lt., Med., Albany.
Elliott, Samuel T., 1st Lt., Med., Danville.
Cornell, Harvey B., 1st Lt., Med., Scranton.
Benson, E. H., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Myers, Cyl., 1st Lt., Med., Philipsburg.
Brush, H. I., 1st Lt., Med., Conneaut Lake.
Pierce, Ward L., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Genung, L. T., 1st Lt., Med., Worcester.
Riley, ——, 1st Lt., Med., Marlboro.
Barrow, B., 1st Lt., Med., Barrows Store.
Rogers, H. W., 1st Lt., Med., Nassawadox.
White, John A., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Hurst, Ira, 1st Lt., Med., Parkside.
Harper, Clyde A., 1st Lt., Med., Amma.
Weems, B. F., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
McKinney, J. T., 1st Lt., Med., Richmond.
Lazenby, Albert D., 1st Lt., Med., Cumberland.
Banister, H. G., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Frantz, W. R., 1st Lt., Med., Cumberland.
Horger, Ulrich P., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Kerr, Thomas C., 1st Lt., Med., Bethlehem.
Walther, John W., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Mullahey, Leo T., 1st Lt., Med., Shenandoah.
Blakeslee, G. A 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Sanborn, H. E., 1st Lt., Med., Fitchburg.
Hondorf, J. L., 1st Lt., Med., Rochester.
Holmes, Albert E., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Schwegler, Jacob J., 1st Lt., Med., Kennet Square, Penn.
Shattuck, Howard F., 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.
Boyer, George M., 1st Lt., Med., Damascus.
De Niord, Richard N., 1st Lt., Med., Buffalo.
Thornton, W. M., 1st Lt., Med., Alexandria.
Herner, David, 1st Lt., Med., Atlantic City.
Welker, H. C., 1st Lt., Med., Norristown.
Simpson, J. C., 1st Lt., Med., Norristown.
Green, David W., 1st Lt., Med., Salem.
Wansboro, W. J., 1st Lt., Med., Albany.
Benedict, A. K., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Wolf, Gessel, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Smith, W. H., 1st Lt., Med., Hagerstown.
Schultz, E. M., 1st Lt., Med., Middletown.
Ardan, Nicholas, 1st Lt., Med., Bristol.
Haas, Urbane F., 1st Lt., Med., Fredericksburg.
Peck, Ellery N., 1st Lt., Med., Boonton.
Nafey, H. W., 1st Lt., Med., New Brunswick.
Paole, L. E., 1st Lt., Med., West Hoboken.
Seff, Isadore, 1st Lt., Med., New York City.
Matternes, J. G., 1st Lt., Med., Sinking Spring.
Reeves, A. C., 1st Lt., Med., East Orange.
Murphy, W. A., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Sim, A. S., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baumann, F. D., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Bertolet, W. M., 1st Lt., Med., Reading.
Burke, W. J., 1st Lt., Med., Camden.
Yobo, Charles E., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Weaver, M. S., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Vadalo, A. J., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Stirling, W., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Matlock, F. S., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Madigan, P. S., 1st Lt., Med., Washington.
Lloyd, R. S., 1st Lt., Med., South York.
Howard, A. L., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Dickey, C. C., 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh.
Dawson, A. W., 1st Lt., Med., Williamsport.
Curtl, Ralph E., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Pond, M. J., 1st Lt., Med., Warren.
Cooney, M. J., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Pilch, A. G., 1st Lt., Med., Bloomfield.
Marvin, H. R., 1st Lt., Med., Lyon Mt.
Heidt, T. J., 1st Lt., Med., Wards Island.
Unger, A., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Titlow, H. B., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Schafer, C. S., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Ruskin, Abraham, 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Stearns, J. H., 1st Lt., Med., Delaware Water Gap.
Yocom, C. A., 1st Lt., Med., Phoenixville.
Gray, C. M., 1st Lt., Med., Vineland.
Lukens, R. McD., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Schairer, W. W., 1st Lt., Med., Rochester.
Barthmaster, F. F., 1st Lt., Med., Phila.
Allen, J. W., 1st Lt., Med., Ithaca.
Hall, R. W., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Engle, J. L., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Cohn, F., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Bringhurst, J., 1st Lt., Med., Harrington.
Barnhardt, W. N., 1st Lt., Med., Central Islip.
Buermann, R., 1st Lt., Med., Newark.
Devol, Edmund, 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Barry, C. Le R., 1st Lt., Med., Oxford.
Kahn, L. M., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Tyson, R. McG., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Wilson, G. H., 1st Lt., Med., Eckhart Mines.
Cavanaugh, D. T., 1st Lt., Med., Cumberl'd.
Foster, H. E., 1st Lt., Med., Castile.
Dixon, H. C., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Henderson, G. E., 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn.
Elwyn, H., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Shillott, C. J., 1st Lt., Med., Columbia.
Gibson, E. F., 1st Lt., Med., Norwich.
Whelan, W. P., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Miller, E. C. J., 1st Lt., Med., Kitzmiller.
Healey, W. V., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Faulk, H., 1st Lt., Med., Laceyville.
Billings, J. C., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia.
Miller, Richard J., 1st Lt., Med., Harrisburg.
Houston, W. H., 1st Lt., Med., Fishing Creek.
Ingalls, S. S., 1st Lt., Med., Dublin.
Abbott, E. J., 1st Lt., Med., Fonda.
Blythe, R. P., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Hazeltine, E. L., 1st Lt., Med., Jamestown.
Shockley, F. M., 1st Lt., Med., New York.
Sitterding, J. C., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore.
Grueasner, A., 1st Lt., Med., New Brunswick.
Holcombe, G. T., 1st Lt., Med., Oxford.

DENTAL.

Owen, J. S., 1st Lt., Dental, Haddonfield.
March, W. H., 1st Lt., Dental, Jenkintown.
Marshall, J. S., 1st Lt., Dental, Harrisburg.
Pancoast, A. B., 1st Lt., Dental, Riverside.
Pruden, K. C., 1st Lt., Dental, Paterson.
Schwartz, H. W., 1st Lt., Dental, New York.
Stuckeman, L. D., 1st Lt., Dental, Wilmington.
Gilden, C. T., 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia.
Storms, C. T., 1st Lt., Dental, Buffalo.
Wright, W. T., 1st Lt., Dental, Baltimore.
Rouden, H. E., 1st Lt., Dental, Baltimore.
Staats, G. E., 1st Lt., Dental, Brooklyn.
Soverel, P. D., 1st Lt., Dental, East Orange.
Rossman, L., 1st Lt., Dental, Harrisburg.
Feldner, L., 1st Lt., Dental, Long Branch.
Lahey, W. T., 1st Lt., Dental, Jersey City.
Jacquin, G. L., 1st Lt., Dental, South Amboy.
Blarcom, H. V., 1st Lt., Dental, South River.
Rouden, H. E., 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia.
Harrower, F. F., 1st Lt., Dental, New York.
Flood, J. A., 1st Lt., Dental, Wilmington.
Crane, A. R., 1st Lt., Dental, West Chester.
Loechel, L. D., 1st Lt., Dental, Elk Lick.
Hogan, J. R., 1st Lt., Dental, Washington.
Fletcher, C. G., 1st Lt., Dental, Mt. Vernon.
Brophy, E. F., 1st Lt., Dental, New York.
Lyon, G. A. L., 1st Lt., Dental, Asbury Park.
Creighton, E. A., 1st Lt., Dental, Riverside.
Benarest, O. A., 1st Lt., Dental, New York.
Heckard, W. S., 1st Lt., Dental, New York.
Barber, H. C., Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, Lake George.
Barry, A. L., 1st Lt., Dental, Orange.
Bouton, R. R., 1st Lt., Dental, Pine Plains.
Golden, J., 1st Lt., Dental, New Egypt.
Andes, J. F., 1st Lt., Dental, Rochester.
Asch, Jacob, 1

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

THE LISTS HERE PUBLISHED INCLUDE ALL THE ENROLLMENTS OBTAINABLE LAST NIGHT FROM THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN SESSION IN MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

Reports received yesterday from sixty-three exemption boards in the city showed that 6,472 men had been examined, and that 1,689 of them had been enrolled in the draft army.

Under the caption "Yesterday's Report" the results of the work in each district heard from are shown. Opposite the word "examined" in each case is the number of men who came before the board for physical examination. Opposite "excused" is the number of men who, because of public service automatically making them unavailable for the draft army, foreign birth, or physical disability, were rejected or excused by the examiners. Opposite "claiming exemption" is the number of men who were found physically and otherwise acceptable for military service but announced their intention of claiming exemption. Opposite "enrolled" is the number of men who were found physically fit and made no claim for exemption when examined and those enrolled as members of the draft army when their claims for exemption were denied or when they failed to respond to notices to appear for physical examination.

In the daily report from any district the number of "enrolled" may be larger than the number of "examined," because those whose claims for exemption have been denied and those who have been posted as failing to appear for examination are included among the "enrolled" on the day on which their enrollment is announced, although they have not come up for physical examination on that day.

It should be noted that many of those claiming exemption may be drafted into the army, their claims being denied, and that others not claiming exemption when declared physically acceptable may file claims for exemption within the period allowed them for this purpose.

The Draft Situation to Date.

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	19	1,597
Brooklyn	66	13,848	53	5,918
Manhattan	82	16,463	73	6,244
Queens	15	3,053	12	1,140
Richmond	4	760	4	395
Total	189	38,865	161	15,294

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 3.
Brook Avenue and 141st Street.
QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 57.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....124 | Claiming exempt'n.106
Excused.....18 | Enrolled.....18

MEN ACCEPTED.
Pèzuti, Antonio, 649 E. 135th St.
De Dulour, William, 587 E. 142d St.
Wohlrab, Walter, 500 E. 140th St.
Dudonis, Peter, 215 E. 149th St.
Kelly, John J., 577 E. 149th St.
Kovach, George, 466 E. 144th St.
Mulvaney, Joseph, 588 E. 149th St.
Lange, Arthur, 600 E. 138th St.
Horse, Arthur, 600 E. 138th St.
Hieronymus, Charles, 540 E. 138th St.
Rettig, Otto, Jr., 544 E. 147th St.
Oberle, Peter, 540 E. 147th St.
Greenwald, Aaron, 544 E. 140th St.
Jacob, Fred, W., 572 E. 139th St.
Doran, James, 544 E. 146th St.
Keller, Hiram, 540 E. 146th St.
Leucla, Alex., 469 E. 149th St.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
391 East 149th Street.
QUOTA, 188. ACCEPTED, 47.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....40 | Claiming exempt'n 25
Excused.....8 | Enrolled.....36

MEN ACCEPTED.
Palazzo, Giuseppe, 222 E. 150th St.
Di Giacinto, Orazio, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Kaiser, Roger H., 2[illegible] E. 148th St.
Fanchini, Pasquale, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Werner, Charles, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Schiavinato, Julius, 2[illegible] E. Jackson Av.
Cattillo, Giuseppe, 2[illegible] E. Chesterfield Av.
Hey, James, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Buchner, Edward, 2[illegible] E. Clinton Av.
Glatter, Morris, 641 E. Tremont Av.
Van Riper, William, 2[illegible] E. Tremont Av.
Tardio, Louis, 2[illegible] E. 151st St.
Carlo, Joseph, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Scheringson, Robert, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
M[illegible]
Palumbo, Nicola, 264 E. 150th St.
Ferrocchio, Vincenzo, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Schneider, Frank, 2[illegible] E. Ann's Av.
Kunzler, Frank, 2[illegible] E. Tremont Av.
Markow, Nathan, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Malmeny, Vincenzo, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Ormondo, Marco, 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Sasso, Domenico, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Narcia, Carmine, 2[illegible] E. Concord Av.
Pinchino, Nicholas, 611 E. 150th St.
Morris, Robert T., 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Ferrotti, Gennaro, 2[illegible] E. 148th St.
Pardoni, Ferdinand, 204 E. 151st St.
McCambridge, John H., 2[illegible] E. 150th St.
Muro, Gaetano, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Grosso, Luigi, 201 E. 149th St.
Ferraro, Peter, 237 E. 149th St.
Muro, Giuseppe, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Giordi, Attilio, 631 Morris Av.
Esturone, John, 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Dunn, Peter J., 2[illegible] E. 149th St.
Williamson, Harry, 660 Tinton Av.

DISTRICT NO. 9.
St. Ann's Avenue and 161st Street.
QUOTA, 229. ACCEPTED, 161
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....163 | Claiming exempt'n 79
Excused.....37 | Enrolled.....47

MEN ACCEPTED.
Ferne, Giuseppe, 262 E. 153d St.
Wax, Chin, 1,[illegible] E. 153d St.
Fisher, Lawrence, 1,[illegible] Prospect Av.
Weinberger, John, 5[illegible] E. 150th St.
Carlson, Jacques, 5[illegible] E. 150th St.
Kruger, Robert, 6[illegible] E. 153d St.
Diehl, Charles, 6[illegible] E. 153d St.
Kaiserweig, Max, 32 Cauldwell Av.
Kern, Albert, 619 E. Ann's Av.
Reis, Albert, 619 E. Ann's Av.
Lobetano, Gennaro, 234 E. 152d St.
Farrell, James J., 5[illegible] E. Jackson Av.
Hartman, Theodore, 1[illegible] E. Eagle Av.
Orlelano, Robert, 319 E. 152d St.
Koelober, John A., 501 E. 152d St.
Robinson, Charles J., 5[illegible] E. 152d St.
[illegible]
Gruenfelder, Joseph H., 718 Union Av.
Schlesser, Benjamin, 603 Rae St.
Gorman, C., 606 Bergen Av.
Johnson, William, 631 St. Ann's Av.
Ryan, John J., 640 St. Ann's Av.
Johnson, William, 631 St. Ann's Av.
Zottoli, Mario, 966 Tinton Av.
Zottoli, Mario, 966 Tinton Av.
Reinhardt, Louis, 4[illegible] E. 154th St.
Report, William, 780 Tinton Av.
Sas a, James, 277 E. 150th St.
Gonzalez, Antonio, 780 Bergen Av.
Forbes, Alonso, 780 Tinton Av.
Turpialewski, Victor, 620 Cauldwell Av.
Odio, Albert W., 774 E. 150th St.
Schaffer, Louis, 287 E. 154th St.
Leilly, Eugene J., 726 Jackson Av.
Kopf, Milton, 577 Courtlandt Av.
M[illegible]
Kesslewski, Anthony, 776 Morris Av.
Stralligo, Antonio, 776 Westchester Av.
Snyder, Charles, 687 Morris Av.
Banlgood, Julius, 617 Courtlandt Av.
Huth, Otto, 459 Morris Av.
Schaffer, Louis, 287 E. 155th St.
Goldberg, Hyman, 776 Union Av.
Mellno, August, 555 Westchester Av.

DISTRICT NO. 10.
Bronx County Court House.
QUOTA, 225. ACCEPTED, 197.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....283 | Claiming exempt'n.144
Excused.....74 | Enrolled.....65

MEN ACCEPTED.
Prilik, Charles H., 1,065 Boston Road.
Jeben, Benny, 522 E. 158th St.
Kennedy, Michael, 5[illegible] Park Av.
Hoffman, George, 522 E. 158th St.
Dentici, Nicolas, 945 Washington Av.
Y oon, George, 412 E. 165th St.
S ovan, Peter, 410 E. 163d St.
K a r, James F., 3,[illegible] Park Av.
Busch, William F., 611 E. 156th St.
C Kuske, James F., 779 E. 156th St.
Foulkrg, Wallace, 520 E. 160th St.
Miolan, John H., 405 E. 158th St.
McCullough, James, 1,[illegible] Park Av.
Corn ste, Louis A., 775 Courtlandt Av.
Rapport, L. A., 775 Courtlandt Av.
Nykert, Louis G., 1,095 Franklin Av.
Blaine, William F., 520 E. 156th St.
Horn, William J., 50 Av.
Beahm, Frederick A., 309 E. 157th St.
McDonald, Willi[illegible] 571 St. Ann's Av.
Rose, Charles, 568 E. 150th St.
Dr[illegible] Brook Av.
Kerr[illegible] 137th St.
Dempsey, Edward, 520 E. 156th St.
Dutting, Charles J., 1,[illegible] E. 164th St.
Dowd, Charles, 1,[illegible] E. 159th St.
Wolf, Michael, 1,[illegible] Boston Road.
Kenny, Michael, 5[illegible] Eagle Av.
Dwyer, Patrick, 5[illegible] Cauldwell Av.
Bevier, [illegible] E. 166th St.
Sabel, F[illegible]
Hurley, John F., 1,[illegible] Cauldwell Av.
Dempsey, Edward, 4[illegible] E. 155th St.
Ball, Frank, 2[illegible] E. 158th St.
Colsel, Edwin D., 1,[illegible] Boston Road.
La Jeune, Frank, 1,[illegible] Av.
Schlag, William, 2,[illegible] E. 157th St.
Schiller, George J., 1,[illegible] Boston Road.
Feehan, Joseph, 920 E. 161st St.
Kennedy, Harry E., 471 Brook Av.
Murray, Francis V., 525 E. 165d St.
Lconan, Thomas J., 1,368 E. 158th St.

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 18.
169 Ogden Av.
QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 51
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....79 | Claiming exempt'n 32
Excused.....30 | Enrolled.....14

MEN ACCEPTED.
Sweney, Joseph J., 1,233 Webster Av.
Lindauer, George, 1,251 Boscobel Av.
Waiters, Francis J., 1,090 Ogden Av.
Kelly, Thomas M., 1,055 College Av.
Goldwasser, Benjamin, 1,132 Ogden Av.
O'Connor, Frank J., 1,272 Clay Av.
Carton, Luke, 3,415 34 Av.
Callano, Frederick C., 1,210 Clay Av.
Weisberger, Marvin, 1,050 College Av.
Girl, Max, 1,154 Washington Av.
Harvey, William J., 1,[illegible]
Rosch, Albert, 972 Grant Av.
Van Horn, Abram, 373 E. 167th St.
Hughes, Thomas F., 958 Grant Av.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont Park.
QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 92.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....26 | Claiming exempt'n 15
Excused.....5 | Enrolled.....6

MEN ACCEPTED.
Solamon, Max, 1,373 Washington Av.
Johnson, Harry, 1,554 Brook Av.
Hochfield, L., 1,292 Washington Av.
Baum, F., 1,156 Webster Av.
Cassell, B., 1,537 Brook Av.
Cantwell, W., 1,231 Brook Av.

DISTRICT NO. 22.
Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road.
QUOTA, 267. ACCEPTED, 111.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....70 | Claiming exempt'n 27
Excused.....29 | Enrolled.....14

MEN ACCEPTED.
Filippono, Juan, 3,462 Bailey Av.
Spengler, Matthias A., 3,015 Grand Concourse.
Zeda, Michael, 3,111 Corlear Av.
Lapartose, Pasquale, 3,175 Villa Av.
Griffin, John A., 3,123 Corlear Av.
Butler, Edward A., 3,883 E. 193d St.
Barandow, Howard B., 3,355 Sedgwick Av.
Butler, Edward A., 883 E. 193th St.
Calanni, Antonio, 3,175 Villa Av.
Doyle, James D., 319 E. 233th St.
Halback, John H., 2,861 Bainbridge St.
Asdoorian, Daniel, 3,054 Heath Av.
Hughes, William P., 211 E. 188th St.
Riccio, Giovanni, 174 E. 205th St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 24.
99-105 Myrtle Avenue.
QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 218.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....[illegible] | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused.....[illegible] | Enrolled.....134

The following men, reported by local board as "failed to appear for examination," have been certified for service by the District Board:

Bock, Alexander, 167 Myrtle Av.
Weich, Lawrence A., 556 Atlantic Av.
Clark, Robert, 131 Duffield St.
Callahan, John J., 106 Raymond St.
Larsen, Henry, 389 Bridge St.
Friederich, Henry, 409 Prince St.
Joseph, Juskin, 195 Prince St.
Ahigren, Henry W., 476 State St.
Gemenz, Vincento, 148 Prince St.
Allen, John, 117 Myrtle Av.
Manton, Lawrence, 82 Fleet St.
Nyberg, Knut A., 227 Bergen St.
Schmidit, Fred J., 323 Schermerhorn St.
Flynn, James, 255 Court St.
Frakeman, Louis, 290 Pacific St.
Rawl, John J., 283 Pacific St.
Britt, James, 120 Prince St.
Parenti, Pietro, 270 Schermerhorn St.
Boatard, Johnsones, 109 Duffield St.
Ingeglin, Angelo, 222 Withers St.
Wolf, Edward, 514 State St.
Hosford, David, 164 Johnson St.
Sarie, Antonio, 292 Moore St.
Amato, Vincenzo, 243 Boerum St.
Nunes, Pedro, 145 Prince St.
Panton, Sam, 101 Fleet Place.
Skoog, Axel, 251 Dean St.
Cassino, Frank, 455 Hudson Av.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
York Street.
QUOTA, 177. ACCEPTED, 87.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....22 | Claiming exempt'n 18
Excused.....1 | Enrolled.....3

MEN ACCEPTED.
Syman, William, 76 Fulton St.
Covia, Tony, 172 Adams St.
Schmidler, Adolph, Jr., 88 Nassau St.

DISTRICT NO. 26.
Concord and Navy Sts.
QUOTA, 184. ACCEPTED, 108.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....106 | Claiming exempt'n 14
Excused.....56 | Enrolled.....49

MEN ACCEPTED.
Hearn, John, 29 Cumberland St.
Mazzala, Philip, 120 Johnson St.
Jordana, Paolia, 211 Tillary St.
Baker, Thomas, 28 Lawrence St.
Guiffre, John, 50 Flushing Av.
eteham, Arthur S., 12 Adelphi St.
Landoza, Ramson, 223 Nassau St.
rmstrong, William, Jr., 227 Tillary St.
ccola, Nario, 161 Park Av.
nmmins, Lawrence, 7 Sycamore St.
ohnson, Harold, 72 Myrtle Av.
Iulvihll, Patrick M., 180 Johnson St.
Amedel, Joseph, 290 Bridge St.
Doncal, Edward V., 70 Cumberland St.
himento, John, 271 Tillary St.
lood, Charles O., 252 Gold St.
rascatelli, Salvatore, 42 N. Elliott Place.
fflin, Lloyd E., 328 Pearl St.
aher, Andrew, 82 Tillary St.
enula, Vincenzo, 19 N. Elliott Place.
haroff, John, 73 Jay St.
ochoda, Mike, 217 Tillary St.
illips, Bernard A., 78 Tillary St.
Reilley, Archibald E., 9 Clermont Av.
Davine, Thomas, 255 Pearl St.
Sola, Oscar, 250 Pearl St.
De Monellis, Joseph, 31 Raymond St.
Micio, Tony, 161 Park Av.
Sigliaglio, Vito, 216 Nassau St.
Lood, Antonio, 222 Gold St.
Connell, William H., 31 Vanderbilt Av.
Rouconi, Angelo, 15 Chapel St.
McGarvey, Hugh, 73 Johnson St.
Hilen, Bernard, 43 Duffield St.
Carey, Harry, 319 Pearl St.
Cunsman, Charles, Jr., 194 Nassau St.
Cisman, David, 226 High St.
Greene, Joseph, 46 Duffield St.
Giovanelli, Marino, 275 Tillary St.
McFaul, Joseph, 24 Chapel St.
Kelly, Thomas, 92 N. Elliott Place.
Vasalni, Luge, 179 Hudson Av.
Carlstrom, Karl, 208 Nassau St.
Palmer, William, 40 Cumberland St.
Reyes, Benigno, 4 Nassau St.

DISTRICT NO. 32.
Patchen Avenue and Macon Street.
QUOTA, 223. ACCEPTED, 123.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....51 | Claiming exempt'n 22
Excused.....9 | Enrolled.....20

MEN ACCEPTED.
Costello, Francis X., 704 Decatur St.
Hughes, Joseph, 406 Bainbridge St.
Stiehl, John, 373 Macon St.
Koppe, Adolph M., 112 Ralph Av.
Levitz, Jouis C., 1,029 Gates Av.
Rodriguez, James F., 720 Madison St.
Jackson, Harold L., 307 Bainbridge St.
Franklin, Thomas H., Jr., 944A Putnam Av.
Capalow, Sam B., 709 Halsey St.
Bechenheimer, Harry A., 781 Madison St.
Miller, Sam J., 263 Bainbridge St.
Ventimiglia, Joseph, 121 Ralph Av.
Lattimore, Matthew A., 511 McDonough St.
Calabrese, Peter, 413 Macon St.
Kimpf, George J., 794 Madison St.
James, Thomas, 844 Quincy St.
Weaver, Theodore W., 293 Chauncey St.
Meck, Henry W., Jr., 581 McDonough St.
Kreimer, Sigmund, 49 Patchen Av.
Hanshew, Harold R., 61 Patchen Av.

DISTRICT NO. 47.
Hancock Street, Near Bedford Avenue.
QUOTA, 220. ACCEPTED, 127.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....[illegible] | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused.....[illegible] | Enrolled.....1

MAN ACCEPTED.
Leibert, Murray C., 828 Washington Av.

DISTRICT NO. 50.
468 Humboldt St.
QUOTA, 256. ACCEPTED, 33.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....150 | Claiming exempt'n. 88
Excused.....[illegible] | Enrolled.....33

MEN ACCEPTED.
Oystman, Paul, 312 Stagg St.
Albin, Max, 237 Moore St.
King, Michael, 276 Devoe St.
Mulvey, Eugene, 234 Jackson St.
Schulte, Edward, 253 Scholes St.
Buehl, Adolph, 525 Humboldt St.
Ingeglin, Angelo, 222 Withers St.
Pape, Charles, 110 Kingland Av.
Glynn, Edward, 232 Jackson St.
Schneider, Matthew, 239 Moore St.
Amato, Vincenzo, 243 Boerum St.
Hare (William), 403 Graham Av.
Beach, Harry, 179 Ten Eyck St.
Lebitske, Harry, 964 Flushing Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 53.
North Sixth and Havemeyer Streets.
QUOTA, 180. ACCEPTED, 172.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....150 | Claiming exempt'n 71
Excused.....35 | Enrolled.....44

MEN ACCEPTED.
Delowitz, John, 132 N. 3d St.
Conington, William, 163 N. 6th St.
Kohlmeier, William J., 318 S. 1st St.
Hamerschlag, Benj., 224 Metropolitan Av.
Carangino, Rocco, 459 Grand St.
Manziata, Carmine, 215 N. 4th St.
Colavellons, George, 66 N. 3d St.
Szypuiol, Joseph, 98 N. 4th St.
Kartwentes, Peter, 141 Metropolitan Av.
Wempis, Frank, 91 Union Av.
Thaw, Harry, 267 S. 2d St.
Gimbelson, Leo, 234 Metropolitan Av.
Mardino, Gennoro, 226 N. 5th St.
Aluzzo, Gaspero, 226 N. 5th St.
Aznowski, Joseph E., 184 Metropolitan Av.
Tonhey, Walter, 112 N. 5th St.
Schaum, Paul, 34 Marcy Av.
Tackaman, Sam, 319 S. 1st St.
Belewick, Stanley, 22 N. 6th St.
Swiddencki, Kostanti, 63 N. 4th St.
Stec, Adam, 65 N. 6th St.
Pronod, John, 172 Wythe Av.
Mackowitz, Joseph, 130 N. 4th St.
Mrozowski, Paul, 411 Grand St.
intrater, Emanuel, 409 Rodney St.
Pak, Stanley, 144 N. 7th St.
Yanushefsky, John, 81 N. 6th St.
Zurak, Max, 105 Union Av.
Howowitz, Maxwell, 569 Grand St.
Haiperin, Alexander, 147 S. 2d St.
Stern, Harry, 180 Grand St.
Grubbunros, John, 109 N. 8d St.
Amodeo, Salvatore, 171 Metropolitan Av.
Benedi, Isadore, 328 Metropolitan Av.
Sverdlin, Adam, 51 Grand St.
Slaully, Jacob, 146 N. 6th St.
Honig, Gus, 222 Metropolitan Av.
Se Martino, Paul, 243 N. 6th St.
O'Donnell, John T., 107 Union Av.
Kron, John, 68 N. 8th St.
Binsberg, Phillip, 222 Metropolitan Av.
Galante, Michael, 71 Marcy Av.
Gulda, Wojciech, 411 Grand St.

DISTRICT NO. 55.
87 Herbert Street.
QUOTA, 226 ACCEPTED, 57
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....132 | Claiming exempt'n 6
Excused.....38 | Enrolled.....2

MEN ACCEPTED.
Mioluioki, Kasel, 160 Driggs Av.
Moeller, Edward J., 164 Monitor St.
McGoey, John J., 141 Oakland St.
Henson, James, 149 Norman Av.
Somoniski, Grazimiez, 41 Jewell St.
Rosenthal, Louis, 249 Nassau St.
Goode, Patrick J., 188 Engert Av.
Wright, Harold, 304 Marcy Av.
Leily, John, 166 Diamond St.
Jordon, Daniel A., 273A Nassau Av.
Perisco, John, 207 Richardson St.
Carlson, Gustave, 71 Driggs Av.
Carlson, Gustave, 71 Driggs Av.
Stuhl, Frederick E., 7 Hausman St.
Rosch, Edward, 206 Norman Av.
Szkzpauk, Alexander, 104 Bedford St.
Fitzpatrick, Andrew, 113 Newell St.
Tilton, Ralph, 572 Morgan Av.
Ponemon, Louis A., 453 Graham Av.
Crondile, Patrick J., 211 Nassau Av.
Krug, Chester L., 79 Monitor St.
O'Brien, William P., 29 Sutton St.
Kiernan, William R., 115 Jewell St.
McDonough, John, 157 Kingsland Av.
Flammer, John, 58 Bedford St.
Ulljacek, Joseph, 70 Meeker Av.
Joyce, William B., 92 Oakland St.

DISTRICT NO. 58.
Coney Island Avenue and Avenue O.
QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 232
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....226 | Claiming exempt'n.10
Excused.....65 | Enrolled.....6

MEN ACCEPTED.
Johnson, Leo E., 221 Avenue C.
Mahoney, Archibald J., 901 E. 15th St.
Manwarring, Harry R., 1,464 E. 16th St.
Cawley, John S., 815 Avenue J.
[illegible]son, John, 4045 Gravesend Av.
McManus, John C., 1,410 E. 2d St.
Bennetta, James, 1,429 E. 10th St.
Yaeger, Andrew, Jr., 969 E. 12th St.
Farrell, Martin A., 1,481 E. 13th St.
[illegible] John, 1,[illegible] E. 14th St.
Scarlata, Joseph, Jr., 1,911 Gravesend Av.
Allen, W. D., Jr., 91 Waldorf Court.
Kennedy, Leo M., 1,699 Elm Av.
O'Connor, W. G., 721 Avenue L.
Ahern, Jeremiah Z., Jr., 1,042 35th St.
[illegible] 55 Rockwell Place.
Ficker, Herman G., 1,446 E. 18th St.
Cathouse, Abraham, 195 Bay 22d St.
Holden, Edgard S., 782 E. 16th St.
Horwitz, James, Cropsey and 25th Av.
Whatigan, Joseph, 812 E. 14th St.
Ganigul, Alexander D., 1,046 E. 8th St.
Le Gros, Joshua B., 1,754 Flatbush Av.
Read, George S., 291 Lake St.
Cohen, Karl A., 2,140 E. 47th St.
[illegible], Walter J., 1,[illegible] E. 15th St.
McCarthy, Charles E., 974 E. 10th St.
Gillers, Joseph, 1,624 E. 16th St.
Miccio, Salvatore, 1,976 W. 8th St.
Anderson, Frank E., 958 E. 15th St.
Elliman, Herbert C., 1,349 Coney Island Av.
Quinn, Joseph, 4,000 Avenue J.
Carpenter, William N., 1,558 E. 10th St.
Ligenori, S., Coney Island and Locust Avs.
Chalmers, Walter M., 1,567 E. 19th St.
[illegible]ney, John J., 4,[illegible] Gravesend Av.
Strandboid, Irving, 1,030 E. 31st St.
Burns, George, Foot of Bay 50th St.
Levy, Robert L., 1,617 E. 17th St.
Burdock, James B., 51 Neck St.
Corgon, 27 West Bank.
McGrath, Denis, 1,627 E. 7th St.
Owen, Alexander R., 1,711 Avenue G.
Cohen, John, 298 Kings Highway.
Cavanaugh, E., 52 Kowenhoven Place.
Vosen, Anton J., 121 Avenue H.
Authiel, Thomas S., 8,5[illegible] 24th Av.
Molio, Bernhard H., foot Bay 47th St.
Cavanagh, Charles, 153 Avenue O.
Field, Burton A., Foot 25th Av.
Brueck, Irving, 1,083 E. 13th St.
Paris, Salvatore, 2,103 W. 9th St.
Linden, Timothy, 1,210 Avenue G.
Miller, J., 1,420 E. 14th St.
Duffy, Thomas J., Camp 86, Foot 25th Av.
Hutter, Joseph J., 18 Kimball Road.
Kilroy, Ebbett L., 1,527 W. 16th St.
Schal, Oscar G., 1,842 E. 3d St.
Stewart, Alexander, 1,883 Brooklyn Av.
Herbert, John H., 740 E. 13th St.
Burns, Frank E., 825 E. 12th St.
Barrett, Andrew J., 344 Avenue O.

DISTRICT NO. 62.
1,121 Bedford Avenue.
QUOTA, 196. ACCEPTED, 83.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....8 | Claiming exempt'n 2
Excused.....2 | Enrolled.....4

MEN ACCEPTED.
McCann, Arthur F., 1,317 Bedford Av.
Cooper, James F., 1,317 Bedford Av.
Wickstead, Allan, 169 Madison St.
Mackay, William, 1,364 Fulton St.

DISTRICT NO. 66.
Erasmus High School, Brooklyn.
QUOTA, 210 ACCEPTED, 261.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....[illegible] | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused.....[illegible] | Enrolled.....26

The following men failed to appear for examination, but have been certified for service:

Sheehan, W. J., 230 E. 32d St.
Grimes, Royal M., 122 E. 42d St.
Rooney, Arthur, 2,711 Tilden Av.
Meyers, William, 15 Erasmus St.
Poueyn, Emil M., 2,111 Regent Place, (in service.)
Wackerly, Christian R., 955 Flatbush Av., (in service.)
Edwards, Eugene, 2,226 Tilden Av.
Grimmelle, W. F., 2,5[illegible] Church Av.
McDonald, T. A., 3,317 Glenwood Road.
Dooley, Grover E., 3,515 Avenue I.
Moehringer, T. C., 4,60[illegible] Snyder Av.
Branigan, W. J., 4,[illegible] Flatbush Av.
Bickbell, F. P., 1,940 Brooklyn Av., (in service.)
Comerford, E., 441 Lefferts Av.
wisetti, Henry F., Kings County Hospital.
Barbello, Gelard, 433 New York Av.
Condon, John J., 3,321 Snyder Av.
Arnold, F. X., 1,571 Brooklyn Av.
Beecroft, M. B., Kings County Hospital, (in service.)
Chapman, E. J., 1,350 New York Av., (in service.)
Harrison, Louis D., 255 Martense St.
Hortens, G. R., Kings County Hospital, (in service.)
Shand, Henry J., 3,319 Avenue I.
Nettle, Gustave, 564 E. 32d St.
Damato, Martin, 507 Rutland Road.
McDonald, A., 1,091 E. 04th St., (in service.)

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 68.
Arlon Place and Beaver Street.
QUOTA, 108. ACCEPTED, 87.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....133 | Claiming exempt'n 72
Excused.....39 | Enrolled.....22

MEN ACCEPTED.
Platonra, Frank, 29 Locust St.
Santostefano, Antony, 248 Boerum St.
Rosenchild, William, 65 Beaver St.
Grabe, Arthur, 57 Troutman St.
Meyerser, Jacob, 7 Arlon Place.
Fol, Patrick, 981 Broadway.
Heilstein, Henry, 4[illegible] Bushwick Av.
Feil, Frederick, 141 Troutman St.
Karp, Solomon S., 310 Bushwick Av.
Klein, Joseph G., 119 Melrose St.
Sortirl, Magello, 312 Bushwick Av.
Hilbaldo, Antonio, 117 Evergreen Av.
Uto, Vito, 88 Central Av.
Westheim, Harry, 107 Central Av.
Loto, Calgero, 134 Jefferson St.
Busel, Edward, 545 Broadway.
Thora, Valentine, 45 Melrose St.
Siwa, Louis, 529 Hudson Av.
Schiltz, Karl W., 28 Jefferson St.
Werner, Valentine, 18 George St.
Weinstein, David, 127 Evergreen Av.
Butler, Isadore, 126 Cook St.

DISTRICT NO. 73.
230 Graham Avenue.
QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 44.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....364 | Claiming exempt'n 234
Excused.....27 | Enrolled.....44

MEN ACCEPTED.
Abrams, Harry, 253 S. 5th St.
Bartl, Fred, 170 Manhattan Av.
Cohen, Nathan, 310 S. 5th St.
Sloan, Morris, 205 S. 4th St.
Weiner, Joseph D., 262 S. 2d St.
Blokinman, Meyer, 503 S. 4th St.
Seilenbauer, John, 102 Scholes St.
Sauenstorn, Lewis, 72 Humboldt St.
Langenecker, Adam, 225 Humboldt St.
Sarig, Edward C., 205 S. 5th St.
Alex, Mike, 94 Stagg St.
Willios, Philip H., 357 S. 5th St.
Rosen, Morris, 203 S. 3d St.
Shemniller, Michael, 418 Lorimer St.
Applebaum, Benjamin, 354 S. 2d St.
Cohier, William J., 11 Stagg St.
Stefanon, Caspardi, 15 Stagg St.
Schibeln, Henry, 15 Stagg St.
Silliger, Joseph, 180½ Stagg St.
Macalone, Vito, 62 Ten Eyck St.
Lavinsky, Henry, 48 Maujer St.
Germian, John, 104 Scholes St.
Reggio, Giuseppe, 215 Scholes St.
Diller, Adolph, 417 S. 4th St.
Serwat, Arthur, 417 S. 4th St.
Serra, Frank, 87 Scholes St.
Solson, Louis, 304 S. 3d St.
Schepperly, Henry, 485 Broadway.
Simoloto, Thomas, 24 Montrose Av.
Serbella, Dominick, 36 Montrose Av.
Espanzano, Salvatore, 31 Montrose Av.
Florio, Ferdinand, 175 Ten Eyck St.
Winkle, Herman, 69 S. 5th St.
Scalano, Palermo, 97 Scholes St.
Schenstein, Hyman, 365 S. 4th St.
roemer, Anthony, 120 Scholes St.
ampsone, Peter, 72 Montrose Av.
ggio, Vito, 147 Leonard St.
iller, Max, 385 S. 3d St.
ukatalla, Alphonse, 199 Leonard St.
ubul, Joseph, 47 Stagg St.
chiegel, Louis, Jr., 341 Broadway.
ill, Zerkarmey, 181 Graham Av.

DISTRICT NO. 74.
McKibben St., Near Graham Av.
QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, [illegible]
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....[illegible] | Claiming exempt'n [illegible]
Excused.....41 | Enrolled.....[illegible]

MEN ACCEPTED.
Bloodgood, Louis, 43 Humboldt St.

DISTRICT NO. 76.
809 Wyckoff Av.
QUOTA, 211. ACCEPTED, 91
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....190 | Claiming exempt'n 9[illegible]
Excused.....49 | Enrolled.....[illegible]

MEN ACCEPTED.
Solbe, Fred, 1,285 Jefferson Av.
Lawsky, Harry, 1,334 Jefferson Av.
Schoen, Albert, 643 Knickerbocker Av.
Suizi, Harry, 1,457 Jefferson Av.
Hellman, Charles, 1,286 Halsey St.
Sagenbrenner, Philip F., 1,542 Gates Av.
Hilligan, James J., 621 A Knickerbocker Av.
Inurus, John J., 1,278 Putnam Av.
Immermann, Frank, 466 Linden St.
Yager, Anthony J., 200 Palmetto St.
Smith, Joseph A., 979 Irving Av.
Uriehs, Henry, 1,396 Jefferson Av.
Hoffman, Charles, 74 Irving Av.
Bush, Henry, 286 Woodbine St.
Brandol, John, 1,354 Putnam Av.
Leland, Henry J., 174 Van Buren St.
Collier, Charles J., 1,285 Jefferson Av.
Blackburn, Alfred, 1,278 Decatur St.
Miller, Arthur, 1,281 Hancock St.
Gunther, Carl P., 28 Maujer St.
Sheehan, Edward, 264 Wyckoff St.
Zimmermann, John, 227 Woodbine St.
Tubel, Percy, 1,371 Hancock St.
Kobble, Walter C., 277 Sheffield St.
Ferrin, Edward J., 1,429 Putnam Av.
Spozato, Angelo, 1,313 Gates Av.
Koch, John, 1,394 Madison St.
Cunifield, Charles, 1,486 Gates Av.
Ryan, Fred, 1,183 Central Av.
Capino, Tom, 343 Linden St.
Fischer, Bernard, 1,581 Halsey St.
Sontag, John H., 1,299 Schaefer St.
[illegible] Gates Av.
Lagemuller, E. O., 263 Cornelia St.
Smith, Harry, 328 Palmetto St.
Ryan, Ashley A., 1,225 Hancock St.
Vienhauer, Georges, 1,205 Lyons Av.
Wolin, Hirsch, 215 Schaefer St.
Wieman, Joseph O., 182 Linden St.
[illegible] Menahan St.
Knopp, Arthur A., 204 Palmetto St.
Lasser, Charles, 800 Knickerbocker Av.
Brellich, Charles W., 1,488 Putnam Av.

DISTRICT NO. 77.
2,893 Fulton Street.
QUOTA, 193. ACCEPTED, 89
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....230 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused.....[illegible] | Enrolled.....86

MEN ACCEPTED.
Brozzo, Rocio, 152 Cooper St.
Pontolillo, Raffaele, 94 Jamaica Av.
Hammel, Edwin F., 1,116 Hancock St.
Scott, Peter J., 323 E. 93d St.
Goldman, Philip, 148 Penn St.
Island, Julius M., 2,505 Fulton St.
Everstegger, Harry W., 172 Hartley St.
Hammer, Joseph, 505 Central Av.
Boyle, Michael, 52 Covert St.
Cichorn, John, 1,219 Decatur St.
Sember, John, 205 Jamaica Av.
Godling, Howard F., 97 Miller Av.
Knapp, George, 47 Harbey St.
Seidel, Percy, 142 Vermont St.
Lesaler, Harry, 1,125 Halsey St.
Schneider, Harry, 279 Liberty Av.
Drew, Edward, 1,051 Decatur St.
Harper, Clifford, 28 George Av.
Schubert, Gottfried, 171 Miller Av.
Sheppard, William N., 969 Central Av.
McGill, Richard T., 1,128 Halsey St.
Walsh, John, 199 Moffat St.
Aldege, James, 2,720 Atlantic Av.
Hansner, Albert, 100 Overet St.
Neumier, William, 141 Eldert St.
Werner, Victor H., 182 Sunnyside Av.
Auerbach, William, 221 Elgert St.
Witiger, Herbert, 544 Central Av.
Godfrey, Charles D., 122 Warw

MEN ACCEPTING THE DRAFT

MANHATTAN.

Continued from Preceding Page.

DISTRICT NO. 159.

121 East 51st St.

QUOTA, 172. ACCEPTED, 112.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 120 | Claiming exempt'n. 59
Excused..... 31 | Enrolled 30

MEN ACCEPTED.

Grimes, Patrick J., 8 W. 52d St.
Hardenstein, Frank, 134 E. 62d St.
Seeger, Warren W., 309 Park Av.
Worth, Courtlandt J., 158 E. 48th St.
Meehan, John G., 66 W. 53d St.
Sayer, Reynolds, 66 W. 86th St.
O'Neill, Daniel F., 30 W. 76th St.
Burr, Walter W., 138 E. 78th St.
Manoura, Frank E., 66 W. 56th St.
McGrath, Roger J., 304 E. 62d St.
Recto, Paulo, 151 W. 53d St.
Washendorff, Frank, 112 E. 104 St.
Bigona, Thomas L., 47 W. 124 St.
Gooley, John, 139 E. 54th St.
Vondopoulos, Pericles A., 982 6th Av.
Hillier, Arthur R., 502 Madison Av.
Gerson, Davlet, 184 Lexington Av.
Vance, Robert, 2 W. 45th St.
Finnerty, John, 30 W. 82d St.
Cox, Warren E., 16 W. 40th St.
Flinn, Harold B., 546 St. Nicholas Av.
Lapadula, Giuseppe, 211 E. 58th St.
O'Neill, John, 205 6th Av.
Harris, Leonell V., 4 W. 53d St.
Rogers, Philip T., 41 W. 47th St.
Phillips, Maurice, 24 E. 40th St.
Phillons, Frederick G., 190 Lexington Av.
Larsen, Victor W., 546 3d Av.
Green, Clarence, 144 W. 20th St.
Lowenthal, Isaac, Yale Club.

DISTRICT NO. 161.

315 East 113th St.

QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 63.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 64 | Claiming exempt'n 43
Excused..... 9 | Enrolled 11

MEN ACCEPTED.

Arena, Vincenzo, 174 E. 110th St.
Crawford, S. St., 126 E. 116th St.
Mahlie, Lorenzo, 2 E. 112th St.
Coleman, J. T., 170 E. 114th St.
Lynch, Patrick, 175 E. 111th St.
Del Guidice, Giuseppe, 311 E. 118th St.
Faust, Arnold, 1715 Park Av.
Chianelli, Bastino, 303 E. 110th St.
Anthony, Jessie, 319 E. 111th St.
Muccio, Vincenzo, 260 E. 119th St.
Tucci, Vicenzo, 240 E. 112th St.

DISTICT NO. 163.

39 East 85th St.

QUOTA, 359. ACCEPTED, 187.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 200 | Claiming exempt'n. 96
Excused..... 65 | Enrolled 39

MEN ACCEPTED.

Parex, Victor, 74 E. 86th St.
Mullen, James, 3,183 Park Av.
Prado, Miguel, 12 E. 87th St.
Murphy, Peter, 1,205 Park Av.
Ruggeri, Victor L., 58 E. 93d St.
Paschalis Alexandre, E., 1,407 Lexington Av.
Feinstein, Joseph, 72 E. 90th St.
Curran, John, 1,407 Madison Av.
Halfner, Leo, 1,407 Madison Av.
Greenbaum, Edwin, 2 E. 94th St.
Krauss, Wendell, 17 E. 94th St.
Hall, Henry, 2 E. 88th St.
Hammel, Henry, 126 E. 88th St.
Murray, Paul, 160 E. 88th St.
Rose, Orrin A., 204 Lexington Av.
Ferrai, Philip J., Jr., 1,408 Park Av.
Lynch, John, 111 E. 86th St.
McLaughlin, Leo, E. 92d St.
Hasenfeld, Lewis, 4 E. 85th St.
Leaman, Nelson, 1,407 Madison Av.
Dineger, Allen, 1,807 Lexington Av.
Apicella, Louis, 1,403 Park Av.
Murray, John, 2, 90th St.
Heller, Joseph, 1,609 Park Av.
Morris, Edwin, 47 E. 88th St.
Keglovitz, Philip, 107 E. 87th St.
Rubinstein, Theodore, 65 E. 87th St.
Aldendorff, Edward, 25 E. 87th St.
Overton, George, 1,414 Lexington Av.
O'Connor, Dennis, 201 E. 90th St.
Lutz, William, 1,429 Park Av.
Hafner, Carl, 1,407 Park Av.
Casey, John, 108 E. 90th St.
Cambria, Erasmo G., 1,137 Park Av.
O'Brien, William, 1,407 Park Av.
Heine, Edward, 67 E. 87th St.
Ford, Lorenz, 10 E. 84th St.
Whelan, Michael P., 19 E. 90th St.
Strauss, Arthur, 19 E. 90th St.

DISTRICT NO. 165.

74 Av. and 1227 St.

QUOTA, 22[illegible]. ACCEPTED, 116.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 224 | Claiming exempt'n. 31
Excused..... 84 | Enrolled 30

MEN ACCEPTED.

Corbett, James, 405 E. 122d St.
Rogan, Harold, 425 E. 122d St.
Conroy, [illegible], 225 E. 123d St.
Fitzpatrick, John, 2307 2d Av.
Elliott, [illegible], 1,105 Lexington Av.
Carney, John J., 182 E. 126th St.
Levi, Hugo, 1,107 E. 121th St.
Fink, August A., 425 E. 126th St.
Hirschman, Oscar, 324 E. 124th St.
Rosen, Abraham, 247 E. 122d St.
Flanagan, [illegible], 311 E. 123d St.
Hanson, Daniel, 12 E. 119th St.
Klein, Alexander, 272 E. 122d St.
Farrell, Thomas M., 227 E. 126th St.
Carlin, Peter, 101 E. 122d St.
O'Brien, John J., 131 E. 121st St.
Hagan, Leonard, 427 Pleasant Av.
Mack, Philip, 2,220 2d Av.
Gordon, Edgar, 2,477 2d Av.
Walsh, [illegible], 1 E. 124th St.
Farrell, James F., 221 E. 124th St.
Delaney, Joseph, 503 E. 125th St.
Miller, Willis A., 1,762 E. 124th St.
Halter, Clarence O., 243 E. 124th St.
Kennedy, Charles F., 182 E. 123d St.
Ancona, Antonio, 124 E. 119th St.
Kirkover, Ed., 208 E. 124th St.
Lokyitch, Sd., 2,085 Lexington Av.
Mas[illegible]
McCarthy, Maurice, Raiding's Island.
Mascapardi, Francesco, 1,934 Lexington Av.
Cullum, James, 142 E. 125th St.
Davids, William, 227 E. 122nd St.
Newberger, Nathan, 2,013 Lexington Av.
Allen, James, 2,441 2d Av.
Hagan, Edward J., 427 Pleasant Av.
Grysele, Lorenz, 2,206 2d Av.
Alexander, Gus, 2,206 2d Av.
De Angelis, Agnello, 220 E. 123d St.
Culiner, Isidor, 1,907 2d Av.
Foresto, John, 418 E. 125 St.
Belger, Thomas J., 204 E. 126th St.
Colin, Harry, 2,415 1st Av.
O'Leary, Arthur, 2,415 1st Av.
Day, William J., 237 E. 121st St.
Rogers, Charles J., 228 E. 124th St.
Petit, Henri, 2,415 1st Av.
Shaver, Albert J., 258 E. 125th St.
Titomaglio, Henry, 518 E. 120th St.
Thomma, Albert V., 408 E. 120th St.
Hamm, William, 104 E. 120th St.
Fleischel, Theodore A., 127 E. 122d St.
Lifrert, Tony, 247 E. 121st St.
Crescplo, Dominick, 101 E. 121st St.
Lawson, Peter, 228 E. 127th St.
Lawson, Peter, 228 E. 124th St.
Frankel, Charles J., 118 E. 121st St.

DISTRICT NO. 169.

31 West 116th Street.

QUOTA, 173. ACCEPTED, 82.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n
Excused..... | Enrolled..... 52

MEN ACCEPTED.

Hegeman, Harold A., 1,925 7th Av.
Friedman, Albert, 2 W. 118th St.
Schwartz, Henry, 21 W. 117th St.
Huber, Jesse, 54 W. 116th St.
Cohen, Louis, 46 W. 117th St.
Sloan, Meyer, 123 W. 112th St.
Ehrlich, Richard A., 204 W. 150th St.
Miller, Nicholas G., 2 W. 118th St.
Berkowitz, Max, 149 Lenox Av.
Wolosoff, Harry, 122 W. 116th St.
Koster, Amaandut, 2,222 8th Av.
Stettin, Maurice L., 68 W. 116th St.
Cook, Jacob, 110 W. 116th St.
Pinoos, Morris, 8-10 W. 117th St.
Zwicker, Isie, 18 W. 118th St.
Toubin, Solomon, 42 W. 119th St.
Schach, Max, 37 W. 119th St.
Schach, William, 118 W. 119th St.
Ostrand, Charles, 163 W. 120th St.
Glanternik, Harry, 83 W. 118th St.
McGann, Joseph, 711 W. 180th St.
Selsman, Louis, 12 W. 117th St.
White, Abraham, 120 W. 117th St.
McCullam, Joseph V., 216 W. 116th St.
Baron, Isidor, 101 E. 121st St.
Lindenberg, Hugo, 127 W. 116th St.
Cohen, Isidore, 71 W. 115th St.
Abrams, Albert, 158 W. 117th St.
Joyce, Charles W., 122 W. 119th St.
Koeing, Charles W., 102 W. 119th St.
Bassin, Morris, 61 W. 115th St.
Gevey, Frank, 151 W. 117th St.

QUEENS

DISTRICT NO. 173.

Astoria.

QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 102.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 95 | Claiming exempt'n 65
Excused..... 11 | Enrolled 19

MEN ACCEPTED.

Evers, Edgar S., 124 Flushing Av.
Robertson, Joseph F., 709 9th Av.
Cook, Alexander, 1,047 8th Av.
Loeffler, Patrick M., 288 Flushing Av.
Mishler, Julius L., 875 Woolsey Av.
Meyer, Henry, 642 2d Av.
Schmid, William J., 24 Washington Place.
Sidne, William, 22 Franklin St.
Amoroso, Andrea, 52 Willow St.
Doyle, James J., Jr., 33 Wardell St.
Curti, Scott, 259 Hart St.
Hall, Charles H., Jr., 543 10th Av.
McDonald, Stephen J., 67 Halsey St.
Delahant, John, 439 10th Av.
Connelly, James A., 85 VanDeventer Av.
Blazek, John, 282 Theodore St.
Balther, Christ., 500 Flushing Av.
Klein, William, 207 Vandeventer Av.
Kelll, John A., 212 Goodrich St.

QUEENS.

DISTRICT NO. 174.

Woodside, L. I.

QUOTA, 192. ACCEPTED, 111.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 3 | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 1

MAN ACCEPTED.

Bares, Emmerich, 74 55th St., Corona, L. I.

DISTRICT NO. 176.

Whitestone.

QUOTA, 192. ACCEPTED, 176.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 29

MEN ACCEPTED.

The following names of men "called into the service, and not exempted or discharged," are from a list issued yesterday by the local board:

Hartz, Michael, 17 N. Prince St., Flushing.
Uski, Peter, 101 14th St., Whitestone.
[illegible], 35 16th St., Whitestone.
[illegible], 114 S. 15th St., College Point.
Selger, G. H., 13 S. 11th St., College Point.
Loercnman, C., 91 19th Av., College Point.
[illegible], 11 11th St., Flushing.
Schelrer, C. A., care R. L. McElroy, Beechhurst
Noe, Charles D., 18 W. Amity St., Flushing.
Crossman, M., Strong's Causeway, Flushing.
Weidman, G. A., 122 12th St., College Point.
Klumpen, Wm., 509 4th Av., College Point.
Lawler, J. E., 29 N. 7th Av., Whitestone.
Henrick, Alfred, 206 2d Av., College Point.
Rose, Frank, 40 Washington St., Flushing.
Franchini, C., 93 Washington St., Flushing.
Dillman, H. J., 514 11th St., College Point.
Kouwenhoven, Henry B., Little Bays Road, Bayside, Whitestone.
Winter, F. J., 53 Linden Av., Flushing.
Herlihy, D. T., 58 N. 8th Av., Whitestone.
Rausch, Frank, 213 13th St., College Point.
Roesch, H. Otto, 201 1st St., College Point.
O'Connor, J. K., 11 S. 8th Av., Whitestone.
Wagner, W. C., 8 12th St., College Point.
Gomez, Alfred, 1705 Jackson, College Point.
Di Orio, Pietro, 66 Flushing.
O'Brien, J. F., 213 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Dunn, John J., 64 Lincoln St., Flushing.
Wheeler, Loren, 207 10th St., College Point.

DISTRICT NO. 177.

Maspeth, L. I.

QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 122.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 214 | Claiming exempt'n 110
Excused..... 58 | Enrolled 51

MEN ACCEPTED.

Stumpf, Henry, 185 Arnold St., Ridgewood.
Czech, Frank, 340 Jay Av.
McKenna, Edward, 9 Cox Place.
Ehersman, Henry W., 14 Church St.
Bowman, Michael, 1,733 Grand St.
Geyer, Henry, 2,522 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Heise, George, Grand St.
Brand, Joseph, Terry Harbor Road, Mid. Vil.
Wellman, H., 504 Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgew'd.
Frazio, Mike, 21 Cooper Av.
Verdue, Walter, 1,619 Metropolitan Av.
Mueller, Henry, 510 Collin Av.
Terczynski, Alfred, 20 Harbor St., Elmh'st.
Groll, Andrew, 1,660 Metropolitan Av.
Papas, Peter, 2,434 Madison St.
Stock, Reinhard, Jr., Grand St.
Galica, Charles, 253 Hull St.
Maskercwicz, Raymond, 122 Maspeth Av.
Shermaier, C. W., 69 Catherine St., Mid. Vil.
Heinz, Otto, 61 Atlantic Av.
Seecnicki, Joseph, 1 Grand St., Maspeth.
Pardell, H. H., 2,511 Woodbine St., Ridgew'd
Heins, Edward, 2,534 Madison Av., Ridgew'd.
Shepherd, C., 14 Inkcolm Place, Maspeth.
Heidestopf, Otto, 1,790 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Stoit, Fred, 1,419 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Smithwick, John, 60 Pacific St., Maspeth.
McCormick, Ed., 61 Ralph Av., Ridgew'd.
Hilzer, G., 1,467 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Buesching, H., 10 Cross St., Middle Village.
Borowski, J., 92 Clinton Av., Maspeth.
Jakuba, Stephen, 1,401 Penny Av., Maspeth.
Spentzer, C., 26 Linden St., Maspeth.
Hasler, Henry, 2,626 Putnam Av., Ridgew'd.
Miller, B. W., 5 Corinth Av., Maspeth.
Scott, Kingdon, 2,512 Madison St., Ridgew'd.
Hilzer, G., 1,467 Metropolitan Av., Maspeth.
Evans, Henry, Woodbine St., Ridgewood.
Bortkus, C., 66 Maspeth Av., Maspeth.
Fontera, J., 10 Bittman St., Maspeth.
Handra, A., 2,307 Linden St., Ridgewood.
Meisel, Fred, 52 Columbia Av., Maspeth.
Saxivaro, John, 36 John St., Ridgewood.
Kowalinski, F., 77 Clinton Av., Maspeth.
Christoph, A., 171 Grand St., Maspeth.
Hahn, Otto F., 42 Western Av., Maspeth.
Dreyer, Jos. L., 8 Columbia Place, Maspeth.
Montera, J., Grand St., Maspeth.
Norman, J., 25 Linden St., Maspeth.
Meisel, Fred, Jr., 53 Elliott Av., Maspeth.
Hegerich, J. W., 2,567 Hughes Av., Ridgewood.

RICHMOND

DISTRICT NO. 187.

Port Richmond.

QUOTA, 190. ACCEPTED, 103.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 140 | Claiming exempt'n. 44
Excused..... 59 | Enrolled 31

MEN ACCEPTED.

Marsa, William J., 122 Bennett t., Port R.
Esposito, Giuseppe, 45 Grove Av., Port Rich.
Meckler, Matthew, Bloomfield Av., Bloomfield.
Tomaszky, Constantin, Richmond Turnpike.
Sulanovitch, Iajan, Holland Av., Port Rich.
Burke, Martin Joseph, 181 Lake Av.
Fraciosi, Brago, 186 Harbor Rd., Mar. Harbor
Levey, Walter Carl, Decker Av., Bloomfield.
Odenwald, F. W., 635 Washington Av., M. H.
Wyno, Frank, 70 Holland Av., Mar. Harbor
Larsen, Lourita, 230 Treadwell Av., Port R.
Yukojeoc, G., 54 Holland Av., Port Richm'd.
Savia, Theodore, 65 Maple Av.
Bonnacorsi, Salvatore, 25 Arkington Av.
Polatz, Andrew, 25 Nicholas Av.
Warachs, Alex., Melvin Av., Mariners Har.
Hazen, J., 1,757 Rich. Turnpike, W. N. B.
Lynch, John, 516 Winant St.
Martella, Andrew, 176 Cleve Road.
Carona, Francesco, 108 Maple Av., Port R.
Berg, Sigard, 817 Post Av., West New Br'tn.
Jkevich, Steve, 33 Catherine St., Potr Rich.
Spitiman, Herman, Richmond Turnpike.
Frasciel, Brago, 186 Harbor Rd., Mar. Harbor.
Apich, Arthur, 204 Park Av.
Brown, G. S., 180 Fisk Av., W. N. Brighton.
Smielewski, Ignatz, 3 Grand St.
Gombradi, Joseph, 1,128 Richmond Turnpike
Larsen, Charles, 84 De Hart Av., Marin. H.
Loy, John, 450 Western Av., Port Rich.
Stalman, Harry G., 82 Bladiford Av., P. R.
Wanal, Wm., 141 Blackford Av., P. R.
Berner, Harry B., 141 Blackford Av., P. R.
Berkory, Wm. J., 25 Harrison Av., Port R.
Brown, Geo., 14 Van Felt Av., Marin. H.
Martin, June, 92 Maple Av., Port Richmond.

DISTRICT NO. 189.

New Dorp.

QUOTA, 193. ACCEPTED, 128.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 121 | Claiming exempt'n. 56
Excused..... 81 | Enrolled 34

MEN ACCEPTED.

Siddicoco, Ernest, 1,380 New York Av., Rosebank.
Randolph, F. F., 4,086 Amboy Road, Great Kills.
Mitchell, Jos. J., 137 Bentley St., Tottenville.
Stanfield, Jos. E., 48 Finger Board Road, Wadsworth.
Shannon, William D., 838 Bay St.
Allen, J. J., Jr., 394 Elliott Av., Tottenville.
Keating, A. G., Prince Bay Road, Prince Bay.
McCaffery, T., 137 Gifford Lane, Great Kills.
Merrill, Arthur Kills Road, Rossville.
Brown, W. W., 215 Lee Av., Tottenville.
Burgher, S. K., 89 Burgher Av., Rosebank.
Lewis, Robert E., 174 Lee Av., Tottenville.
Yorkston, J. C., 159 Pennsylvania Ave., Rosebank.
O'Leary, P. A., Water Front, South Beach.
Peterson, W. A., 32 St. Mary's Av., Rosebank.
Stevens, W. T., 5,046 Amboy Rd., Annandale.
Nolan, E., Richmond Road, Ettingville.
Del Monte, M., 902 Bay St., Rosebank.
Brown, W. W., 215 Lee Av., Tottenville.
Buckerood, H., 306 Pleasant Plains, Bloomingdale Road.
Buckman, A., 111 Wood Av., Tottenville.
Fraser, J. Otis, 201 1st St., College Point.
Renschel, L. F., 22 Madison Av., Richmond Valley.
Ellis, Wm., 242 Nelander Av., Great Kills.
Anderson, A. A., 156 Fisher Av., Tottenville.
Hiven, R., 918 Tompkins Av., Ft. Wadsworth.
Paugh, L., 208 Wood Av., Tottenville.
Basle, Savario, 13 Mills Av., Arrochar.
Wheeler, H., 17 Lincoln Av., Grant City.
Axelrod, S., Water Front, South Beach.
Swift, F. J., 105 Cromwell Av., Dongan Hills.
Purnell, J. J., 432 Lincoln Av., Midland Beach.

JERSEY CITY

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Public School 32, Coles Street.

QUOTA, 47. ACCEPTED, 32.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 47 | Claiming exempt'n 32
Excused..... 6 | Enrolled..... 8

MEN ACCEPTED.

Coughlin, John J., 144 Pavonia Av.
Hanley, Joseph P., 713 Jersey Av.
Norvicki, Charles P., 208 Pavonia Av.
Sweeney, James, 165 18th St.
Brady, Martin J., 647 Grove St.
Murphy, Edward F., 809 9th St.
Hanlon, Frank, 189 9th St.
Mathis, Frank, 189 9th St.

JERSEY CITY.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Public School 9, Brunswick Street.

QUOTA, 258. ACCEPTED, 92.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 16

MEN ACCEPTED.

Lino, Salvatore, 424 2d St.
Linneman, Herman J., 167 Van Horn St.
Mehle, Charles F., 870 Halladay St.
Sunes, Jacop, 540 12th St.
McHugh, Edward A., 284 Arlington Av.
Shelton, Jas., Black Tom, C. R. R. of N. J.
Parle, Sherman O., 127 Randolph St.
Chwanyk, Daniel, 215 Halladay St.
Licasla, Giuseppe, 92 Brunswick St.
Granda, Francesco, 286 Wayne St.
Black, Robert J., 358 Pacific St.
Geraghty, Lawrence A., 194 Mercer St.
Huntzelman, Henry, 218 Pacific St.
Burke, Thomas, 300 Railroad Av.
Gumleary, Michael, 56 Montgomery St.
Mastroncmoro, Joseph, 386 6d St.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

F. S. 20, Danforth Avenue.

QUOTA, 200. ACCEPTED, 86.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 57 | Claiming exempt'n. 45
Excused..... 3 | Enrolled 9

MEN ACCEPTED.

Redding, Martin A., 91 Wegman Parkway.
Angermeyer, George O., 184 Bartholdi Av.
Enright, George V., 186 Armstrong Av.
O'Donnell, Thomas A., 106 Bay View Av.
Lesch, Harry, 61 Bidwell Av.
Kilbride, Edw. M., Jr., 210 Wegman Parkway.
Drott, Charles H., 39 Arlington Av.
Pitts, Walter J., 221 Wilkinson Av.
Smith, John J., 549A Ocean Av.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Central Av. Police Station.

QUOTA, 205. ACCEPTED, 75.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 54 | Claiming exempt'n. 28
Excused..... 14 | Enrolled 12

MEN ACCEPTED.

Nolan, William J., 93 Leonard St.
Meyer, George L., 424 Germania Av.
Thoularc, George, 1,130 Summit Av.
Schmidt, Richard W., 57 Warnkin Av.
Austin, Robert, 294 Webster Av.
Brower, George A., 418 N. Bergen Av.
Spohr, William, 295 Central Av.
Roper, William A., 669 Palisade Av.
Baumann, Charles, 254 North St.
Carragel, Julius, 86 Lundy's Lane.
Fehl, George M., 315 Central Av.
Puff, Ike, 140 Terrace Av.

YONKERS

DISTRICT NO. 1.

QUOTA, 46. ACCEPTED, 36.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 26

MEN ACCEPTED.

Hello, Michael, 25 Lawrence St.
Minshull, Edward G., Y. M. C. A.
Hound, Sidney C., 29 Fernbrook St.
Wisner, K., 290 Riverdale Av.
Boyce, Harold W., 485 Van Cort Park Av.
Tankivilces, Paul, 55 Groshon Av.
Levito, Valentinio, 265 New Main St.
Swanson, Ivan, 24 Overhill Place.
Mirabello, Riverdale Av.
Graves, John, 66 Buena Vista Av.
Tyrell, Stanley R., 102 Morris St.
Bentley, F. J., 99 Caroline Av.
Bajart, Harold F., 25 Sherman Av.
Shaus, Lawrence, 1 Morris Place.
Corbreva, Joseph, 53 Clinton St.
Carney, Daniel J., 12 Thomas St.
Cook, Frank, 87 Ashburton Av.
Thomas, William, 232 Mile Square Road.
Evans, Daniel, 130 Riverdale Av.
Carren, Alexander, 48 Gunther Av.
Bajart, Harold F., 230 Valentine Lane.
Turmansky, Herman, 288 Hawthorne Av.
Cary, Louis A., 28 St. Mary's St.
Vogel, Irving, 273 South Broadway.
Mills, Louis A., 4 Murray Av.
Reed, Frank, Y. M. C. A.

SUBURBAN

NEW ROCHELLE.

QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 148.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 54

MEN ACCEPTED.

Pelston, Fred L.
Haggerty, John H.
Stewart, Willis.
Casulli, Antonio.
Lassel, Axel E. L.
New, Charles L.
O'Keefe, George W.
Canlo, Benjaminnio.
Gildea, G. J.
Contonlio, Carlo.
Mallor, John A.
Garrett, Edward M.
Connolly, Joseph M.
Pepperdine, Alfred C.
Matthes, Richard G.
Chapin, Walter W.
Watz, C. M.
Di Riori, P.
De Pam, J. C.
Hefty, Harry.
Primerona, B.
Paragraph, P.
Noble, H. M.
Dagnus, Joseph.
La Garulli, G.
Minshull, John M.
Napablango, Nicholas.
Amarosa, Adam.
Flynn, John J.
Garfetti, Martin.
Lepore, Anthony P.
Brower, Leroy
Allen, Harry.
Bloom, William S.
Peterson, John A.
Tenderson, Peter J.
Strohoff, Walter.
Stone, Folsom R.
Dempsey, John J.
Decker, Kenneth C.
MacMillan, Robert.
Dietrichsen, Erasmus.
Cannon, Thomas F., Jr.
Brady, Thomas S.
Nee, William.
Gabrielle, Demetrio R.
Cones, Ira.
Francis, John A.
Ashita, Sylvio.
Warner, Paul C.
Lalli, C.
Nahis, Michael
Pisanio, Joseph.
Pastore, Carlo.

HOLD CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Praised Young Men Who Refused to Enlist in the Army.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Although no formal charges had been lodged against him, Adolph Germer, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, arrested last night, was still held by the police today. Germer's arrest followed alleged seditious remarks made at a meeting of the so-called "American Liberty and Defense League" yesterday. Germer in addressing the meeting is alleged to have said:

"Two hundred thousand coffins have been ordered by the United States Government to be filled with young Americans. They will not be filled with young Rockefellers, or his jewelry, or his chocolate drops, or his oil.

"A short time ago I heard a recruiting Sergeant appealing to 200 young men to enlist. I was glad to see that there were 200 gentlemen there, for not one of them enlisted."

RECRUITING FALLS OFF.

Only 986 Men Enlisted in the Army on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—With the rounding out of the war quota of the regular army, enlistments took a slight drop Friday, when only 986 men were furnished by the entire country, of which 125, or one-eighth, came from New York.

The filling of the army to its maximum strength has not stopped recruiting. The officers are taking in men as rapidly as they offer themselves, and the number obtained since April 1, aggregating 185,408, is 2,400 more than were necessary to raise the regular army to maximum war strength.

Past Models in Good Condition.

The craving for novelty causes many excellent automobiles of previous years' models to be offered for sale. Now is the time to pick up bargains in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

SEES AMERICANS ON TOO HIGH SPEED

Equitable Society Says Government Should Safeguard National Vigor.

IT LOOKS OUT FOR PIGS

War Brings Demand for Extra Stress Upon a People Already Overstrained.

Because participation of the United States in the war brings the need for extra stress and speed for the average American, The Equitable Life Assurance Society believes that the time is at hand for the national Government to take steps to conserve the physical vigor of the people of the country, now below par, according to the Equitable's experts. It is argued that too many Americans die before they reach the age of forty; that there are too many industrial accidents; that there are too many suicides, and that there is in this nation a general carelessness of life.

The August bulletin of the Equitable, under the heading, "The Increasing Stress of American Life," says:

"In America the war order to 'speed up' comes to a people whose vitality is already under abnormal strain.

"To generalize, we may say that this life strain is due to intemperate living, that is, overindulgence in physical and mental activity on the part of some, and of ease, luxury and lack of physical activity on the part of others.

"Proud as we are of the progress already made in fighting disease, our efforts have been puny indeed compared to the magnitude of health and life waste still going on. Signs of the high nervous and mental tension under which many of us live in normal times are abundant, especially in the mortality records. We have, for instance, over 15,000 suicides annually. Our murder rate is many times higher than that of any other civilized country. The number of people whom we maim or kill in our streets, on our railways, and in our industries, due almost wholly to the heedless haste, or reckless neglect of individuals and employers, is truly appalling. This mangling and killing of citizens is far beyond that of any other nation.

"Other signs of mental and physical stress of American life are found in the declining birth rate in the increase of insanity and mental defectives, in the rejection of over one-third of our young men by the recruiting officers for lack of physical fitness or endurance, and in the great number of overfed and underexercised people in the various walks of American life.

"These are all common signs of life strain familiar to people who observe and read, but there are other convincing evidences of which the average person knows little because they are buried in vital statistics. He does not know, for instance, that every year about 600,000 Americans below the age of 40 died of the diseases of old age. These are due to the wearing out of the vital organs, weakened by the stress of life in this or former generations. These organs should not break down until advanced age, and yet we lose about 600,000 people below middle life from organic diseases every decade—a considerable army in itself. Above age 40 we have approximately 250,000 deaths from these same causes annually. Fully 75 per cent. of these deaths in both groups are premature; they could be deferred and productive lives prolonged for years if we would teach our people how to follow healthful habits of living.

"If the Government can undertake to teach us how to save the lives of plants, trees, and animals, why not human beings? Statistics, both crude and refined, indicate that these diseases have materially increased, but aside from this the waste of life and health from these causes is excessive. Why in this age of gold, of science, and of educational facilities, when the demand for efficiency is so insistent, should not the nation undertake to reduce this waste of national vitality?

"Inasmuch as the safety of the State and the perpetuity of the race depends upon the health and strength of the individual, the time is at hand for the Government to make a vigorous move ahead in adopting measures to conserve the physical vigor of our people."

CINNAMON STOPS MEASLES.

A British Doctor Urges That It Be Tried Extensively.

Dr. W. B. Drummond, Medical Superintendent of the Baldovan Institution for Feebleminded, describes in The British Medical Journal his experience with cinnamon in the preventive treatment of German measles. He urges that it be tried extensively in the endeavor to prevent epidemics of the ordinary variety of measles, which is much more severe and fatal than German measles. He writes:

"Cinnamon is a drug whose therapeutic virtues are not sufficiently recognized. The essence of cinnamon in twenty-five-drop doses is one of the most effective remedies in cases of acute coryza, (cold in the head.) It is certainly much more efficacious as well as more pleasant than the popular ammoniated tincture of quinine.

"Some years ago an article was published in The Journal strongly advocating cinnamon as a preventive of measles. The writer stated that it was his practice, when he met with a case of measles, to prescribe a course of cinnamon for any unprotected children in the family. He stated that in most cases the child who was treated either failed to contract the disease or took it in a very mild form. I myself have had the same experience, but I was able to try the experiment only in a few cases, as I gave up general practice.

"Recently I have had an opportunity of trying a course of cinnamon in a prophylactic in German measles. One of the nurses, who has charge of the most delicate children, developed a rash one Thursday afternoon. She thought little of it, and continued her duties, which included that of putting to bed a considerable number of young children. On the following morning the rash was more pronounced, but she did not go off duty until she was seen by me at 10 A. M. Before that she had visited a number of the children, and was therefore in close contact with them while in an infectious stage of the disease. I diagnosed the case as a very typical example of German measles. To make quite sure I telephoned to Dr. Sydney Smith, who informed me that German measles was very prevalent in the neighborhood, and kindly called at the institution and confirmed my diagnosis.

"I then ordered every child who had been exposed to infection (twenty in number) to have as much powdered cinnamon as would lie on a sixpence night and morning. The powder was admitted into food, and the novel flavor seemed to be appreciated by the children. Whether propter hoc or merely post hoc it would be rash to say, but the fact remains that at the end of four weeks no second case of German measles had occurred. The cinnamon treament was continued for slightly over three weeks.

"German measles is not a serious disease, but it is certainly a great nuisance, particularly in an institution. The chief object of this note is to suggest that cinnamon ought to be fairly tried as a prophylactic, not so much in German measles as in measles itself. The latter disease is responsible for such a large mortality that anything that promises to diminish either the incidence or the severity of the disease is well worth a trial."

FRENCH EXPERTS HERE TO HELP DRILL OUR MEN

Artillerists and Others to Give Modern Training in the Various Cantonments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The French War Office has designated a large number of French officers who have had experience at the western fighting front to aid the United States in training the 400,000 National Guardsmen and the 500,000 national army soldiers who are to be mobilized within the next month in the thirty-two cantonments now being established.

France has also furnished aviation specialists for the instruction of American officers as well as a number of artillery specialists, who are to give the benefit of their experience to American artillery men at the Army School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. There are several French officers in Washington who have been in daily conference at the War College and the War Department. It is believed that these officers will be attached to the staffs of the Major Generals soon to be announced to command the national army divisions.

The plans of the War Department call for sixteen weeks, or virtually four months intensive training, for the National Army and the National Guard in the cantonments. According to this plan, the first of these men should complete their training in January. Whether all the forces will await the completion of the fifteen weeks of training before being sent to France, or whether all will be sent to France as soon as they have finished their intensive training has not been disclosed.

On account of difficulties of transportation the probabilities are that American troops will be sent to France in a steady stream as fast as transports are available to send them. More regulars will follow first those who have been sent to Europe, then National Guard units regarded as the best prepared and most efficient will be dispatched, and finally, the National Army divisions will go.

A considerable number of picked National Guard officers are now undergoing special training at the War College in Washington. This special instruction covers the whole field of modern warfare as now developed in Europe. Most of this instruction, including a large number of pamphlets prepared by the War College staff in conjunction with British and French officers, is strictly confidential, and officers have been enjoined not to discuss any of its features with civilians.

CENTRISTS DROP REFORM?

Leader's Decision Not to Seek Reichstag Re-election So Interpreted.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 10, (via London, Aug. 11.)—That the Catholic Centrist Party is receding from its attitude in respect to Parliamentary reforms is suggested by the decision of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the party in the Reichstag, not to seek re-election to the Reichstag, following his acceptance of the post of Prussian Minister of Justice. With that appointment his mandate in the Reichstag expired by constitutional provision, but he could go before the voters and seek re-election.

Dr. Schiffer, a National Liberal leader who has been appointed Under Secretary of the Imperial Finance Ministry, also will not seek re-election to the Reichstag. Germania says:

"To return to the question of the Parliamentarization of the Government, we all know today how far responsible advisers of the Crown have proceeded, and may recognize in the present accomplishment the limits to which they propose to go. We need not reiterate that these limits coincide with what the Centrist Party deemed desirable and aimed to achieve."

The Tageblatt concludes from Germania's comment that the Centrist Party is in accord in the Parliamentarization undertaken by Chancellor Michaelis in the reconstruction of the Government. The Vorwärts remarks that Dr. Spahn and Dr. Schiffer were representatives of the people, but have now become officials, and says:

"Greek mythology relates that occasionally mortals were also received in Olympus and as half-goda permitted to eat ambrosia with immortals. The gentlemen of our bureaucratic Olympus seem to have this custom in mind. Occasionally they honor the lesser race of Parliamentarians by elevating one of its members to their rank, but the chosen one then ceases to be a Parliamentarian as if he suddenly became too exclusive for such a purpose.

"It is plain that the Reichstag, whose position as a whole has not been elevated, but rather diminished, as a result of such procedure, cannot long tolerate this transitory stage. Parliamentarization, as practised by the Government, is a tragic misconception which must be cleared up as soon as possible. The Reichstag must not be a ladder leading to high positions, but must be an effective controlling device for the Government. The place for the people's representatives must be above, not below, bureaucracy."

The Vossische Zitung says:

"In view of the fact that Dr. Spahn and Dr. Schiffer will not accept new mandates, small progress will be made along the

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF CONTESTS AND EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

CAROLINA FIRST IN LIGHT BREEZE

Anita and Bobcat Sail Dead Heat in Indian Harbor Yacht Club Regatta.

ARNA LEADS "Q" CRAFT

Ram, Sailed by C. D. Mallory, Defeats Comrade by Two Minutes in Club's One-Design Craft.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club broke into the racing game yesterday afternoon with a sort of impromptu regatta, brought about primarily by the visit of the handicap class yachts to their harbor for a change of racing scene. Though there was no wind at the time set for the races, nineteen yachts worked their way out to the starting point off Great Captain's Island, and, after waiting nearly two hours, the Regatta Committee, consisting of Richard A. Monks, Henry C. Pelton, and Abbot P. Brush, gave the yachtsmen a chance for a race by sending them away with only the lightest breath of air coming out of the north.

The handicap classes were sent away first, but before all of them had been able to get across the line the wind died away entirely. The other classes had to drift across the line as best they could on their starting signals, the tide running against them, so strong that two or three of the yachts were actually carried back across the line again and up toward Indian Harbor itself.

About a half hour after the race was started a little breeze came out of the eastward, and under its mild caresses the yachts were able to work their windward way up to the mark off Greenwich Point, a trifle over three miles away, the course being thus shortened to give the sailors a chance to finish before nightfall. It was hard work, but it did result in a race, the best time for the run being about two hours and a half, which best tells what a tedious affair it was.

Carolina, on corrected time, Arvia, Robin Hood, E'bar, and Rani were winners in the several classes which finished, both starters in the second division of the handicap withdrawing before the course was half covered. The race in the first division of the handicap class resulted in the Anita's covering the course in the lead, but on corrected time the race was won by Carolina, which, as a matter of fact, had been the first of the fleet to turn the Greenwich Point mark, about a half minute in front of Anita. The former was in front in another minute, as Carolina had trouble in breaking out her balloonier, all the yachts going this for the run to the finish. A peculiar and probably unequaled performance for a yacht race was that on corrected time Anita and Bobcat were tied for the second honors, the pair finishing on exactly equal terms when the handicap allowances were made.

The two Larchmont interclub boats, E'bar and Barbara, had an interesting race, though the latter was badly handicapped at the start by getting into a particularly soft spot where it was practically impossible to get steerage way, and so was carried back of the starting line for some distance. It was fully ten minutes before she could get headed the right way again and catch up with the rest of the fleet. She made up a good part of her loss in the windward work, and the two Larchmont boats were around the mark well together. But E'bar was able to hold her own when it came to the long run down the Sound to the finish, and so defeated her rival by a trifle over a minute.

Vice Commander C. D. Mallory had the stick while Rani was racing in the division for the Arrow class of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's one-design craft. Addison Hanan sailed Comrade against him and, though the latter had the weather end of the line when the starting signal for the class was sounded, it profited him nothing. He couldn't buck the head tide and there was no wind to help him. Commodore Mallory allowed the tide to carry him close to the Connecticut shore, while Mr. Hanan tried the outside course. The Commodore seemed to creep forward instead of backward, and when the first puff of a breeze came from off shore he got it, jibed and ran up into the fleet of larger yachts before they fairly got the benefit of it. Comrade got the breeze a few minutes later and the two broke backs frequently in search of sailing advantages. Rani had the best of it, however, and was first around the mark, beating Comrade to the finish by two minutes. Snapper and Harok of the same class had a closer race of it, making the finish abreast and less than a second apart as they bowled across the line with every inch of canvas stretched to the limit in the struggle.

The summaries:

SLOOPS, HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 4:25. Course, 6¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
*Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2:40:45	2:36:49
Anita, G. P. Granbery	2:37:21	2:37:21
Bobcat, C. Atwater	2:43:39	2:37:21
Pontiac, H. Carsen	2:47:19	2:45:45

SLOOPS, HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 4:30. Course, 6¼ Miles.

Nadia, W. F. Clarke	.....	Did not finish
Sally IX., A. E. Black	.....	Did not finish

SLOOPS, HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 4:35. Course, 6¼ Miles.

*Robin Hood, G. B. Garland	2:28:55	2:28:55
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2:47:30	2:47:09

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 4:25. Course, 6¼ miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
*Arvia, T. S. Clarke	7:04:05	2:39:05
Virginia, R. B. Budd	7:08:34	2:43:34

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:40. Course, 6¼ miles.

*E'bar, B. Lockwood	7:12:51	2:32:51
Barbara, C. Shields	7:13:57	2:33:57

SLOOPS—INDIAN HARBOR ARROW CLASS

Start, 4:40. Course, 6¼ miles.

*Rani, C. D. Mallory	7:12:20	2:32:20
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	7:14:21	2:34:21
Bubble, W. H. Bowes	7:14:35	2:34:35
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	7:16:45	2:36:45
Hawk, R. G. Slaven	7:16:46	2:36:46
Jack o' Lantern, L. N. Dyer		Did not finish.
Pep, W. H. Childs		Did not finish

*Winners in their classes.

DIXIE GAINS YACHT CUP.

C. F. Weston's Sloop Wins Queen of the Bay Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 11.—C. F. Weston's Class Q sloop Dixie won the famous Queen of the Bay Cup in a drifting match off here today, under the auspices of the Babylon Yacht Club. So light was the breeze that the Race Committee called off the contest at the end of the first round. Although it reduced the course to three miles, it took Dixie 1:36:30 to cover the distance.

The summary:

QUEEN OF THE BAY RACE.

Start, 2:21. Course, 3 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'd Time. H.M.S.
Dixie, C. F. Weston	1:36:30	1:14:45
Raj, B. K. Bwan-Tenberg	2:35:03	1:46:21
Count, W. T. Hayward, Jr.	1:58:05	1:56:44
Kowdie II., Marion Cox	2:10:47	2:01:31
Mildred, G. Baldwin	2:11:05	2:05:56
Victor, C. A. Artman	2:13:43	2:06:06
Miladi, Miss Baruch	2:11:06	2:06:22
Edith S., R. S. Haight	2:11:07	2:07:02
Boomerang, Louis Smythe	2:10:25	2:07:13
Gulp, H. Hovey	2:13:03	2:07:25
Osprey, T. C. Farrell	2:12:47	2:12:47
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	2:13:08	2:13:08

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Rumson Four Beaten in Hauck Cup Match by 10 to 8 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Playing for cups donated by Peter Hauck, Jr., of Newark and Elberon, the Freebooters defeated the Rumson team in a hotly contested match this afternoon by the score of 10 goals to 8.

William Baldwin was the mainstay of the winning four. His fine mallet work and scoring of six goals from difficult angles featured the game. Howard S. Borden starred for Rumson, tallying four goals, in one of which he took the ball the length of the field and cut the sphere to a pretty goal.

The lineup:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—Hugh C. Barrett,	1—E. Pfizer,
2—Thomas Field,	2—A. S. H. Jones,
3—Howard S. Borden,	3—William Baldwin,
Back—G. J. Waters,	Back—P. Hauck, Jr.

Goals—Rumson: Borden, 3; Barrett, 2; Waters, 1. Field total—8. Freebooters: Baldwin, 6, Pfizer, 2; Jones, 2. Total—10. Referee—William G. Stonebridge.

DEAL TAKES POLO MATCH.

Comes from Behind to Defeat Whites, 8 1-4 to 4 1-2.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN PORT, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Deal Reds, with the score at the end of the first half 4 to 1 against them, came from behind and by fast play defeated the Whites at polo by the score of 8¼ to 4½. Harry Guggenheimer played an exceptionally strong game for the winners, tallying four goals.

FOLWELL ONLY PENN COACH.

Football Mentor to Have Full Charge of All Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Bob Folwell will be the only paid football coach at Franklin Field this Fall. This was decided today at a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Council as a wartime measure to cut down expenses.

By Dickson and Dr. Charles M. Wharton, who assisted Folwell last year, will be absent, Dickson having gone to coach the Scott High School at Toledo, Ohio, and Dr. Wharton expects to be too busy to return. No new men will be named in their places. The plan also includes the dropping of Lon Jourdet, the freshman coach. If Jourdet does any coaching it will be without pay.

This means that Folwell will be supreme at Franklin Field. He will have full charge of the coaching and training of the eleven and the freshman squad as well. Any suggestions from former players will be welcomed by Folwell, and it is believed that he will have the aid of many former Penn. stars in developing his team.

WILLIAMS IN NET TOURNEY.

Champion to Play in National Patriotic Event at Forest Hills.

Announcement by Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, that R. Norris Williams 2d, the present champion, will play in the National patriotic singles tournament beginning at Forest Hills Aug. 20, has aroused interest in the event. Myrick has received definite assurance from Plattsburg, where Williams is in training, that he will play.

There has been uncertainty as to Williams's entry, because it was not known whether the men at Plattsburg would be on leave at the time of the tournament. Advices from Washington, however, have declared that they will be free for about two weeks, which allows Williams to come on.

With William M. Johnston in California serving with the militia and M. E. McLoughlin also on naval duty, it begins to look as though recent champions would be few and far between. Williams's entry will make up in part for the lack of the Californians.

Several of the first ten will play at Forest Hills, for R. Lindley Murray, No. 4; C. J. Griffin, No. 6; Watson M. Washburn, No. 7, and Dean Mathey, No. 10, have agreed to play. There is also a possibility that Joseph J. Armstrong, No. 9, may enter, that depending upon arrangements he can make with reference to his work in the Navigation School, where he is enrolled in the Government's service.

In addition to the foregoing, entries have been received from John R. Strachan of San Francisco, Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, Frederick B. Alexander, Karl H. Behr, S. Howard Voshell, Theodore R. Pell, Nat W. Niles, Harold Throckmorton, junior champion, and Elliott Binzen, junior indoor champion.

From the gallery's viewpoint perhaps the most interesting events will be the three matches between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, and Miss Mary K. Browne of California, former champion. Keen judges who have seen their matches express the opinion that they are the greatest women tennis players now in competition. Their three matches will end the series for the special trophy offered by Mr. Myrick.

Finals for the junior and boys' national championships—the only titles continued this year—will begin Thursday. Qualifying tournaments have been held in more than twenty cities throughout the United States and a good entry is promised.

PLAYERS SOLD TO MINORS.

Many New York Recruits Subject to Recall on Aug. 15.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The National Baseball Commission tonight made public the list of major league players who have been released to minor leagues subject to option to recall on Aug. 15. The list contains the name of the club holding the option, the minor league club to which the player is sent, and the name of the player, and the terms.

The players released by the three New York clubs are as follows:

By New York (National) to Memphis, Hoyt, $300, (canceled;) Rochester, Stryker, $300; Rochester, Causey, $300; Rochester, Josefson, $300, (canceled;) New Orleans, Baker, $500; Rochester, Young, $500; Rochester, Smith, $300; Montreal Hoyt, $300.

By New York (American) to Toronto, Neal Brady, $300, (exercised;) Richmond, Enright, $300; Toledo, Bankston, $300, (right to select player for $5,000;) (canceled;) Toledo, Knapp, $300; Toledo, Piercy, $300; Bridgeport, Ferguson, $300; Julian Olsen, released under option to Chattanooga, returned. No agreement executed. Sent to Augusta under option. No agreement executed. New York Club now paying player's salary.

By Brooklyn National to Denver, Kelleher, $300; Beaumont, Nixon, $300, transferred to Shreveport;) (canceled, right to recall $1,500 second year;) Oakland, Miller, $500; Oakland, Colwell, $300; Binghampton, Wheat, $400, (Brooklyn Club right to select player for price not less than $1,200, or exceeding $2,500;) Montreal, Durning, $300, (also right to select player for $3,500, transferred to Portland;) Oakland, O'Mara, $300; Portland, Me., Durning, $300.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The National Baseball Commission today promulgated a finding in which it ratified a ruling of the National Board, awarding to disbanded minor leagues the retention of territory privileges, but in the same finding the commission refused to approve the extension of protection to such clubs in the reservation of their players for 1918, unless their salaries, as stipulated in their contracts, are paid in full.

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RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Three Competitions at Apawamis—Goodlove Holds Lead for Hohokus Cup.

Three separate golf competitions were staged on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday, producing some excellent playing. A special event over eighteen holes medal play handicap resulted in a victory by one stroke for H. L. Hotchkiss, who has a card of 104, 24—80; W. E. Gaillard was second with 116, 35—81. In the regular eighteen holes medal play handicap event P. W. Alexander finished first with 89, 18—71, other scores being: C. H. Ranebrock, 91, 16—75; S. L. Davis, 91, 15—76; W. F. S. Hart, 92, 13—79, and F. S. Keeler, 89, 10—79. Alexander's card also gained his first honors in a golf ball sweepstakes competition, in which C. R. Manville, 89, 16—73, was second; D. V. Haggerty, 94, 18—76, tied for third with S. L. Davis, 91, 15—76.

The second round at medal play for the Hohokus Cup, the third oldest golf cup in point of continued competition in this country, was held yesterday on the links of the Ridgewood Country Club, when C. L. Goodlove, while he failed to turn in the best card of the day, nevertheless managed to hold his lead in the point score with a total of 144. Goodlove's card yesterday was 109, 27—82, among the fourth best turned in. The field was led home by G. V. White, whose card was 94, 17—77. Other scores were: L. C. Goetting, 95, 16—79; W. W. Drinker, 103, 23—80; W. G. Phillips, 84, 4—80; K. Clark, 96, 16—80; G. F. Farrell, 92, 11—81; E. Macdonald, 98, 17—81; E. Thomas, Jr., 98, 16—82; F. C. Smith, 96, 12—84; D. W. McCrea, 102, 18—84; J. Dunning, 103, 17—86.

Sam Armstrong, who recently won the Handicap Committee's cup at the Westfield Golf Club, added further to his laurels yesterday when he defeated W. R. Davis in the final round for the Governors' Cup on the Westfield links by 2 up and 1 to play in thirty-six holes.

A Scotch foursome competition was held yesterday over the links of the North Hempstead Country Club, in which Dr. L. A. Newman and Mrs. W. A. Ansley tied with Mrs. F. G. Lippert and W. D. Harriman for the premier honors.

A card of 90, 15—75, gave D. McMahon the leading honors in Class A in an eighteen-hole handicap medal-play competition on the links of the Deal Golf Club yesterday, while R. S. Porter, 87, 11—76, tied with T. Morrison, who had a card of 85, 9—76. In Class B the honors were divided between W. H. Smock and F. J. Arend, both of whom had nets of 73. The former's full card was 95, 22—73, and Arend's was 94, 21—73. In a sweepstakes competition C. H. Rosenfeldt's net score of 74 gave him principal honors.

About 150 golfers took part in an eighteen hole medal-play handicap event on the Wykagyl Golf Club's course yesterday, and the winner turned up in W. J. Murphy, whose card showed 106, 30—76.

A. E. Taylor and H. L. Phillips battled to a tie in a handicap against par play on the links of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, finishing the eighteen holes journey in 2 down on par. About twenty-five golfers took part in the play.

A well-balanced field of golfers participated in a Red Cross tournament over eighteen holes medal play handicap on the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday. The Class A field was led home by T. W. Niblett, whose card showed 85, 15—70, while in Class B the card of H. W. Martin, showing 90, 25—65, was the leading one.

The second round for the August prizes and a ball sweepstakes competition in two classes occupied the attention of golfers on the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club's links yesterday. The latter play in Class A was won by A. W. Haig with a card of 80, 7—73, and in Class B A. J. Wells led with 97, 18—79. The results of the second round for the August prizes were: Class A—H. W. Chapman defeated R. S. Durstine, 4 up and 3 to play; Class B—E. W. Elliott defeated A. H. Wells, 3 up and 2 to play; B. F. Whitney defeated C. B. Nicholson, 2 up.

An eighteen holes medal play handicap sweepstakes competition at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday resulted in a victory for H. L. de Forest, with 94, 18—76; H. Patterson, with 88, 10—78, was the runner up.

A net score of 68 gave H. W. Rush premier honors in the competition for the President's Cup yesterday at Hydewood Golf Club. Rush's card of 98, 30—68 also gave him premier honors in the sweepstakes event. Other point winners were: W. R. Townsend, 105, 30—75, and H. H. Woodland, 97, 21—78.

VETERAN SWIMMERS BEATEN BY GIEBEL

Young Natator Defeats Goodwin and Wheatley in Half-Mile Water Race.

Bud Goodwin, the veteran swimming champion of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday suffered his first defeat in a scratch swimming race in many years, when, in the weekly carnival of rowing and swimming competitions held by the New York Athletic Club, he was forced to take the wake of his adept young clubmate, Leo Giebel. The natators were rivals in the 880-yard swim, in which Joe Wheatley, also of the New York Athletic Club, a former champion, was a starter.

Throughout the race Giebel left no doubt of his surpassing ability. Judging his efforts more like a veteran than a newcomer, the youthful star contented himself with keeping close on the splashing heels of his two rivals, with Wheatley setting the early pace. After 400 yards Giebel quickened his stroke and easily passed Goodwin and Wheatley, to show the way until the finish.

As he touched off at the end of his journey Giebel had an advantage of about eight yards on Goodwin, while Wheatley finished close upon the latter in third position. The victor's time was 12:16 4-5. Giebel in covering the first 440 yards of his journey bettered by four seconds the time made by Goodwin in annexing the recent 440-yard metropolitan championship. Giebel's time was 5:58 for the quarter mile.

Rowing races were staged, with the feature being the centipede contest, in which the Metropolitan Rowing Club's crew encountered a series of unfortunate accidents, in which they smashed two shells, and had to be content with third place. The event was won by the New Rochelle R. C. The summaries:

SWIMMING.

110-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Albert E. Leech, New York A. C.; second, L. P. Hanson, unattached, (0:32;) second, G. Allen, New York A. C., (0:38;) third. Time—1:21 1-5.

110-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Thomas Reilly, unattached; P. W. Smith, unattached, second; Latham Polk, unattached, third. Time—1:15 1-5.

880-Yard Swim.—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C.; Bud Goodwin, New York A. C., second; Joseph C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—12:16 4-5.

ROWING.

Pair-Oared Gig Race, Closed to New York A. C.—Won by Crew No. 2, (Quinn, bow; Pitt, stroke; Hannigan, coxswain;) Crew No. 1, (P. Smith, bow; L. Wooley, stroke; J. O'Lennon, coxswain,) second. Crew No. 3, (Haff, bow; Hooper, stroke; Wilds, coxswain,) third. Time—3:52.

Centipede Race, Open.—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club, (Reed, bow; Upsan, No. 2; Murphy, No. 3; Archibald, stroke;) Lone Star Boat Club, (S. G. Sterne, bow; Harry Rosenthal, No. 2; Henry Weatheimer, No. 3; Wilfred Schwab, stroke,) second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, (J. T. P. Callahan, bow; C. Rowland, No. 2; G. Zoeller, No. 3; W. H. Hart, stroke,) third. Time—2:43.

Eight-Oared Shell Race.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (J. Callahan, bow; C. Rowland, No. 2; G. Zoeller, No. 3; W. H. Hart, No. 4; G. Wells, No. 5; G. Machenbach, No. 6; L. A. Jauss, No. 7; George Froelich, stroke; J. C. Cloonan, coxswain;) Atlanta Boat Club, second; New Rochelle Rowing Club, third.

WILSON YEARLINGS SOLD.

Several Future Turf Stars Auctioned at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The Powers-Hunter Company held a sale today at which yearlings, the get of R. T. Wilson's horse Glambala, were disposed of. The yearlings that brought $500 or over were:

Ch. colt, by Glambala-Doreen; L. P. Williams	$600
Ch. f., by Glambala-Arabia; John E. Madden	500
Ch. c., by Glambala-Pornada; W. Stewart	700
Br. c., by Glambala-Montrosa; Edward P. Whitney	1,050
Ch. f., by Glambala-Dancing Wave; L. P. Williams	500
Br. f., by Glambala-Miss Kingston; W. Stewart	1,000
B., or br. c., by Glambala-L'Aiguette; L. J. Carey	500
B. c., by Glambala-Lizzie Gilman; L. P. Williams	860
Ch. f., by Glambala-Nalad; J. S. Ormsbee	1,200
Ch. f., by Glambala-Reticella; W. L. Powers, (agent)	600
Br. f., by Glambala-Roman Gold; J. W. May	1,200
B., or br. f., by Ormondale-Dishabille; J. MacManus	600
B. c., by Uncle-Follies Bergere; Schuyler L. Parsons	2,700
ch. f., by Helmet-Eonic; W. H. Pearce	500
Ch. f., by All Gold-La Primera; E. McBride	500

Oriole Sails to Front.

There was quite a navy touch to the annual regatta of the New York Canoe Club sailed on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon. Ensign John R. Brophy filmed the yachts and Quartermaster H. Peterson looked out for the signals. Only two of the handicap and four of the knockabouts came to the starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate. On both actual and corrected time Oriole was the winner in the handicap class.

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Empire City GINGER ALE
Bears our brand because *worthy* of it. Quality the very best. Has that aromatic SNAP characteristic of a finely manufactured, pure Ginger Ale. 10-oz. bottles.
1.30 doz. Barrel 10 doz. 12.00

Loganberry Juice
A new drink Oregon gives the World. Has a "tang" most appealing. When you know it, *no appetite* for Jones Bros.' Loganberry ever has to be cultivated!

Quart Bottles	.45 each	4.75	doz.
Pint Bottles	.24 each	2.50	doz.
4 oz. Bottles	.10 each	1.15	doz.

Grape Juice "Park" Brand
On days warm, what at times most refreshes, and thoroughly satisfies that desire for a healthy, cold drink? Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, is the answer. **Park Grape Juice** pressed from finest Concord grapes, no sugar added. And it has that snap and flavor that only perfect grapes and extreme care can produce.

	bottle	case		bottle	case
Bottles, 12—32 oz.	.43	4.65	Quarter bottles, 36—8 oz.	.15	5.00
Half bottles, 24—16 oz.	.24	5.20	Small bottles, 72—4 oz.	.09	5.50

MAN-A-CEA WATER
A soft, delightful Table Water for the elite of the world. Recommended by Man-a-cea Water Company as a wonderful aid to digestion.

	doz.	bot.
½ gallon bottles	$5.00	.45
	Case	doz.
Case of 50 bottles	10.50	2.75
Case of 100-½ bottles	11.50	1.60
Case of 100 splits	9.50	1.35

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Cream of Rice—new
A 100° summer food for everyone. Delicious at breakfast and for pancakes, muffins and desserts. Rice in the most appealing, palatable form. 3¼ lb. pkgs. .12

FLOUR—in 24½ lb. bags
One bag to each buyer at this price. Orders filled in sequence. Pillsbury, Gold Medal and Hecker's
1.85 bag

Granulated Sugar—25 lb. bags
At the right moment for preserving. One bag to each buyer at this price. 2.15 bag

Toasted Corn Flakes—Quaker
The daintiest breakfast product from choice corn
.07 pkge. Two for .13

Boned Meats

	each
R. & R. Chicken, No. 1 tins	.63
" " No. ½ tins	.35
Curtice Turkey, No. 1 tins	.68
" " No. ½ tins	.35

Sardines

Portuguese, "La Valliere" ¼ tins	.17
Norwegian Crossed Fish, ¼ tins	.16

Sweet Juicy California Oranges, 50 cents doz.
Regular price 60c

TEA
India and Ceylon
Buff and Gold, 1 lb airtight package. The proper price for this is 70c. It is a public favorite and we believe thousands will eagerly welcome an opportunity of saving 15% and more on prices this week.
lb .60
5 lbs 2.95 10 lbs 5.80
Teas are more difficult of importation and higher figures are governing the market.

COFFEE
West End Blend
The story of its goodness—is *cold* in print—delightfully satisfying in everyday service. West End Blend is more than equal in every degree of fine quality to Central American "Private Estate" growths. Usual selling price .27 lb. This week an advantage is once more made
lb .23
5 lbs 1.12 10 lbs 2.20 25 lbs 5.35

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Deliveries out of town of assorted orders of 5.00 and above, are made by freight and express. Catalog gives full detail; we shall gladly send it to anyone not residing in "dry territory."
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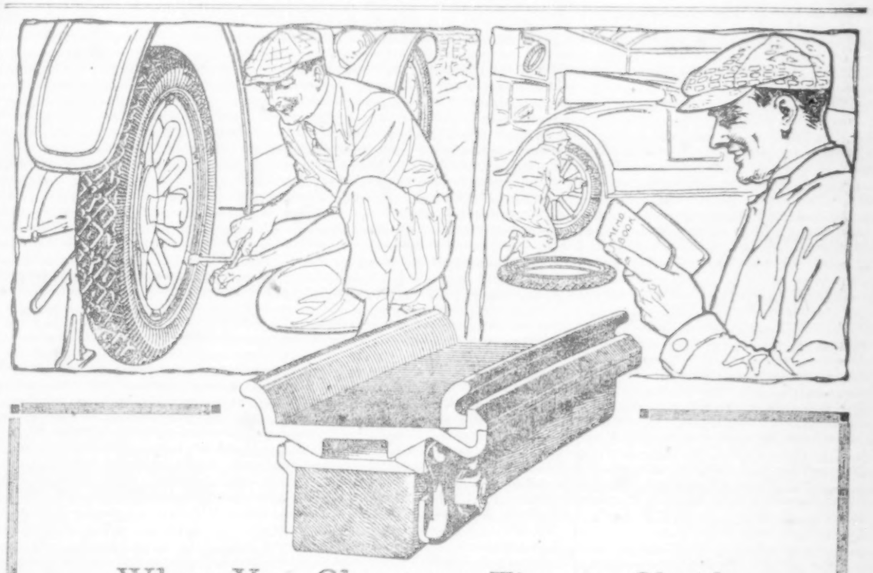
Broadway and 41st Street | Broadway and 112th Street | Lenox Avenue and 126th St.
West End, N. J.



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YOU appreciate the Firestone Rim on the road, where the simple, handy construction makes tire removal quick and convenient. You recognize the effectiveness of the accurate alignment, the continuous support, and the true circle of the Firestone Rim when you find your tires wearing evenly and longer than you expected.

If you have owned cars in the past you probably realize the importance of Firestone Rim equipment in safety, convenience and tire saving. Five minutes is usually sufficient for removal. There are no complicated parts, no sticking, no rusting. And Firestone Rims are free from squeaking when the car is in motion.

But if you are purchasing your first car let us recommend that you insist upon Firestone Rims.

Bear in mind that they are the only rims built by a tire manufacturer. That is why they are so perfectly adapted to meet every tire need.

It is true that they cost the manufacturer a little more. Such a rim as the Firestone must of necessity cost more. Nevertheless you will find that the far-sighted car maker does not let the price question coerce him into giving you an inferior rim.

If the car you contemplate purchasing does not carry Firestone Rims, ask your dealer to make the change for you. If he cannot or will not do this, have the change made at your own expense. Your first tire change will convince you that it was money well spent. The increased mileage that you obtain will add to this conviction.

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Firestone Rims

MISS DISSTON BRIDE OF J. WANAMAKER, JR.

New York and Philadelphia Society Largely Represented at Newport Wedding.

RECEPTION ON OCHRE POINT

Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker to Spend Honeymoon on Satterwhite Estate at Great Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Miss Pauline Disston, daughter of Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia, and John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who are spending the Summer at Tuxedo, were married late this afternoon in Emmanuel Church by the Rev. Herbert Shipman of New York. The Summer Colony, of which the bride and her mother have been members for several seasons, was very largely represented, in addition to many relatives and friends from Philadelphia and New York.

The bride entered the church resting on the arm of her brother, William Disston of Philadelphia, who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin veiled with tulle, with a panel effect in front made of point lace. The court train of white satin was draped from the shoulder and lined with silver brocade. The veil of tulle was worn with a Norman cap of lace and orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white orchids, lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., of Baltimore, as matron of honor, was gowned similar to the eight bridesmaids, except for mauve organdie, with a blue belt and blue hat, and carried Cattleya orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Elizabeth S. Sands and Mrs. Frederick B. Duke of Newport, Mrs. Arturo Freilinghuysen of New York, bridegroom, de Heeren, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Frances Moore of Washington, the Misses Marguerite Carpenter of Newport and Mary Brown Warburton of Philadelphia, wore dresses of blue organdie over flesh color satin, the skirts being embroidered in rose designs of the same color. The waists were very the same color. The waists were very simple, with large collars of mauve silk belts, and large mauve hats of tulle offered the most original designs noted here in costumes of bridesmaids. They carried Cattleya orchids.

Mrs. Disston, mother of the bride, wore orchid chiffon embroidered in lighter tone, over the same color of satin, with a large black velvet hat trimmed with paradise.

Gurnee Munn of Washington was best man, and the ushers were William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., James A. Blair, Jr., Arturo de Heeren, Rodman Wanamaker, 2d, Nelson Slater, H. M. McMichael, William J. McMichael, Edmund H. Rogers, J. Hutchinson Scott, Jr., R. Livingston Sullivan, John K. Mohr, and Alfred Wetherill.

Before the ceremony Alfred G. Langley offered a delightful program on the organ and played for the entrance and exit of the bridal party.

The chancel of the church was decorated with large palms forming a background and relieved with large specimens of Australian tree ferns. White roses, lilies of the valley and white hydrangeas arranged in clusters and sprays throughout the pews and ferns, with trailing asparagus and white roses on the altar rail and white roses and ferns, with trailing asparagus and white roses on the altar rail and white roses and ferns, with trailing asparagus and original floral effect.

The reception at the residence of Mrs. Disston on Ochre Point was also largely attended. Here the guests were included with green lattice, festooned with Southern smilax in panel effect, and in the receiving room, the central reception centre of each was a basket of Cattleya filled with Japanese pink lilies and La Mode roses with clusters of flowers suspended from the ceiling. The bride received in the drawing room, which was festooned with garland of asparagus, relieved by sprays of pink roses and trailed by sprays of pink roses. Two large tents were erected on the lawn, one for refreshments and another one for dancing. These were left open on all sides.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker started by automobile on their wedding trip, which will terminate at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite at Great Neck, L. I., who have placed the estate at the disposal of Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker for two weeks, at the conclusion of which they are expected to return to Newport and to Tuxedo.

Mr. Wanamaker recently received a commission as a Captain, Quartermaster's Department of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

MRS. C. CLARK WEDS AGAIN.

Bride of Henry Elliott Cooper of the Equitable Trust Company.

The wedding of Henry Elliott Cooper, the First Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and Mrs. Catherine Clark, a daughter of Mrs. James Wilson Clark, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 116 East Sixty-third Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Leland P. Clark of this city. The bride wore a frock of palest shell pink chiffon with a hat to match. There were no attendants, and those present were the bride's mother, Mrs. Clark; her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Davis, and Miss Messier, a niece of Mr. Cooper.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Cooper and his bride left on a honeymoon trip, and on their return, about Oct. 1, they will occupy an apartment at 876 Park Avenue. Mrs. Cooper procured a divorce in New Jersey about two years ago from Oswald C. Hering.

Mr. Cooper, who is a son of Mrs. George Cooper of Providence, R. I., was graduated from Brown University in 1885 and later from the Harvard Law School. He is a Director in a number of corporations and railroads, and is also a Director of the Philharmonic Society. His clubs are the University and Ardsley, and he is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

To Wed at the Majestic.

The marriage of Miss Sybil Benedict Lowenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lowenberg of Shreveport, La., and Charles L. Benson of Dallas, Texas, will take place on Aug. 15 at the Majestic.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Baker of 24 Neptune Avenue, New Rochelle, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amanda Baker, to Sargent Dudley F. Burrill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrill of 148 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle.

Mrs. Theresa Weiss of New York and Saratoga Springs announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Weiss, to Milton M. Leichter, a New York lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Lindner of Mohegan Lake, Westchester County, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sloan Lindner, to Ronald Mayo Crawford of New Haven, Conn. Miss Lindner was graduated from Vassar in 1916 and Mr. Crawford was graduated from Yale in the class of 1915.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jessie Gaither, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Null Gaither of Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Dwight Fanning Norton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Norton. Miss Gaither is a member of the old Maryland family of that name. Mr. Norton is an electrical engineer with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Sir William Mortimer Clark.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—Sir William Mortimer Clark of Toronto, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario for five years, died today at Prout's Neck, where he had been spending the Summer. He was 81 years old. Sir Mortimer was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 24, 1836. He settled in Ontario in 1858 and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He was President of the Toronto Mortgage Company and was a Director of the Toronto Gas Company, the Canadian Electric Company, the Toronto General Electric Company, the Toronto General Trust Company, and the Norwich United Insurance Company.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN JOSEPH FREY, foreman in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at Shore Road, and a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 616 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

Mrs. AMANDA A. ARMSTRONG, 77 years old, the wife of William H. Armstrong, died on Thursday at her home in Babylon, L. I., following a long illness.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD MONTFORT, for thirty years a secretary for James H. Dunphy & Co. of Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 52 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. JANE HARRIET BROWN THAYER, 73 years old, the widow of Joseph S. Thayer, who was at the head of the New York Produce Exchange Clearing House for many years, died on Friday at her home, 137 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

CATHERINE E. DEAN, a teacher in Public School 122 of Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 2,345 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

LEWIS PURDY, an old member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Friday at the home of his brother Joseph H. Purdy, 511 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN STRAMBERG, for ten years an employe of Robert Gair & Co. of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. His home was at 574 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

AUGUST NANN, a foreman for the Borden Milk Company, died on Friday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 38 years.

Mrs. AURORA PUIGNOU ALBERTI, 36 years old, the wife of Emilio Alberti, President of the International Cork Company, died on Friday at her home, 1,047 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELISE GRANDJEAN, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday in a Hartford, Conn., hospital, aged 53 years. She was the wife of Philip Grandjean.

WILLIAM MACBETH, for twenty-five years an art dealer in Manhattan, and Junior Warden of the Church of the Incarnation of Brooklyn, died on Friday in the Southampton Hospital, Southampton, L. I., aged 68 years. His home was at 834 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GERTRUDE E. CLARK, 80 years old, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Miss Anne Van Nostrand, at Wakefield, Mass.

Mrs. SARAH COWARD, widow of Joseph B. Cowgill, who was a lawyer in Plainfield, N. J., died at her home there yesterday on the anniversary of her eightieth birthday.

CLARENCE W. CHAMBERLAIN, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died yesterday at the Homestead Sanitarium, Saratoga Springs.

CHARLES O. CARLTON of Terre Haute, Ind., who was recently New York correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, died on Saturday in Bayside.

WILLIAM LAMEY, the eldest Odd Fellow in America, having been a member of the order for nearly 70 years, died yesterday at Auburn, N. Y., in his 101st year.

ROBERT B. DE CAMP, for many years the proprietor of the bus line between Orange and Livingston, N. J., is dead at his home in Orange. He was a Trustee of the Orange Baptist Church.

Sister ROSE AUSTIN, a member of the Order of Sisters of Charity, who was for 15 years a teacher in the parochial school at Watertown, N. Y., died there last night. Her name was Miss Rose Curry, and her home was in Hackensack, N. J.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Forecasts for Sunday and Monday:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light n. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; light variable winds.

Ala.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light, variable winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., showers in s. Sun. Mon., fair; light n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light w. to s. w. winds.

Ind.—Partly cloudy Sun. and Mon.; light s. e. to s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Scattered thunder showers Sun. Mon. fair; light s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Scattered thunder showers Sun., warmer in e. Mon., partly cloudy; light w. winds.

Upper Lakes—Gentle w. winds Sun., probably thunder showers on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

Lower Lakes—Light, variable winds Sun. and fair weather.

Minn.—Unsettled weather Sun. and Mon., probably showers, moderate temperature.

Miss.—Showers Sun. and probably Mon., somewhat cooler Sun. in n.

Minn.—Unsettled weather Sun. and Mon., probably showers, moderate temperature.

Mont.—Unsettled weather Sun., probably showers. Mon., fair, moderate temperature.

Iowa—Showers and somewhat cooler Sun. Mon., probably fair.

N. D.—Partly cloudy Sun. Mon., fair; moderate temperature.

S. D.—Partly cloudy Sun.; possibly showers. Mon., probably fair and warmer.

Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled, with moderate temperature Sun.; probably showers. Mon., fair and warmer.

La.—Sun. and Mon., local showers and thunderstorms.

Ark. and Okla.—Sun. and Mon., showers and thunderstorms.

E. and W. Texas—Sun. and Mon., partly cloudy; showers and thunderstorms in n.

MISS PRATT'S ATTENDANTS.

Marriage to Christian Herter Takes Place on Aug. 25.

The wedding of Christian Herter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter of New York, and Miss Mary Caroline Pratt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt of Brooklyn and Glen Cove, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25, at the Pratt country place, Poplar Hill, Glen Cove, and the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will officiate. Miss Pratt's sister, Miss Helen Pratt, will be the maid of honor, and Mrs. Everit Herter and Miss Laura Parsons of New York, Mrs. Charles Pratt and Miss Lydia Babbott of Brooklyn, and the Misses Margaret Cutler and Eleanor Baker of Boston will also be attendants. Mr. Herter's brother, Everit Herter, is to be his best man, and the ushers will be Charles Pratt, Roland L. Redmond of New York, Robert Storrow, Henry Parkman, Jr., and Sherman Thorndyke of Boston, Day Kimball of Providence and Watson M. Washburn.

Mr. Herter was formerly attached to the American Legation at Berlin.

MacBride-Baldwin.

The marriage of Lieutenant Donald S. MacBride of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, and Miss Mabel Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baldwin, was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 549 Riverside Drive, the Rev. Mr. Buchanan of the Broadway Presbyterian Church officiating. As the bride's father is in South America, her cousin, A. Willett Baldwin gave her in marriage. She wore a white Georgette crêpe and lace frock. The Misses Emma May Baldwin of Springfield, Mo., a cousin, and Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, a sister of the bride, were her attendants. They wore net frocks in white and pink trimmed with silver. Garner Beckett was Lieutenant MacBride's best man.

Osborn-Towns.

Frederick Warren Osborn, a mining engineer of Aja, Ariz., and Miss Theo Towns, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Pemberton Holland of Great Neck, L. I., by her first husband, were married quietly at the bride's home on Friday evening and have gone to Mr. Osborn's camp in Maine for their honeymoon. The wedding was planned for the first week in October, but as Mr. Warren has been drafted and passed his examination for the army, it was solemnized at once.

Education Notes.

Mary Rubinstein has been appointed as an assistant teacher to the kindergartner in the vacation playgrounds.

The Board of Education has excused the Supervisor, Principals, teachers in charge, and teachers of opportunity classes in vacation schools who did not miss a single session during the Summer term from reporting for duty at their regular schools until Sept. 10.

A contract has been awarded for fire protection work at P. S. 25, the Bronx.

Contracts have been awarded for the removal and re-erection of P. S. 13, Queens.

The report of the Committee on Care of Buildings, finding Philip Cortelyou, engineer of the Bushwick High School, guilty of charges of insubordination and gross misconduct and recommending his dismissal from the school department, will be acted upon by the Board of Education at its meeting on Sept. 12.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Education on July 11 in reference to adopting a list of textbooks for day and evening elementary schools has been amended so as to provide that the list may be made available for the years 1917-19.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GELLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. David Geller at their home in Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 5, Edwin Irving Geller.

TROSKY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trosky of the Bronx, a daughter, Aug. 8, at Rockaway Park, L. I.

Engaged.

ABEL—BAER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Baer of Astoria, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to Mr. William Abel.

DE ROY—UFFNER.—Mr. Adolph Uffner of 420 West 118th Street, New York, announces the engagement of his daughter, Marion, to Mr. Louis De Roy, son of Joseph De Roy of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Married.

ANDREWS—JEAVONS.—On Aug. 8 at Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jeavons, to Fletcher Reed Andrews of New York.

AUGUST—MAYERSON.—On Monday, July 30 at August Cottage, Arverne, L. I., by Rev. Meyers, Miss Annabelle Mayerson to Robert August.

BEHRENDT—SCHOENFELD.—Aug. 9, Alberta Schoenfeld to Monroe M. Behrend, by the Rev. G. Lipkind.

BISHOP—SMITH.—Mr. Henry Smith of Gladstone, N. J., announces the marriage of his daughter, Harriet Dorothea, to Reginald Ernest Bishop of Gladstone, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 4, at St. Luke's Chapel, Peapack, N. J.

COCHRANE—WESSELL.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at the West End Avenue Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Miss Ida H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wessell, to Mr. Alexander Lynde Cochrane of Boston, Mass.

COHEN—VAN WAGNER.—On Aug. 8, Ella Van Wagner to Schuyler Foster Cohen, by the Rev. Emil S. Harper.

DINCE—HESS.—Miss Irene Hess to Mr. Robert R. Dince, July 31.

GLUECK—SCHWARZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schwarz of 415 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mignen Etta, to Mr. Ernest Glueck.

SHERMAN—KERSHAW.—Aug. 4, 1917, at New York City, by the Rev. W. Jay Hamilton, Harriet Mahalia Kershaw to Dempster Durand Sherman.

Died.

AIKEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, Alfred T. Aiken, age 43 years, 21 days, beloved husband of Alice Aiken. Funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1917, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, Park Ridge, N. J.

ARENDT.—Aug. 10, 1917, suddenly. FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Monday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

AYRES.—On Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, William H. Ayres, in his 84th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 3,004 Heath Av., Kingsbridge, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

ELLIOT.—Margaret, widow of Henry A. Elliot, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Russell, 267 East 184th. Services at St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, 141st St. and St. Nicholas Av., Monday, 8 P. M.

CARLTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, Charles O. Carlton, at his home, Bayside, L. I., formerly of Terre Haute, Ind.

FLYNN.—John J., husband of the late Margaret Theresa Flynn, at Asbury Park, N. J., on Aug. 11. Funeral from his residence, 429 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice to follow.

GERAHTY.—On Aug. 10, Catherine A., wife of Henry Geraghty, 410 Central Park West, in her 58th year. Funeral services Sunday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

HUIL.—Saturday, Aug. 11, George F. Hull, after a long illness, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dudley H. Peabody, Larchmont, N. Y. Funeral private.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Aug. 10, Nathalie L'H., daughter of Pearsall B. and Nathalie L'Hommedieu Jackson, in the fifth year of her age. Funeral services private, on Sunday, at the residence of her parents, Clark St., South Orange, N. J.

KANRICH.—Mrs. Ida Kanrich, beloved mother of Samuel, Simon, Bernard and Max, on Friday evening, Aug. 10, at Mountaindale, Sullivan County. Funeral to take place Sunday, Aug. 12, at her late residence, 3 East 109th St., at 10 o'clock in the morning.

KEEGAN.—Entered into rest at her residence, 458 14th St., Brooklyn, on Aug. 11, 1917, Petronella A. Norberg, widow of Thomas J. Keegan, late of U. S. N. Funeral, Tuesday, Aug. 14, private.

KLAUBER.—Enza, at Hartsdale, N. Y., after a short illness, widow of the late David Klauber. In her 64th year, mother of Minnie Fleischner, Belle Cramer, Florence Strauss, and Arthur, Edward, and Murray. Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanuel Chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock.

LANDENBERGER.—On Aug. 9, 1917, Marie M., aged 67, beloved wife of Fritz and mother of Martha Schmidt, at Temple Emanuel Chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at her late home. Interment private.

LEDYARD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, at Hartsdale, Virginia, daughter of Ruth Emory and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., in her fourth year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, at 3:30 o'clock, Sunday, Aug. 12.

LOUGHLIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, Mary, beloved mother of Lawrence J., John J., and William J., and Mae A. Loughlin. Funeral from her late residence, 296 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Monday, 13th inst., 9:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Teresa, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

MACBETH.—William, on Friday, Aug. 10, at Southampton Hospital, William, beloved husband of Jessie Louise and father of Robert Walker Macbeth, aged 66 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 834 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MALEY.—Elizabeth Kate Maley, (nee Booth), beloved wife of Henry A. Maley, at her residence, 59 Griggs Road, Brookline, Mass. Yonkers, N. Y., papers please copy.

NORTON.—Mr. Edward Loudon Norton, son of the late Mary Louise Allen and Henry Dearborn Norton. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., Church of the Resurrection. Sunday, 9 A. M., Church of Transfiguration.

ORVIS.—Suddenly, at Manchester, Vt., Aug. 9, George Orvis, aged 46 years. Funeral at 4:15 P. M. Sunday.

PLATO.—Arthur M., Brethren of Pacific Lodge, 233, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our late brother, Arthur M. Plato, from Masonic Hall, 50 Court St., 24th St., Monday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

TROY ALEXANDER, Master.

EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

POINDEXTER.—Suddenly, at Edgemere, L. I., Aug. 9, 1917, Paul Eve, in his 43d year, beloved husband of Marion Fry Montague Poindexter. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory, Middle Village, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3:00 P. M. St. Louis, Mo., and Portland, Ore., papers please copy.

POINDEXTER.—The Society of Restaurateurs of New York regrets to announce the sudden death by drowning at Edgemere of its Executive Director, Mr. Paul P. Poindexter. Funeral services at the Fresh Pond Crematory at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12.

JOHN J. CAVANAGH, President.

HOWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at New London, Conn., Aug. 10, Dr. Henry A. Rogers, Jr. Funeral services at his late residence Monday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

SCHWERIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, Henrietta, dearly beloved wife of Bernhard and devoted mother of Rena and Leo Schwerin. Funeral at the convenience of family.

Died.

STEVENS.—Frederick J., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevens, after a lingering illness, Aug. 9. Funeral from his late residence, 62 48th St., Corona, L. I., Monday, 2:30 P. M.

TANNENBAUM.—On Aug. 11, 1917, suddenly, Dr. Nathan R., (nee Rosthal,) beloved wife of O. Jacob Tannenbaum and mother of George, Lester, and Ruth. Services at her late residence, 1 Story Av., Cedarhurst, L. I., Monday morning, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TEWKSBURY.—George W., formerly of the cable company, Chicago, suddenly, Aug. 11, at his home, 1,815 North Raymond Av., Pasadena, Cal.

TENNANT.—Sarah, widow of George, suddenly, Aug. 9, 1917, in her 65th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,052 Clay Av., New York City, Sunday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

THAYER.—On Aug. 10, 1917, at her residence, 424 Hall St., Grand Avenue Place, Brooklyn, Jane Harriet, aged 73, wife of the late Joseph S. Thayer and daughter of the late Benjamin M. and Maria Brown. Services Sunday, 4 P. M.

TIM.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, at West End, N. J., after a short illness, Louis Tim, in his 78th year. Funeral private interment at Salem Fields Cemetery. Monday, Aug. 13, at 11:30.

TIM.—It is with deep sorrow that we are compelled to announce the sudden death of Mr. Louis Tim, a life-long Director of Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Funeral services will be held Monday, Aug. 13, at 8:45 A. M., from his late residence, Cedar Av., West End, N. J., and at 11 A. M. from Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Directors of Montefiore Home and Hospital are requested to attend.

ABRAHAM D. WOLF, Hon. Sec'y.

WATT.—At Cedar Knolls, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 11, entered into life eternal, William Watt, son of the late Margaret Whitman and William Watt of New York. Interment Middletown, Conn.

WEDDLE.—Harold, on Aug. 10, at his residence, 24 Gramercy Park, New York City. Funeral services at 2 P. M. 5th inst. Interment private at Woodlawn.

ZABRISKIE.—On Aug. 9, 1917, Eliza B. Zabriske. Funeral service at her late residence, 878 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 3 P. M.

BAMBURY.—Thomas J., 482 Hudson St., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONNOR.—John, 126 Madison Av., Aug. 10. Funeral notice later.

DIERKS.—John H., 822 East 180th St., Aug. 10, aged 65. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

FUNK.—Mary Elizabeth, 525 Hudson St., Aug. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GAYNOR.—Mary, 403 Gates Av., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GORDON.—John T., 330 East 21st St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEVER.—Thomas, 48 Isabel St., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSEN.—Irene, 404 West 58th St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LEHNAU.—Augustus, 12 Newark St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCORMACK.—Mary A., 770 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MURRAY.—Rose, 488 East 14th St., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

QUINN.—Ester, 102 Convent Av., Aug. 10, aged 78. Funeral notice later.

ROTH.—Carrie, 1,225 2d Av., Aug. 9. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

RYAN.—John J., 338 West 47th St., Aug. 10. Funeral notice later.

SCHOMBURG.—Hermann, 289 East 136th St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHELVIN.—Mary, 26 Ferry St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SPOHR.—Margaret, 439 West 52d St., Aug. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WARD.—James, 1,226 2d Av., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALBERTI.—Aurora, 1,047 East 16th St., Aug. 9, aged 36. Funeral private.

BAHNTGE.—Bertha, 1,035 Pacific St., Aug. 9. Funeral today, 12 M.

DEAN.—Catherine E., 2,345 Putnam Av., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Edward G., 238 Hooper St., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—John G., 719 Seneca Av., Aug. 11. Funeral notice later.

KOCH.—Elizabeth, Pfliederer Home, Aug. 10. Funeral today.

LEWIS.—Helen R., 217 Lexington Av., Aug. 11. Funeral, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.

LYNCH.—Joseph L., 839 Bedford Av., Aug. 10. Funeral private.

MURRAY.—Marie, 416 Charlotte Place, Aug. 10, aged 95. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—Patrick T., 15 Park Place, Aug. 11. Funeral notice later.

QUIGLEY.—Bridget, 206 Martense St., Aug. 10. Funeral, Aug. 14, 9:30 A. M.

RILEY.—Catherine, 253 Hooper St., Aug. 9. Funeral notice later.

STAMBERG.—John, 574 East 4th St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARSHAW.—Bernard, 106 Howard Av., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 12 M.

WOLFERT.—Henry, 136 Elton St., Aug. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURKE.—Edmund, 118 Bay View Av., Jersey City, Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CRAIG.—Jane, 62 Blum St., Newark, Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DUTTON.—Norma, 12 West Kinney Place, Newark, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOEFENER.—Catherine, 301 1st St., Hoboken, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAPSLEY.—Anna May, 140 James St., Newark, Aug. 10, aged 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MOSHER.—Walter F., 44 Irving St., Jersey City, Aug. 9, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PIERSON.—David Price, 11 Gladstone Av., Newark, Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

POWERS.—John Francis, 31 Astor St., Newark, Aug. 10. Funeral private.

SHAIR.—Frances, 58 Wright St., Newark, Aug. 9. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

TEELING.—Elizabeth, 140 Garfield St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

ARMSTRONG.—Amanda U., Babylon, Aug. 9, aged 77. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BARNUM.—Pamella G., 16 Pine St., Flushing, Aug. 9, aged 90.

DUNCAN.—Elizabeth, Middle Village, Aug. 10, aged 59. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

FUGAZY.—Louis, Patchogue, Aug. 10. Funeral notice later.

HOLLIMAN.—Thomas, 147 Lawrence St., Astoria, Aug. 9, aged 2.

NANN.—August, St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, Aug. 10, aged 38. Funeral, Monday, 9 A. M.

ROGERS.—Mary, 33 Sayre St., Jamaica, Aug. 9, aged 73.

In Memoriam.

KRAMER.—In loving memory of Bertha, dearly beloved wife of Samuel Kramer and devoted mother of Hattie K. Bick, who departed this life Aug. 12, 1915.

NATHAN.—In cherished memory of our precious daughter and sister, Gladys Mendelsohn Nathan, who passed away Aug. 14, 1913.

COONEY.—John, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KEATING.—Annie L., mass, St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KING.—Lillian F., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 7:45 A. M.

WARD.—Patrick, mass St. James's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

Lefferts Place Chapel Funeral parlors & bedrooms free. Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

234 St. & 4th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 66th St. & B'way

CIRCLE 1040. J. WINTERBOTTOM 53d St. SIXTH AV.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

253 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 155, 23x85; Max Rosenbaum et al. to Anna Lanning, 294 Vanderbilt Av., mtg $15,000; attorney S. Chugerman; $100

Montague St., Brooklyn.

2D AV, n e corner of East 12th St, 17.3x15; Louis Hess, referee, to Charles T. Smith, Jr., 249 West 123d St, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $42,000 cash.

MONROE ST, 200-202, s s, 175 ft w of Lewis St, 51.9x86; Cherry St, 405-470, e s, 175.4 ft w of Corlears St, 51.1x100; William Pechter to Pechter Realty Co., 29 Broadway; $10 and $85,000, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph J. De Long et al. to William A. Pechter, as Trustee, mtg $90,000, June 14, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WALL ST, n e corner of Nassau, run e 100 x n 30.10x s 30.5x w 100 to Nassau, x s 30.10 to beginning; Anna Cotton Tew, Edward S. Warren, M. Van Norden, 7 West 57th St, mtg $20,000, Aug. 10; attorney, William H. Conklin, 31 Nassau St. $100

307TH ST, n s, 200.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.8x89.8; J. Herbert Johnston et al. to Flintlock Realty Co., Millbrook, N. Y., April 17, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $45,000

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Elisabeth S. Harris to Morris Pieres, 161 East 72nd St, Aug. 1; attorney, J. F. Shea. $100

2D ST, 501 West, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 0x100.8; Bath Court and Sands Co. to Gustave A. Ree, 501 West 52d St, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

94TH ST, 305 West, s s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8; Bath Court and Sands Co. to Corporation to Gustave A. Ree, 305 West 94th St, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

120TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, run n 40.4[illegible] x 100.11[illegible] x 30.4[illegible] x 50.6[illegible] x 10[illegible] x 50.5 to beginning; Depositors' Assets Corporation to Spring Holding Co., 299 Broadway, July 20; attorney, Abr. Feit, 51 Chambers St. $1

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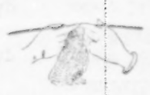
RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 13, n s,



Knitting and Crochetting

Hotel and bungalow piazza have been turned into "knitting and crochetting bees" for the boys at the front. We have the reliable Fleisher and Columbia yarns at right weight and color in ample supply. Skilful teachers here showing you stitches, when you buy your yarns. A helpful art needlework store.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Store open: 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturday: 8:45 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

Electric Fans: Next to Ocean Breezes.

An Electric Fan is about the most consoling, comforting sort of possession on a hot day. And the Gimbel showing is the most satisfying in town. Prices:

$3.90, $7.25, $9, $12, $12.50, $14, $18, $32.50, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $75 and $85.

The $3.90 Electric Fans attach to any socket, and are very unusual at this price.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

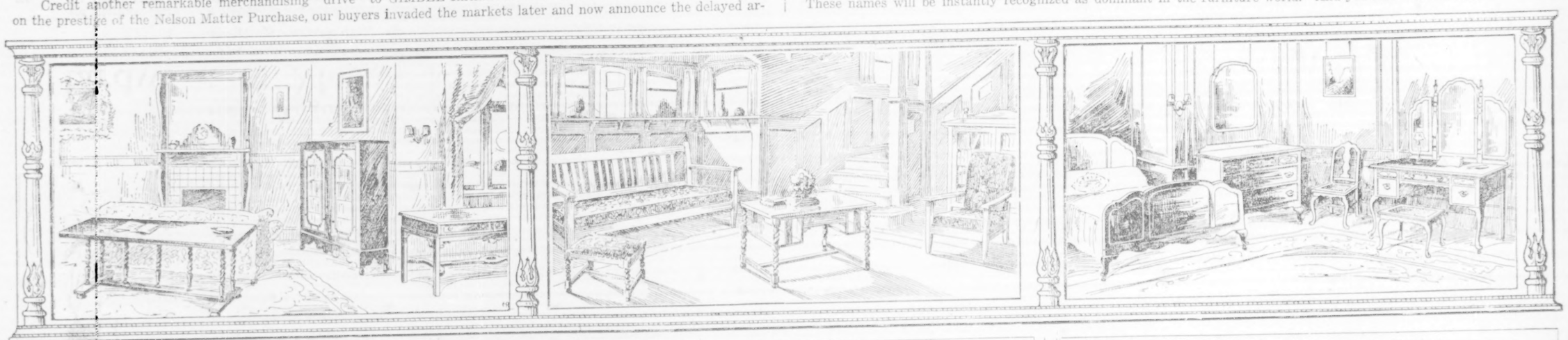
$3.90

THREE TREMENDOUS FURNITURE "SCOOPS" DOUBLE THE INTEREST IN GIMBELS

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

THE SELECTION AND PRICES ARE A REVELATION

Credit another remarkable merchandising "drive" to GIMBEL Initiative. Not satisfied to rest the August Sale on the prestige of the Nelson Matter Purchase, our buyers invaded the markets later and now announce the delayed arrival of two additional purchases that will start the GIMBEL August Sale all over again. No comment is necessary. These names will be instantly recognized as dominant in the furniture world. And you know GIMBELS.



The Tables and Bookcase Here *Illustrated*

$80.00 Mahogany Davenport Table, Charles II. Model, 72 inches long $40.00
$60.00 Mahogany Library Table, Chinese Chippendale Model, top 48x28 inches, two drawers $30.00
$63.00 American Walnut Bookcase, 44 in. wide, lattice doors $31.50

Three-Carload Purchase of Library Tables and Bookcases Half Regular Prices

Such an opportunity to place a fine bookcase or table in the office or home is rarely seen in New York, since this type of furniture is so easily sold at regular prices. Every business man knows pretty well what influence big figures have in the markets. Where average stores talk in dozens, Gimbel-Three-Store Buyers talk in carloads. In this instance the result is a positively unapproachable collection of mahogany and American walnut bookcases and tables of great variety and rare quality at exactly half the normal retail market prices.

$85.50 Mahogany Adam Model Bookcase, 42" wide, fretwork on doors, $42.75
$66.00 Old Oak Library Table, carved base, one-drawer top, 49" x 29", $33.00
$74.00 Walnut Library Table, top 48" x 28" turned posts, $37.00
$80.00 Mahogany Davenport Table, carved edge, Charles II. model, top 72" long 22" wide, $40.00
$86.00 American Walnut Bookcase, William and Mary model, lattice doors, $43.00
$66.00 Walnut Library Table, William and Mary model, with drawer, $33.00

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

CHAS. P. LIMBERT—Living Room Furniture *Illustrated*

$39.50 Settee—66 in. over-all—tapestry spring seat $19.75
$8.00 Stool, tapestry seat 15 in. high. Seat 14x18 inches $4.00
$30.50 Easy Arm Chair, spring seat, loose spring pillow for back in tapestry $15.25
$36.00 Library Table, top 45x26 inches, with book shelves $18.00
$50.00 Bookcase, 45 inches wide with three adjustable shelves $25.00

C. P. Limbert Purchase—Two Carloads Living Room Furniture All at Half Price

Connoisseurs know Limbert's furniture as the best American expression of Holland Dutch Arts and Crafts design. Fashioned of white oak, finished to a rich light brown and built by master craftsmen for sheer love of the work, it stands today without a rival. The whole two carloads, consisting of fine living room suites (2 to 5 pieces), will be sold at half the usual prices for Limbert quality. Several suites in stock will be priced a third off, and the balance of our regular Limbert stock is 10% below regular prices.

$66.00 Tapestry Easy Chair, loose cushion seat, $33.00
$15.50 Arm Rocker, tapestry seat, $7.75
$33.00 Arm Rocker, tapestry seat and pillow back, $16.50
$18.50 Settee, tapestry seat, slat back, $9.25
$22.00 Oblong Library Table with drawer, $11.00
$12.50 Desk Chair, blue velour seat, $6.25
$22.50 Arm Chair or Arm Rocker in blue velour, $11.25
$50.00 Bookcase, 2 doors, 45 ins. wide, $25.00

Nelson Matter Furniture Co. Suite *Illustrated*

$550.00 Queen Anne model American walnut 7 piece Bedroom Suite $310.00
With twin beds $368.00
Complete suite consists of dresser with hanging mirror, chest of drawers, toilet table, bed (cane or wood panels), chair, bench and rocker—five pieces illustrated.

And—Best of All—the "50-Year-Good" Nelson Matter Bedroom Furniture

Come and see the hidden goodness of Nelson Matter Furniture. Pull out a drawer at random. Observe the fidelity of the old-style cabinetmaker in finishing the little details. Here is furniture for the bedrooms of those who really love their "home." Furniture that not only makes its delightful impression on guests, but which possesses, in its hidden parts, quality down to the last detail. The niceties of finish at every angle, the almost overdone richness of the rubbed-in finish and the very excellence of the hardware on every piece, place Nelson Matter Furniture beyond comparison.

$635.00 Chinese Chippendale Model Mahogany nine-piece suite, $405.00
$721.00 Queen Anne Model Green Decorated eight-piece suite, $460.00
$770.00 Louis XVI. Shaded Ivory Enamel nine-piece suite, $435.00
$1440.00 Louis XVI. Shaded Ivory Enamel eleven-piece suite, $815.00
$645.00 Marie Antoinette Shaded Ivory Enamel eight-piece suite, $400.00

FINAL CLEARANCE OF

Colored Dress Cottons

28c and 38c Printed Voiles at 22c yard

Beautiful designs and colorings. 38 inches wide.

75c Sports Fabrics at 38c yard

Cotton or Cotton-and-silk fabrics in fine standard weaves. 36 inches wide.

38c Union Linen Suitings at 18c yard

Yarn dyed. Beautiful weave, launders perfectly. Pink or blue. 36 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

New Blouses—$5, $5.95 $6.95 and $8.95

The favored material of the Fall Blouse is Georgette crepe with crepe de chine running second. Now as to style: First of all, collars—for that is the dominating feature. There is a creeping-in of the high collar,—just a suggestion. The effect high to back, low in front is most favored, and becoming.

$8.95

The Style Pictured Is Typical. Of Georgette Crepe, $8.95

Note the collar, how it widens into a draped frill; the trimming is a border of Wall-of-Troy hand wrought.

There are very dainty effects of Georgette crepe with imitation filet lace trimming, $6.95

Plain tailored Blouses of Georgette crepe, with two-in-one collar, $5

New plain-tailored satin Blouses, $5.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses: embroidered and imitation filet insertions, flesh and white, $5.95

Many of the newest arrivals come in Autumn Suit shades.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

An Important August Sale of Pictures

The First of a Series of August Picture Sales

A series of sales will take place in the Picture Store during the remainder of August.

The various sections are being re-arranged, and while the plans are being carried out, sales will be held to keep business moving.

Monday, August 13, the first of these sales occurs.

And discontinued lines of pictures, oil paintings, pastels, hand-colored gravures, frames and mirrors will be the feature.

Slightly hurt, some are, but that won't prevent folks who love good pictures from buying them.

The savings are too important!

Framed Carbons, 35c

A variety of popular subjects, both in figure and landscapes. Neat dark wood frames, 1¼ inches wide. Size 9x12.

75c to $2.00 Pastels, 59c

Several hundred pastel pictures of landscapes, in dark wood frames. The values range from 75c to $2.00.

Great Variety at $1.00

Hand colored gravures in oval antique gilt frames, size 16x20 inches. Brown toned pastels, size 14x20 inches, in gray and gilt finished 2-inch frames. Hand colored pictures in square frames. The values cannot be equalled.

$2.00 to $3.00 Pictures, $1.50

A selected lot of framed pictures, often only a few of a kind, but very desirable and probably include just the one you sought to fill an empty space on some wall in your home.

$6 Oil Paintings, $2.50

Twenty choice imported oil paintings. Fitted with glass and shadow boxes. Formerly $6.00, disposal price, $2.50.

High-Grade Imported **OIL PAINTINGS** *Greatly Reduced*

	Artist	Originally	Now
Cupid	G. Seignac	$200.00	$75.00
A Painting	A De. Andreis	250.00	125.00
Fruit Gatherers	Jardines	250.00	135.00
Sheep	Della Rocco	225.00	12.00
Marine	J. H. C. Millar	125.00	60.00
In Command	F. A. Bonheur	250.00	125.00
Sheep	J. Remet	350.00	175.00
Landscape	Brugarolles	450.00	250.00
Cattle	Larpenteur	200.00	100.00
The Rehearsal	V. G. Baldero	175.00	90.00
The Market	J. Boriem	100.00	50.00
The Model	Vollmark	75.00	37.50
Fishing Boats	H. C. Delpy	150.00	75.00
Meditation	T. Chaimago	750.00	365.00
Brittany Maid	Byzzlie	225.00	125.00

The above is but a partial list of the many high-grade pictures in this sale. In view of the difficulty of importing, these opportunities should appeal to those desiring good paintings.

GIMBELS PICTURE GALLERIES—Sixth Floor

$8.50 Water Colors, $2.95

Thirty-six of Edmond Lewis's water colored pictures. Size 20x30 inches. Each in 3-inch ornamented gilt frames. Their regular price was $8.50.

$9.00 Oil Paintings, $3.75

Slightly "hurt" oil paintings, only 18 of them, in two sizes, 16x20 and 12x24 inches. Regularly they sold at $9.00.

$5.50 Adam Period Mirrors, $3.95

Very timely in connection with the August Furniture Sale. You'll want one of these perfect mirrors set in beautiful burnished gilt frames, to match up with your Adam Period Boudoir Suite.

$17.50 to $22.50 Oil Paintings, $7.95

Twenty choice oil paintings. Sizes 20x30 to 18x40 inches. The frames are slightly marred, but otherwise they're worth $17.50 to $22.50.

100 Frames—Less 50%

At the Framing Department the interesting news for tomorrow is—100 choice ornamented antique gilt frames. Sizes 7x9 to 16x20 inches in squares and ovals. They are marked at exactly ½ price.

Corsets—Special at $2

A gathering together of odd ones, and small lots of many good makes, including Nemo, R. & G., Bien Jolie, La Markette and others. Materials are batiste light weight coutil, tricot and net. Sizes 20 to 30 all told—not in every style. Very unusual at $2.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Nurses' Uniforms at $2.25

An opportunity to lay in a supply of well-tailored, correctly made Uniforms. This price will probably not be duplicated again this season.

White Linene, Blue Chambray, Blue and White Striped Seersucker Uniform.

They have two-in-one collars and may be worn high or low. Patch pocket on blouse and skirt. Sizes 34 to 46.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

NOW—It's Satin and Velvet Hats

Chic, becoming, light weight,—this newest millinery fashion has much to commend it. Six styles, just ready, announce themselves. Very effective,—so fine of line that a single motif will transform them into an effect which rivals a creation. *One pictured* comes in taupe, purple, navy blue, white-and-black, and black. $6.95

$6.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Great August Sale of Three Famous

Hardwick & Magee Fine Wilton Rugs

Namely: The French Wilton The Hardwick Wilton The Bundhar Wilton

ALL THESE RUGS ADVANCE TO REGULAR PRICES AUGUST 16.

We are informed that out of 1,600 looms in the United States which can make Wilton Rugs, over half have been taken over by the Government for making tents and other army materials. This and other conditions are sending rug prices sky-high. And to be able to buy fine Wilton Rugs now at 33⅓% below present market prices is so unusual that we urge our patrons everywhere to come now and take advantage of this sale.

We Have $38,500 Worth to Sell for $25,667

Hardwick & Magee, the renowned Philadelphia rug makers, because of their unusually cordial business relations with the three GIMBEL stores have sold us this collection of last Spring's patterns which will be discontinued. They are the celebrated French Wilton Rugs ("Fine as Silk"), the Hardwick Wilton, known everywhere for their beautiful colorings, patterns and wearing qualities, and the equally famous Bundhar Wiltons, known as the rug that "Wears Like Iron."

The Most Wanted Room Sizes

Approximately 185 French Wiltons in 9x12 size.
Approximately 35 French Wiltons in 8.3x10.6 size.
Approximately 147 Bundhar Wiltons, 9x12 size.
Approximately 16 Bundhar Wiltons, 8.3x10.6 size.
Approximately 90 Hardwick Wiltons, 9x12 size.
Approximately 21 Hardwick Wiltons 8.3x10.6 size.

Also a quantity of 6x9, 4.6x7.6, and a few extra large sizes.

A Taste of Prices:

A Straight Reduction of 33⅓%

9 x 12 French Wilton, Priced	$55.00
8.3 x 10.6 French Wilton,	$49.75
9 x 12 Hardwick Wilton, at	$43.25
8.3 x 10.6 Hardwick Wilton,	$41.00
9 x 12 Bundhar Wilton, Priced	$38.25
8.3x10.6 Bundhar Wilton,	$36.00

Note This:

Every one of these rugs has the HARDWICK & MAGEE name woven in the back and is fully guaranteed both by the manufacturers and by Gimbel Brothers.

The manufacturer informs us that we have until August 15th to dispose of these rugs at reduced prices; after that date they must go back to former figures, though we doubt that one will remain. The present regular prices (which may go higher) are: $82.50 for a 9 x 12 French Wilton; $74.74 for an 8.3 x 10.6 French Wilton; $57.50 for a 9 x 12 Bundhar Wilton, and so on. How important, then, to buy now.

"Think of Buying a Real Bundhar Wilton Rug, 9x12, at $38.25; Below Present Wholesale Price"

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

The August Sale of Blankets, Sheets and Pillow Cases is of More Than Usual Import

If you knew to what extent we follow out the assembling of the right kind of bedding,—you'd more and more value this annual event. Not content with the good products of the market,—we go beyond that,—to effect economies,—and maintain quality. Straight to mills,—big and little,—and to our own specifications have Blankets and Comforts made. Back of every single item that follows there's a story of labor, for saving. It is a fact that we shall sell to you,—tomorrow,—many items that are higher in price wholesale. Don't delay,—or trust to replenishment of such value. We cannot duplicate,—no matter at what effort or planning,—equal quality to sell at such low prices. Quantities limited at these prices.

Blankets

White and Plaid Woolen Blankets, $5 a Pair

Part wool and cotton mixed; soft finish; size 70 x 80 inches; all white and block colored plaids.

Our Special "Family" White Woolen Blankets, $6.75 a Pair

Extra width and length; size 72 x 90 inch; our "Family Favorite."

New White Woolen Blankets, Special, $8.50 a Pair

Ordered nine months ago,—therefore a saving to you of 25%; size 72 x 90 inches; wide striped border.

Fancy and Block Cotton Comforter Blankets, $4.25 each

Size 70 x 84 inches; pink, blue, rose, tan, copen blue, and lavender.

Cast Iron Sheets & Pillow Cases

ALL SIZES BEFORE HEMMING.

ALL SIZES BEFORE HEMMING.

	Now.	Reg.		Now.	Reg.
54 x 90 in.	85c	$1.10	72 x 108 in.	$1.25	$1.45
63 x 90 in.	95c	$1.20	81 x 90 in.	$1.10	$1.35
63 x 99 in.	$1.05	$1.30	90 x 99 in.	$1.30	$1.55
72 x 90 in.	$1.05	$1.25	90 x 108 in.	$1.40	$1.65

Cast Iron Pillow Cases

	Now.	Reg.		Now.	Reg.
42 x 36 in.	24c	30c	45 x 38½ in.	28c	34c
45 x 36 in.	26c	32c	50 x 38½ in.	32c	38c

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Comforters

Silk Mull Comforters $3.25 each

Dainty new patterns and colorings with plain silk mull borders; fluffy white cotton filling; full size.

Silkoline Covered Comforters $1.95 and $2.45 each

Plain borders to match; cotton filled; full size.

Fancy Silkoline Wool Filled Comforters, $5.50 each

With plain sateen borders to match; full size.

Fancy Figured Nainsook Covered Comforters, $6.75 each

Lamb's wool filled; scroll stitched all around; plain sateen border to match.

Sections 2 AND 3 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1917. — E

THE WHITE SALE CONTINUES

If you need some Lingerie that is dainty as well as serviceable—and what woman doesn't?—and if you feel the necessity for economy that every patriot should—come to Macy's.

Third Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE HOURS

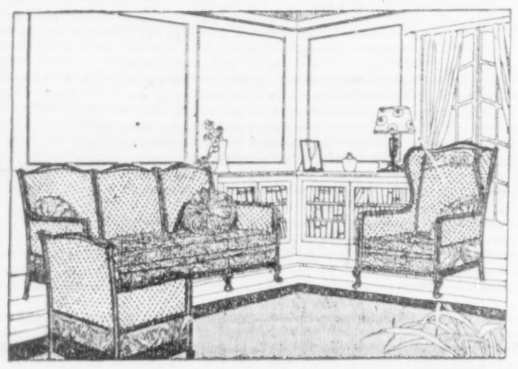
During the month of August this store will open at 8:45 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:45 A. M. and close at 12:00 M.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

The Mid-Summer Furniture Sale

Displays Living Room Suites of Unusual Beauty and Remarkable Price Moderation

IN this Midsummer Sale we have not neglected to provide for every taste and purse. There are living room suites on the floor which are priced around a hundred dollars—good, strong, substantially upholstered furniture. There are others where the finest woods, elegance of workmanship, and richness of upholstery have combined to produce suites for sumptuous homes. Yet even these cost only about $300—a price at which no other firm is putting such pieces on sale.

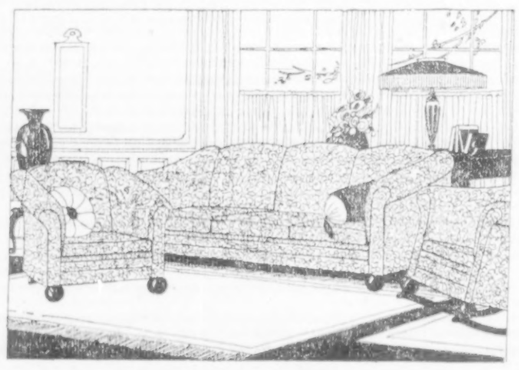


A Living Room Suite, $131.75

(Illustrated)

This Chippendale design suite consists of settee with loose cushion seats, having spring fronts on seats; arm chair and a winged chair. All covered in damask. Frames are birch finished in mahogany color.

Sale Prices:
Settee $62.75 Arm Chair $31.50 Winged Chair $37.50



Three-Piece Library Suite

(Illustrated)

consists of sofa, arm chair and rocker with spring fronts on seats and loose cushion seats covered in fine tapestry. This suite combines comfort and elegance in an unusual degree.

Sale Price $169.00

Queen Anne Living Room Suite, Frames of birch, finished in mahogany, covered in damask.

Sale Prices: Settee $75.25; Arm Chair $37.50; High Back Chair $37.50.

Beautiful Velour Covered Suite with frames of mahogany, four pillows and bolster. For a sofa and two arm chairs:
Sale Price $304.00

Other Velour Suites at $214.00, $199.00, $177.00, $166.00, $102.00, and $91.50.

Fire Side Winged Arm Chair, birch frame with claw and ball feet, covered in assorted tapestries. Sale Price $21.74

Three Piece Leather Library Suite, consisting of a sofa, arm chair, and rocker, with loose cushion seats. Seat cushions, backs and inside arms are covered in genuine brown Spanish leather. Outside arms and backs are covered in imitation leather. Frames are birch, finished in mahogany color.
Sale Price $102.00

Other leather suites at $109.00, $113.00, $67.50, $166.50 and $69.50.

Tapestry Davenport, all upholstered with loose cushion seats, also with two pillows and spring fronts on seats. Length 7 feet 6 inches.
Sale Price $104.00

Large Davenport covered in fine grade tapestry with spring fronts and arms, and loose cushion seats. Sale Price $90.25

Arm chairs to match. Sale Price $55.50

Arm Chair, all upholstered, covered in a fine grade of tapestry. Sale Price $27.50

Rocker to match. Sale Price $27.50

Fine assortment of velour and tapestry arm chairs, finely upholstered seats and backs, solid mahogany frames. Sale Price $18.74

Rockers to match. Sale Price $18.74

Jacobean Living Room Suite, consisting of sofa, arm chair and rocker, covered in brown Spanish leather on inside backs, arms and seats. Outside arms and backs covered with imitation leather. Frames birch, finished in mahogany color. Three pieces. Sale Price $151.00

Living Room Suite, three pieces, all upholstered, consisting of sofa, arm chair and arm rocker, with loose cushion seats, covered with brown Spanish leather on inside backs and arms, also on seat cushions, outside arms, and backs, with imitation leather. Three pieces.
Sale Price $143.00

American Morocco Unholstered Furniture. Fine assortment, among which is an American Red Morocco Davenport, with loose cushion seats, spring fronts on seats. Sale Price $143.00

Arm chair and rocker to match,
Sale Price, each $63.75

Living Room Suite, three pieces all upholstered, covered in a fine grade of tapestry, with loose cushion seats. Small springs inside of each seat cushion. Birch frames. Three pieces.
Sale Price $136.00

Three Piece Living Room Suite, Adam design, consisting of sofa, arm chair, and rocker, with upholstered seats, having cane backs and arms, with two pillows, upholstered in a fine grade of blue velour. Frames of birch, finished in mahogany color. Pillows filled with silk floss. Three pieces.
Sale Price $132.00

Living Room Suite, consisting of sofa, arm chair, and rocker. Three pieces, all upholstered, covered in a fine grade of damask. Birch frames.
Sale Price $132.00

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

White Satin Is Much Used on

Navy Fall Dresses

for Women

Price $24.74

The navy serge dress in the picture shows not only the vogue of narrow pleatings and the extremely simple, long lines that are to be in favor, but it has a vestee and shawl collar of white satin and a beautiful belt of novelty braid with gilt ornaments.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Now For the Fall Season's

New Materials! Tomorrow

FEATURING THE NEW ARMY SHADE

There is something hardy about the first new fabrics. They look as if they were prepared for anything in the way of weather or hard wear. The shades are subdued as a rule. Nothing startling in color has occurred so far. But there is to be an *Army Shade* among them which promises to create quite a sensation.

Among the new materials appearing in our showing tomorrow are:

Duvetyn Velour, All-Wool Burella cloth, plain, checks and stripes; All-Wool Jersey cloth (two weights), Plaid Velour coatings, All-Worsted plaids (new color effects), Tricot-Twill and Gabardine.

A "Celebration" Offer

To celebrate the first showing of new Fall materials we are to make a special offer.

54-inch, all worsted warp, high-grade Broadcloth, in Navy Blue and Black. Macy's $2.97 quality, for $2.39 yard.

This cloth is shrunk and all ready to make up into a fashionable suit or wrap for the Fall.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Front.

The First Hint of Fall Fashions In

Women's Suits

The *illustrated* model shows the tendency of Fall fashions to favor severe lines. There is a strictly tailored look about the first suits that have come in. The double-breasted effect, the trim, well-indicated waist line, the high neck with its mannish velvet collar emphasize this. Skirts, too, are narrower, with no superfluous material.

The Illustrated Suit is of a dark gray two-tone woolen cloth. It has a long coat with a notch collar and double-breasted front. The skirt is shirred at the back.

Price $39.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Front.

CHILDREN'S

Motor Dust Coats

Are Now **$1.24**

Until recently they were priced much higher, but have been reduced for clearance. Tan Dust Coats in chambray or crash, single and double breasted models for boys and girls, sizes 2 to 12 years.

Mohair Dust Coats, $2.24

For Children. Formerly $3.49

Well made dusters for boys and girls, sizes 2 to 12 years.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Hand Embroidered

Night Dresses

$1.59

Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Nightgowns of fine nainsook with dainty sprays and scallops of hand embroidery for only **$1.59.**

Muslin Drawers, 44c

Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Of good quality muslin in a variety of styles, trimmed with lace, embroidery, fine tucks and hemstitching.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

SALE of HANDKERCHIEFS

All Specially Priced—For Men and Women Begins Tomorrow, 8:45 A. M.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Over the Hills and Far Away

It's so easy to forget—and the good shops are so far from the mountains. Therefore we suggest the following for those who are preparing to turn away from the seashore and city to seek the quiet of the woods and streams in the hills.

The LUGGAGE

Suit Cases,	$5.69 to $27.50	Kit Bags,	$27.50 to $36.50
Traveling Bags,	$5.69 to $23.89	Wardrobe Trunks,	$22.49 to $121.00
General Purpose Trunks,	$6.22 to $24.74		

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

APPAREL for MEN

Khaki Coats,	$2.49 to $3.74
Khaki Pants,	$1.49 to $2.97
Khaki Breeches,	$2.49 to $3.24
Khaki Shirts,	$1.98
Flannel Shirts,	$2.29 to $3.49
Men's Sweaters,	$5.94 to $8.74
Rubber Boots,	$6.24 and $6.79
Men's Tramping Shoes,	$8.89
Golf Suits,	$19.75 to $27.50
Riding Togs,	$29.75 to $38.50
Riding Breeches,	$4.50 to $12.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

APPAREL for WOMEN

Smocks,	$1.89 to $4.69
Camp Sweaters,	$6.49 and $8.49
Misses' Tweed Coats,	$12.74 to $29.75
Misses' Khaki Suits,	$3.96
Misses' White Corduroy Skirts,	$3.49
Women's White and Khaki Skirts,	$2.24 to $3.49

Macy's—Third Floor.

Tan Walking Shoes,	$6.94, up to $10.89
White Sport Shoes, Canvas, with rubber bottoms,	$2.97 to $4.89
Buckskin,	$5.94 to $6.49
Sport Hats—Felt, $1.49; Velour, $4.96; Hatter's Plush, $5.94 and $8.50.	

Macy's—Second Floor.

To Satisfy the Sporting Instinct

Fishing Rods,	$2.19 to $32.75	Vest Pocket Kodaks,	$4.49 to $52.25
Reels,	49c to $12.24	Graflex Cameras,	$42.75 to $100.25
Lines,	89c to $4.74	Other Cameras and Kodaks,	72c to $61.50
22-Cal. Rifles,	$5.94 to $17.74	Canoes,	$33.75 to $49.75
		Knives,	$1.19 to $2.89

Other Fishing Tackle, Golf, Tennis, Photographic Supplies and Sporting Goods at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

"Fruit-of-the-Loom"

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Special Prices for a Few Days Longer

This standard brand, famous all over the country, is always a seller. In offering "Fruit-of-the-Loom" at these low prices we present a rare opportunity to thrifty people. No one else in New York carries "Fruit-of-the-Loom" yard goods *made up* into Sheets and Pillow Cases.

There is a limited quantity of each item below, so shop early.

"Fruit-of-the-Loom"

Bed Linens

SHEETS—Sizes before hemming.

54 x 94½	83c	81 x 94½	$1.16
63 x 94½	$1.04	81 x 103½	1.29
63 x 103½	1.12	81 x 112½	1.39
63 x 112½	1.19	90 x 94½	1.29
72 x 94½	1.12	90 x 103½	1.39
72 x 103½	1.19	90 x 112½	1.49
72 x 112½	$1.29		

BOLSTER CASES

42 x 70½	49c	45 x 79	59c

PILLOW CASES

42 x 39½	28c	50 x 39½	33c
45 x 39½	31c	54 x 39½	34c

CRIB SHEETS

42 x 69	49c	45 x 78	59c

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

All Kinds of Upholstery Fabrics

2389 Yards of Pretty and Decorative Fabrics

At Special Sale Prices

Now is the time to get the home ready for the Fall, to select whatever you can afford from this all-embracing list of furnishing fabrics and congratulate yourself on the fact that you are saving money. These special purchases only come along now and then. So it is well to take advantage of their price concessions.

Fifty-inch chintz striped cotton tapestry, self colored mercerized armure in blue or green; and damask in green, blue or rose. Per yard, 98c

Fifty-inch two-toned damask, in blue, mulberry and brown. Per yard, $1.74

Fifty-inch silk damask, red, blue and green. Per yard, $1.98

Fifty-inch silk damask, in gold and brown. Per yard, $2.24

Fifty-inch striped and figured silk damask, blue, rose, mulberry, red, brown, gold, pink, green. Per yard, $2.97

Fifty-inch silk damask, red, green, rose, gold. Per yard, $3.49

Fifty-inch Chinese silk damask, brown, red, yellow, blue, mulberry. Per yard, $3.96

Fifty-inch all-silk damask, green, gold, and brown. Per yard, $3.49

A Slightly Imperfect Silk Velour, with a barely discernible variation in the silk yarn which dyed a little differently from the rest, giving a kind of fancy effect—rather pretty than otherwise. Would be $4.12 if perfect. Per yard, $2.97

Colors are blue, rose, green, olive, red, and plum.

SQUARES

400 silk damask squares, 24 by 24 inches square. If cut from the piece prices would be 98c to $1.49 each. Per square, 59c and 74c

650 plain, striped and figured silk velour squares. If cut from the piece the prices would be $1.37 to $2.24 each. Per square, 89c

(These squares are suitable for chair seats, cushion tops and fancy articles.)

CRETONNES

Most of these Cretonnes have been purchased at special reductions, some reduced from our regular stock

8,540 yds. of Imported and American made Cretonne, at particularly low prices.

31-inch English Cretonne, in plain and Jaspe grounds with floral and bird patterns, at 22c and 28c per yd.

35, 69, 36-inch American made Cretonnes, in floral stripes, chintz and novelty patterns, at 24c and 28c per yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

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"Lily White" Brand Flour—Absolutely pure and equal to any flour on the market; barrel, $13.29; half-barrel, $7.74; 24½-lb. bag, $1.89

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California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

A Special Sale of Ballard's Whole Wheat Graham Flour—Made of pure Winter wheat; 2-lb. 12-oz. cartons, 34c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Forge" brand; crisp, perfect fruit; in 10-oz. jars; doz., $1.49; each, 13c

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"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that generally retails at 9c per package; this sale, each, 7c

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California Ripe Olives—"Curtis Supreme" Brand; 4-oz. jars that generally retail at 25c; our price for this sale, doz., $2.24; each, 19c

Florida Grapefruit—In cans. Langley's Special Processed Grapefruit; retains its natural flavor; can be served for breakfast, salads, etc.; can 1-lb. 14-oz., each, 23c

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A Sale of Tomatoes, "Victory" Brand—Red ripe, solid pack, so called quart cans. Macy's usual price is 21c per can; for this sale, dozen, $2.04; can, 18c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10-oz. cans; doz., $1.17; each, 10c

"American Beauty" Brand Maine Corn—Dozen, $1.94; can, 17c

Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Telanovia" brand; doz., $1.69; each, 15c

Garden Sweet Peas—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.04; can, 18c

Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $1.69; each, 15c

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can; doz. $1.93; each, 17c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; can, 18c

Cut Refugee String Beans, "Jessamine" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $2.08; can, 18c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—Doz., $1.59; can, 14c

"Jessamine" Brand California Yellow Cling Peaches—Halves or sliced; extra heavy syrup; No. 2½ can, 27c

Oregon Salmon—Medium Red, "Invincible" brand; No. ½ flat cans; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—In olive oil; ¼ cans; doz., $2.44; each, 21c

Norwegian Fat Herring in Tomato Sauce—"Kipper Club" brand; 8-oz. cans; doz., $2.17; can, 19c

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1917.

'THE WORK OF UNDOING AMERICA.'

It is not because the Stockholm conference may bring about peace that loyal Englishmen oppose it. It is not because the American "pacifists" may bring about peace that they are regarded with dislike by loyal Americans. The issue which the Socialists in these lands and Russia have brought before the loyal citizens of them is not an issue between peace and war. It is an issue between victory won by us and victory won by Germany. Many of the miscalled "pacifists" who are making this issue know its real nature very well. Some do not know it, and are doing what they can with good intentions to drag the democratic nations over the precipice and into the abyss. The intentions of one kind matter as little to loyal citizens of the endangered nations as the intentions of the other. It is the result that counts, and for practical purposes they are all public enemies alike.

SAMUEL GOMPERS describes the activities of that particular pack which styles itself the People's Council as follows: "Money evidently is plentiful, and the work of undoing American proceeds merrily. American labor must denounce any such movement and any such foreign propaganda. I suggest that the methods of the organization are entirely German in character and that undoubtedly the Kaiser is greatly cheered by the reports he gets of the People's Council activities." This is a description which fits those who, pretending to favor peace and calling themselves "pacifists," are really laboring for the triumph of militarism and know it. But those who are laboring for the triumph of militarism and do not know it, but think they are working for peace, are engaged just as much as their more sophisticated colleagues in "the work of undoing America." In England and in France they are doing the same work, and of this campaign of theirs Premier RIBOT said, in words that apply to America as well:

> When the war is over, if Germany is not disarmed really, if the threat which weighs so cruelly on humanity has not disappeared, their league, which has been formed, will not be dissolved. * * * Behind this campaign—I said it in the House, and I say it here in the Senate—there is Germany. It is she that furnishes all these distributions of tracts and flyleaves. It is she that sends out all the false news which daily we surprise, all these equivocal formulas of peace without indemnity and without annexation, hoping they may be adopted in some international gathering. I hope none among us will ever be deceived by such manœuvres. It is a question of life and death. If this country should ever yield to such an illusion, if today she should permit herself to consent to peace from weariness and fatigue, she would no longer be worthy to be France—she would not be worthy of all the heroic dead who have shed their blood for her.

"Peace without annexations or indemnities" means a peace in which the world would have no guarantees against another attack. It would be a vicious peace, having in it not the germ but the bursting bud of another and more terrible war, to be declared the moment Germany was ready. But even this vicious peace Germany does not offer. She lets her Socialists preach it to Socialists in other countries, herself ready to disavow and laugh at it the moment the agitation has done its work. That is the purpose of the Stockholm conference. There the German Socialists will preach "a peace without annexations or indemnities," so that the conferees from other lands will go home under the impression that the German Socialists will do their part to bring about such a peace, and will labor to thwart and weaken the efforts of their own Governments against Germany; and when the poison has worked, the German Government will hurl its strength against those weakened Governments, not for a peace without annexations or indemnities, but for that peace which is indicated in Chancellor MICHAELIS's significant words, "We all know what we want." This is why the British Government does not want British delegates at Stockholm.

WHAT IS HIS MOTIVE?

Senator CALDER and Commissioner KRACKE have from the beginning opposed Mr. JACOB LIVINGSTON's attempt to force Justice CROPSEY upon the Republican Party as its candidate for Mayor of New York City. The statement is now made that State Controller TRAVIS will also use his influence in Brooklyn against the Cropsey candidacy. Senator CALDER, Commissioner KRACKE, Controller TRAVIS, and Mr. LIVINGSTON are considered to be the most influential Republican leaders in Kings. Three of them look with disfavor upon Justice CROPSEY's ambition to enter the primaries against Mayor MITCHEL.

In Manhattan Republican Chairman KOENIG is heartily in favor of the Fusion movement for the renomination and re-election of Mayor MITCHEL, Controller PRENDERGAST, and President MARKS. All the Republican district leaders in Manhattan are supporters of the present administration and of the Fusion movement. They oppose Justice CROPSEY. The report that five of the district leaders of this borough are inclined to the Cropsey candidacy is emphatically denied by Chairman KOENIG. The Republicans of Manhattan are solidly committed to Mayor MITCHEL.

The petitions supporting Justice CROPSEY's pretensions as a primary candidate which were circulated in Kings had 31,000 signatures. This is only 23 per cent. of the vote cast for Senator CALDER last Fall. Mr. LIVINGSTON's labors, therefore, appear to have arrayed in support of his candidate only one of the Brooklyn Republican leaders, himself, and less than one-quarter of the Republican voters.

Governor WHITMAN speaks the plain truth and states a fact which no false pretenses can disguise when he says that "it is, after all, the old Tammany and anti-Tammany fight." For himself, he declares that he is "for the Fusion ticket, and it is evident that Justice CROPSEY cannot be a Fusion candidate, much as I admire him."

It has long been evident that in presenting himself as an aspirant for the nomination against Mayor MITCHEL, Justice CROPSEY was prompted by some other motive than a desire to promote the interests of the people of New York and to secure for them the benefits of a sound business administration. In view of the overwhelming opposition to him in his own party, it now becomes evident that he must be prompted by some other motive than a desire to secure, not the election, for that has all the time been impossible, but even the nomination. What is Justice CROPSEY's motive?

DEMOCRACY'S DUTY TO ITS DEFENDERS.

Secretary MCADOO's plan for adapting the principles of workmen's indemnity to the relief of the country's defenders has now reached the stage of bills introduced in Congress last week. Final opinion upon the merits of the specific plan may be left to experts, and it is to be hoped both that they will be critical and that their criticism will be constructive. Broadly speaking, any plan is better than no plan, and no plan could be so bad as our practice without a plan. The cost of our civil war is usually reckoned by the maximum of our national debt, or about two and a half billions. But our pension payments exceed five billions already. They did not begin to be considerable until a generation after the war ended, and the trifling Spanish war added to the list more than the decreases by death and other causes for forty years.

It is both a scandal and a burden that we face the incalculable obligations to our soldiers and sailors in this world war with a pension charge larger than it was twenty years ago. It would not be possible to pass, and probably would not be possible to propose, any plan as bad as that, so burdensome to the taxpayers, and so cruel in long delays of hope deferred to the deserving. Not a dollar of the billions given to the deserving is regretted. If the proposed plan shall secure that only the deserving shall be carried upon the country's resources, even more billions would be paid, and leave still a debt unpaid. There can be no real money indemnity for death or disability. The feeling of duty done, and appreciated by countrymen, is all that can be offered against such suffering.

The broad plan is that the Government shall make an addition to a compulsory payment by individuals, the joint payment giving more than the individual could secure otherwise. The cost to the country is estimated for the first year at $176,150,000, and for the second $380,500,000. For an example, a private is required to pay $15 of his $33 monthly. His family would get from the Government $32.50 more, and the individual can increase his allowance. He also can secure additional allotments from the Government, in certain cases of additional dependents. In case of total disability the individual would get a percentage of pay, and increases according to his dependents, the range being between $40 and $75 monthly, and up to $200 for officers. There is a graduated allowance in case of death, and it is interesting to remark that the widows' allowance ends two years after remarriage, and the children's at 18 years of age. There are certain privileges of commutation for those who want a lump sum for use as capital. This plan is proposed to be carried out by a Government bureau. Some public pension systems have been worked so very badly, and there are so many reasons for the intervention of impartial third parties between the Government and those with claims against it, that there seems to be need for the services of private companies, under public regulation and guarantee.

KORNILOFF AND KERENSKY.

General KORNILOFF, the new Russian Commander in Chief, puts the Russian situation into few words: "If Russia concludes a dishonorable "peace, to which her traitors are "driving her, she will become a Ger"man colony forever." That is the fate which her Leninites invite for her pacifists, her irreconcilables, who are Socialists and Radicals before they are Russians. She was an economic annex of Germany before the war. A German peace would make her a political and military annex of Germany. If she was chastised with whips under the German influences behind Czarism, the conquering Germans of Germany would chastise her with scorpions.

Ten million Russian soldiers have been enrolled, General KORNILOFF says, "but they are scarcely trained. "They are too busy attending meet"ings to drill." If these enthusiasts do not give up debating for fighting, the Germans will soon cut off their late-won right of free assemblage.

Shall Russia be Russian, or shall she be German?

Premier KERENSKY, vigorously seconding General KORNILOFF, told the new Cabinet that it must "concen"trate its attention on national de"fense" and financial and economic organization, which is a necessary part of it. The conspicuous infamy of a few cowards and traitors can only stir the body of the nation to new effort. Russia is fighting for her independence, her freedom. Even the most "sacred" Socialist program must yield to those primary national objects. Even the Petrograd doctrinaires may be forced into common sense.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT.

The Children's Court of the City of New York began its separate and independent existence on July 1, 1915. After twelve or thirteen years of dependency or subordination as a branch of the Court of Special Sessions it became a responsible entity. The years of experiment and evolution brought the right result. The court for adult offenders and the court for juvenile offenders were separated. The Children's Court, with its Presiding Justice and four Justices sitting in the five boroughs, its administrative and clerical staff, its Probation Bureau, has sole jurisdiction over all children under 16 arrested for any offense except murder. Moreover, every child under 16 who is without proper guardianship, neglected, exposed to physical or moral peril, must come before this court.

By a wise provision of the laws of 1909 all offenders under 16, except in cases of murder, are juvenile delinquents, not criminals. It is not yet twenty-five years since some child offenders were confined in station houses, prisons, or jails in New York, since the need of differentiation between the treatment and trial of children and adults was sufficiently understood by the community. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is only forty-two years old. The Children's Court is the work of a great, humane, intelligent reform that has a good deal further to go.

In the report of the Children's Court for 1916 the reader notes with special pleasure the admirable and varied use, worthy of its architectural beauty, of the new court building in East Twenty-second Street; the waiting room where the child, safe from the cruel scrutiny of the loungers that infest courtrooms, stays till his case is called; the restroom for mothers, invalids, and the youngest children; the detention rooms, with their books and games, their classes, their lessons in sewing and embroidery. The procedure in court cases is excellent. Two Justices sit at the same time. Most new cases are heard in the main room privately. The Justice wears his gown. The room itself has a majestic dignity, calculated to impress any visitor. The child is made to feel that he breathes the air of authority, of justice. In the smaller courtroom, where all continued cases come, the atmosphere is more informal. The Justice, no longer gowned, confers as a friendly adviser with the child, the parents, the probation officer. In the first case, the duty of the child to the community, in the second the child's welfare, is emphasized. The Education and Charities Departments and the District Attorney's office have their representatives in court every day. It is thoroughly in harmony with the policy of the Police Department that the diminution of arrests for juvenile delinquency "must be ascribed in a certain measure" to its work. "It is apparent," writes Presiding Justice HOTT, "that each individual officer has been striving of "late to adjust trivial offenses, as far "as possible, without invoking the aid "of the court, and that the whole "force seems to be imbued with the "spirit of preventive service which "the Commissioner himself has been "so consistently seeking to encour"age."

The number of juvenile delinquency arraignments and special proceedings in the five boroughs decreased from 14,135 in 1913 to 12,245 in 1916. Curiously enough, the number of cases of neglect or unfit guardianship increased. Not one child under 7 was brought into court. The essential and permanent causes of decrease are the care of the Police Department to avoid trifling arrests, the expansion of the probationary system, the preventive labor of the churches and a host of volunteer organizations, and the attentive hearing and rehearing, the close study of every case by the court.

In 1911, when the court had no probation officers, 3,682 children were committed to institutions. A probation staff was given to it in 1912. Last year the commitments were 2,893. The number is steadily decreasing, in spite of the city's growth.

Among the aids which the court seeks for the benefit of the community and adjuncts to its own preventive and corrective activities are more private homes for neglected children, observation stations where children can be studied for a time before commitment, graded institutions for the feeble-minded, small training schools for exceptional children. For itself, specifically, it asks equity powers such as the Legislature would have been able to confer upon Children's Courts if the amendment to that effect in the proposed Constitution of 1915 had not fallen with that unfortunate and deserving document. The Probation Bureau ought to be enlarged. Meanwhile, the court's ample services to the city deserve hearty praise.

A GARDEN OR A BATH?

The Persian name for a garden or park is paradise, which recalls in its name the first garden of all. ADAM and EVE were placed to tend and dress it. Whether the Garden of Eden be accepted as historical or figurative, it is a fact that among all civilized peoples, whether of ancient or modern times, in proportion as they advanced in refinement and the arts of civilization, the garden has held the place of honor. One of the finest descriptions of natural beauty in HOMER is that in which he tells us of the "spacious garden" of ALCINOUS, containing four acres of ground, which in those early times was regarded as large enough even for a Prince. As EUSTATHIUS tells us, it was laid out in three parts: a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs, and was watered by two fountains. Of this most famous of classical gardens a description, in part, may be quoted from POPE's translation:

> Close to the gates a spacious garden lies,
> From storms defended and inclement skies.
> Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
> Fenced with a green inclosure all around;
> Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mould;
> The reddening apple ripens here to gold.
> Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows,
> With deeper red the full pomegranate glows,
> The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
> And verdant olives flourish round the year;
> The balmy spirit of the Western gale
> Eternal breathes on fruits untaught to fail:
> Each dropping pear a following pear supplies,
> On apples apples, figs on figs arise;
> The same mild season gives the blooms to blow,
> The buds to harden and the fruits to grow.

It is clear from HOMER's description that the garden of ALCINOUS partook rather more of the nature of orchard and vineyard than of the later gardens in Italy and Greece devoted to beauty rather than to use.

In ancient Italy the gardens of SALLUST were so beautiful and extensive that their fame survived centuries after his death. LUCULLUS, famed for his banquets, also had splendid gardens. The gardens of Persia are celebrated in song and story. Both PLATO and EPICURUS expounded their philosophy in the shade of gardens. In India the Nabob of Oude is said to have had twenty palaces and a thousand gardens. PETRARCH had two gardens and wrote of them: "I do not imagine they are to be equaled in all the world." Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE gave orders in his will that, though expecting to be interred in Westminster, his heart should be inclosed in a silver casket and placed under a sundial in that part of his garden opposite the windows of his library.

All literature, prose and poetry, but especially poetry, abounds in praise of gardens, and it was in his "pleached garden" EMERSON sat when he wrote one of the most inspiring of his poems, "Days." It is sufficient to mention, merely in catalogue fashion, the "Groves of Antioch," the "Gardens of Armida," the "Hesperides," the "Paradise" of ARIOSTO, CLAUDIAN's "Garden of Venus," the Elysium of the ancients, the "Enchanted Garden" of BOIARDO, SPENSER's "Garden of Adonis," ROUSSEAU's "Verger de Clarens," and the "sun-bright and honey-sweet" garden where BOCCACCIO told his tales, to remind readers of the best in literature how large and pleasant a place the garden occupies in the thoughts, loves, and imaginations of all peoples.

Even to mention these things might be considered superfluous were it not that the mere suggestion of New York's fashioning a garden of pleasure in Central Park has called forth sneers and allusions to the plans as merely intended for "highbrows" and the wealthy who are seeking to rob the people of their rights to use the lower reservoir in Central Park as a bathing place instead of having it converted into a beautiful garden, such as perhaps can be seen nowhere else in the world, if the original plans are carried out. A garden to such pseudo-champions of the people is only a place in which to raise vegetables, not to be made a thing of beauty and inspiration in the lives of the millions of the city. We do not believe such spokesmen represent even a small part of those for whom they assume to speak. The thousands that were drawn to Central Park to see the Shakespeare Garden last Summer gave a better indication of popular appreciation of beauty than all the talk about the need of allowing thousands of people to use the reservoir for a bathing place. If mere baths are wanted, there are plenty of municipal bathhouses for those who have no bathing facilities at home, and if a place to swim is desired, Coney or Staten Island can be reached quickly and easily for 5 or 10 cents carfare and a swim can be enjoyed on the ocean beaches without intruding shabby bathhouses in Central Park. Surrounded by water and with Long Island Sound, the Hudson, and the ocean beaches near at hand, certainly there can be no reason for disfiguring Central Park by establishing bathing facilities for the benefit of those who are already better provided for.

DRAFTING ALIENS.

Special Treaty Provisions Might Work Both Ways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Negotiations for treaty changes with America's allies to make their subjects in this country eligible to the draft should be entered into very cautiously and treated with much circumspection, since it is not impossible that complications in international relations may arise which will be exceedingly embarrassing.

In 1887 I passed some time at Nikko, Japan, and had the pleasure of meeting daily our diplomatic representative, Richard Bennet Hubbard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of the Emperor of Japan. The most important topic of conversation was "treaty revision," which just then may well be described as a "burning issue." The crux of the matter was exterritorial jurisdiction. The Japanese Government was naturally most anxious to get rid of what they conceived to be a stigma upon their nation, and for a time they were willing to grant compensatory favors, such as the right of unhampered travel, free residence in any part of the empire, unrestricted trade, property acquisition, and other advantages.

Governor Hubbard did get so far in the negotiations as to have agreed with the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs upon a draft of a revised treaty which, for the moment, was satisfactory to both plenipotentiaries. It was even understood by most interested Americans, and by some intelligent residents of other nationalities, that a treaty had actually been signed by these two duly accredited representatives, and that it had been forwarded to the Department of State for submission to President Cleveland and eventually for presentation to the Senate for ratification; but for this rumor I accept no responsibility. This was possibly mere surmise; its confirmation or refutation would require a measure of investigation beyond justification just now and the result—whatever it might be—is hardly relevant.

It was a fact well known in Japan at the time that when the Chinese Minister heard of the progress which had been made in tentative treaty revision and the favorable terms which the Japanese Government was disposed to grant, he expressed the greatest satisfaction and declared that his countrymen would benefit immensely because the "most favored nation" clause in the existing treaty of friendship and commerce between Japan and China would, of course, confer those same privileges of residence, trade, property holding, and others upon all of his fellow-subjects who might choose to come to Japan.

Thereupon the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs gave serious thought to what his Chinese friend had said and inevitably came to the conclusion that he was quite correct. If the gates of Japan were to be thrown wide open to all the world by the terms of the revised treaties—directly or by reason of the powerful "most favored nation" clause in any of them—the influx of Chinese would be enormous, and with the ready money at their command they would soon buy up the whole country. What was more natural than that his Excellency the Japanese Foreign Minister should send post haste to the American Legation to withdraw Japan's consent to the treaty, if one had really been signed, or to suspend all negotiations, if they had not reached that stage.

Now, if the proposition to effect changes in the treaties between the United States of America and her allies in the present war, as shall make their subjects or citizens eligible to the draft (in this country, it may be assumed,) the question inevitably arises: Will not the "most favored nation" clause in the existing treaties have a reciprocal power? In the cases of our European allies, there is probably no objection to be raised; but suppose the reciprocal action is a logical conclusion, would it be satisfactory to feel that the Japanese Government might have the right to draft young American citizens for military service under the Mikado's flag? This is possibly borrowing needless trouble, but since the possibility has occurred to me, I submit that it is worth while giving it some consideration.

JOSEPH K. GOODRICH.
New York, Aug. 10, 1917.

For the Upholders of Kaiserism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest a very simple formula for those among our hyphenated citizens who actively and pacifically are in sympathy with "Kaiserism"? As we don't resort to such stringent measures as are practiced on treasonable persons in European countries, these hyphenated citizens or aliens, as the case may be, should be put into concentration camps until the end of the war, and deported, immediately the war is ended, to Germany, the country whose ideals and practices they so shamefully uphold against our glorious democracy.

This would surely meet with their desires, as it would, I feel quite sure, with those of every patriotic American.

JESSAMINE HARRISON-IRVINE.
New York, Aug. 9, 1917.

NO TROOPS TO RUSSIA.

Isabel F. Hapgood Shows Some of the Underlying Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to express an opinion as to whether American soldiers should be sent to Russia—in view of the fact that I spent eight months of the last year in that country, and between the date of my arrival, Oct. 5, and that of my departure, June 3, I met people of every class, from the highest to the lowest, besides paying due attention to the press?

Most emphatically, not a single American soldier should be sent to Russia; and that for reasons far more weighty than those difficult material and technical considerations which are the first to present themselves to the mind of our people when they read the remarks attributed to members of the Root Commission.

At the very first mention of such a commission, before a single member was named or suggested, while there was still nothing definite in past careers or present views of appointees at which exception could be taken or objections invented, a fierce protest was made. The chief protesters (whom all the revolutionists loyally backed up) were, of course, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The first of their vivacious remarks—to use a mild adjective—was that Russia would not submit for a moment to dictation from the United States, would not be "run" by her.

Conscious of the entire lack of legal foundations for their organization, and eager to gain that control of the Government which they have now fully effected, these delegates, quite naturally, bristled up like a covey of sensitive, poetical porcupines.

If we were now to send soldiers they would assert that we were actually invading them with the objects I have mentioned; and the mischief-makers returned from America by governmental invitation would develop the suspicions—aided by the Germans without a doubt—into something appalling.

Our officers, who were shouldered into the gutter by Russian soldiers not so long ago, merely because they were officers, and were compelled to protect their uniforms from insult by disguising themselves in civilian garb, will, probably, concur with my opinion.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.
New York, Aug. 10, 1917.

A Hint from the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During these strenuous times when flour comes so high, the well-bred Southerner wants to know of his Northern neighbor why he doesn't learn to eat good cornbread. Doctors will tell you that cornbread is far better for the bowels, that it never produces appendicitis. Southern people will tell you that if you will learn to eat it with vegetables you will learn to love many vegetables you despise now.

To a Southern man the eating of cabbage, snap beans, turnip salad, spinach, and the like, without cornbread is like eating food without salt. If I had to eat these vegetables with the white light-bread eaten by all Northern people I would never eat them at all.

If our Northern friend will learn to make good old pone cornbread for dinner and good corn muffins for breakfast and supper his health will be better, his finances in better shape, and he will learn to enjoy good things to eat. He will become a lover of vegetables. But let him be sure to get good cornmeal before he tries it.

GEORGE P. PELL.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 9, 1917.

Tammany's Platform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment on the prospect of the Tammany leaders to loot this city by getting political control of the so-called public utilities, hits the bull's-eye plump in the centre as usual. The paragraph you quote from the Tammany platform, though merely a shrewd trap to catch the votes of their ignorant followers, might be simply paraphrased thus:

"We favor public ownership and operation of these indispensable public services, so that the comfortable profits of those who are now furnishing the same to the community may be put where we, the people—that is to say, Tammany and her coadjutors—can get our hands on it, for the benefit of us, the people."

This is progressive development with a vengeance.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
New York, Aug. 10, 1917.

Rumania's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your splendid editorial article in THE TIMES this morning under the heading "Doubly Betrayed." It is the first time that a right appreciation of the situation in Rumania has found expression in so public a manner, and you are certainly to be congratulated for your thoughtful and truthful exposition of the subject. Be sure that the sympathy expressed will find its way into the heart of many a Rumanian, carrying with it encouragement and hope. It is the great desire of the Rumanian people that they may stand in their true light in the eyes of the world.

I. ANDRONESCU,
Former Official Representative, Rumanian Government to the United States.
Jersey City, Aug. 10, 1917.

THE GULF CHANTEY.

(Mariner's Chorus, 1917.)

"Yo-ho, Yo-ho, and a rumbelow!
And ho for the Spanish Main,
For the Devil has loosed his fiery leash
And we're off to Sea again!"
Then up they tumbled—Captain Kidd,
Lafitte and Black Beard, too,
And e-ve-ry wicked sailor man
That ever has worn a queue!

It's "Ho, my lads, the waves run high!"
And "Sniff the salt sea breeze!"
"Lay off a point from the Spanish Reef,
And make for the Caribbees!"
The pirate bold, and the buccaneer,
And the slaver grim and fell,
"It's clear," says they, "there's the Devil to pay,
When they summon the hosts of hell!"

Who sails to meet the grisly fleet?
He flies the Union Jack!
It's Drake from Nombre Dios Bay
Where they sank him ages back!
And "Ha!" says he, "Will ye help a race
Nor oaths nor treaties hold?"
Then tales of murder, arson, and lust,
And the submarine, he told.

The tale of the sunken hospital ships,
Of the Lusitania drowned,
Deported millions, and starving hordes,
And salt-sown harvest ground.
Cried Coxon: "It raises a seaman's gorge
When lies with canting mix!"
Quoth Morgan: "That gospel of frightfulness
Can teach the Devil new tricks!"

Lafitte he casts his eye above
To the Black Flag at his peak;
"By Bones and Skull, the measure is full;
Let God His vengeance wreak!"
The cruel Don, and the Picaroon,
Swore "Even we fought not thus!
So it's back to the gates of doom once more;
No aid they'll get from us."

Says Cap'n Kidd as he turned his quid:
"I vote we'll not go back;
For yon's no place, when that crew crowds in,
For a self-respectin' Jack.
So yo-heave-yo, and 'ware the reef,
Set sail and away we go!"—
And the Devil he gave a sigh of relief:
For he needed their bunks below.

ALICE WILLIAMS BROTHERTON.

ENEMIES OF AMERICANISM.

German-Language Newspapers Which Continue to Misrepresent the War and to Deceive Isolated Groups of Immigrants.

By PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL,
of the University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson, as head of the nation, has taken pains on various occasions to express his belief in the loyalty of the great mass of our citizenship of German extraction. This is not merely politic, but just, and those who are loyal in every sense of the word should not be confused with those who have a string to their loyalty.

But there is a minority among our citizens of German extraction who deserve all the condemnation heaped on them by their fellow-citizens. This fact must not be blinked, and the President's words must not be taken as a blanket indorsement of their activities, or be allowed for one moment to check the efforts of good citizens to help the nation clean house.

This derelict minority may amount to some hundreds of thousands of our population, and it is aggregated into hundreds of bunches or communities, with more or less close unity.

It is not much worth while to deal in generalities. We have talked too long about the American melting pot. We should face the facts. A realization of the facts may indicate a remedy for the evils of our present state.

Let us look at a community such as I have in mind. It is made up of Germans, mostly from Württemberg and other southern districts, but with scattering families from the northern regions of Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Posen, and Silesia. Almost all of them came here before the founding of the present German Empire, and have no sentimental attachment to it except such as has been bred in them by propaganda since their arrival in America. They were mostly wretchedly poor and came here to mend their fortunes. All of them owe everything they have and enjoy to the opportunity America afforded them. Not many of them were political refugees, though some were infected with a hatred of absolutism and were glad of a haven of refuge in free America.

They settled together here, associated with one another rather than with English-speaking neighbors, maintained German as the language of the home, and forced the business men of the community to use German in their trade. They established churches in which only the German language was used, and secured pastors who fostered in every way the maintenance of this separatism. The pastor was frequently drawn from abroad, and felt himself a member of the great German family temporarily residing in foreign parts, and his ministering was un-American, to say the least. Even the American pastor was generally steeped in foreign culture. Sometimes the pastor kept a parochial school in connection, and worked against the leveling influence of the American common school. The people subscribed for the local German newspaper and read it and no other.

In this fashion a group of men who become in the course of time naturalized citizens of the United States willfully cut themselves off from proper connection with the great currents of national life.

There can be no question at all that community of language is the great bond of unity in all national life. Reading with ease daily, habitually, year in and year out, the master thoughts of English literature, the words of great American leaders like Eliot, Root, and hundreds of other men of eminence in public life, the editorials of our great dailies, the thoughtful essays of our serious reviews and magazines, even the news articles in our better journals, is the one most potent cause of unity of sentiment and judgment among the masses of a nation. The leaders think aloud and in print, and the masses think their thoughts after them; or the masses think and the leaders give voice to their thoughts. It matters little how this solidarity of opinion is conceived of. Its one condition is community of tongue. And when we talk glibly of blood being "thicker than water," and of blood "telling," &c., we are merely using symbolic terms to say that a common language creates a community of national aims and ideals.

How can persons become good American citizens when they refuse to employ the only means to that end, the English language?

Becoming well-to-do landowners and paying taxes is a commendable thing as far as it goes, but it is a very narrow and selfish kind of citizenship that is content with that. There ought to be a desire to understand how this great Anglo-Saxon empire of America grew to be a land of freemen, to know what sacrifices of blood and treasure Americans, and Englishmen before them, have made for centuries to establish and maintain those forms of free government which they so thoughtlessly enjoy today. These newcomers should learn to feel a jealous regard for those liberties under law, and have a sense of responsibility for their maintenance for generations to come.

But all the agencies of this closed community have been working quite contrariwise. An idealized Germany has been held before their view for years. Since the war began three years ago they have been presented a picture of an innocent Germany, land of super-efficiency and success, land of all the domestic virtues, guileless but prosperous, the envy of the greedy Entente Allies, suddenly pounced upon with the thunderbolts of war while all unprepared and unsuspecting, and now heroically struggling in a victorious defense against the whole world.

It makes no difference that the whole world judges differently, or that established facts and German admissions prove this picture a diabolic distortion and inversion of the truth. This community, served by its German-language newspaper, knows no better, for its editor intentionally befuddles their intellects by his lies and poisons their judgment with his own malevolent venom.

Suddenly the United States is forced to defend itself against the intolerable aggressions of the universal wolf, and the news comes to this community.

Careful suppression of damning facts and equally careful exploitation of groundless suspicions prevent these citizens from understanding the real reason why the United States is at war with Germany. When they search their papers for a reason, they learn that Germany is not our enemy and never was, is not even now making war upon us, that our attack upon the land of their birth is pure wantonness without excuse or palliation. When in their astonishment they inquire how we could be induced to make war on a friend, they are assured that the press of the country forced the Government into the war, and it was too weak to resist. To explain the wickedness of the press they are assured that every English language newspaper is a lying sheet bought up by perfidious England. Gradually the whole scheme is unfolded to the reader. Wall Street and the munitions manufacturers having made vast loans to the Allies—and all in vain because heroic Germany fighting in defense of God and home and Fatherland was winning the victory on all battle fronts—were afraid of a total loss of their investments in case of a defeat of the Allies, and now used the venal press to whip a weak but despotic and hypocritical Government into the war on the side of English capital. But England is our enemy, he is assured, and the United States is simply a cat's paw to pull the English chestnuts out of the fire. Or again we are represented as talking hypocritically of the humanities to gloss over the attainment of French revenge for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. Our allies are simply greedy for our money bags, and we are a big, boastful bully that expects to win with a loan instead of fighting. But fighting would be useless anyway, because Germany has "kultur" and is bound to win; she is the most democratic country of the world also, and it would be a crime against civilization to crush her, or insist upon her liberalization, &c. Every favorable bit of news from the German side is gloated over and magnified. Every victory of the Entente Powers is belittled, sneered at, and represented as a lie sent out from their capitals to stimulate American loans. Our own military activities are belittled. Even our Liberty Loan is sneered at, the editor remarking that it was so named merely because one had the liberty of subscribing or not.

In fact, the whole policy of the German language paper is one of suspicion, vilification, carping criticism. Praise for everything German, sneers and open vilification of our allies, especially England, sullen silence in regard to the real causes of America's entrance into the war, insinuation of base motives in everything our Government does in the prosecution of the war, these are the staples of its editorial and news columns.

Though not said openly, it is plain to every one that reads number after number of these sheets that the editor wants Germany to win and would be immensely pleased with America's defeat.

Now, how can Americanism flourish in a community such as I have described? How can its members be loyal Americans, however loudly they protest it? They lack the first foundation of Americanism, namely, an understanding of what Americanism is, means, and requires of them.

The cure is obvious enough. Such disloyal papers ought to be suppressed. The truth ought to have a chance to enlighten the minds of these perverted citizens, for such they truly are, though partly by their own choice. The foreign language newspaper has no desirable place in the general scheme of American life, even in times of peace, much less is it tolerable in times of war, when its temptation to aid and comfort the enemy becomes irresistible.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL.
University of Michigan, Aug. 7, 1917.

PRECIOUS TIME LOST.

Congress Debates an Advantage to the Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to commend your editorial articles condemning the delay in Congress and the constant holding up of President Wilson's plans to carry on the war with vigor to a successful termination.

The people of the country are not becoming suspicious of the President, but they are disgusted with the Congressional debating society and the direct primary method of carrying on the war.

The fathers of this Republic were wiser than we are. They knew that a democracy was more inefficient and extravagant than a monarchy, but they also knew that this is the price the people pay for having their own say. The founders of this Republic were a galaxy of the greatest statesmen ever assembled at any time in the history of the world, to frame a Constitution and found a Government. They knew that a democracy could not compete with a monarchy in time of war unless the power to act was centred in the head of the Government. This is the reason they made the President Commander in Chief of the army and of the navy of the United States. They placed this great power in his hands for the express purpose of enabling him to compete with Kings and Kaisers, anticipating just such a situation as confronts this country today.

If Congress shackles the President and blocks his plans, and disaster comes upon the country, the blame will fall upon Congress and not upon the President. This is so plain that it only requires intelligence three degrees above an oyster to comprehend it.

Congress debated for weeks the question of appropriating $640,000,000 for the construction of airplanes, and finally passed the proposition which should have been passed in a few days. Time is an important factor in carrying on this war, but Congress seems to have no comprehension of this fact. The Food Control bill has been debated for weeks, and has finally been passed practically the same as the President wanted it in the first place. Precious time has been lost to the advantage of Germany and the lasting injury of the United States.

How long, oh, how long will it take the Congressmen to forget their fences and begin to act with promptness and vigor and help the President save the life of the nation?

CHARLES H. BETTS.
Lyons, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1917.

The Mountain People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great injustice has been done the mountain people of the South in connection with the selective draft system. Newspaper reports have been published all over the North conveying the impression both directly and indirectly that the mountain people were opposed to the draft and might in many cases be expected to resist with force. In so far as the mountain people of Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina are concerned, this is absolutely false and constitutes a libel on these people that should not stand uncorrected. In patriotism and love of country these pure-blooded Anglo-Saxon mountaineers do not yield to the people of any other section of the country. Their vision is naturally to some extent restricted by their isolation, and it is true that they were at first not enthusiastic about sending their sons across the water to France, but since they have come to understand that it is a great battle to make the world safe for free government, and that we are fighting now so we will not have to fight at a later and possibly more inopportune time, they are perfectly reconciled, and almost to a man disposed to obey both the letter and spirit of the selective draft system.

CHARLES J. HARKRADER.
Bristol, Va., Aug.

RESERVE BANK HERE FINANCES ALLIES

Advances Made Last Week to Canada, Britain, France, Italy, and Serbia.

FUNDS SENT TO INTERIOR

Necessitated by the Payments of Allotments of the $300,000,000 Certificates Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Loan operations of the Government, transfers of funds through the gold settlement fund from New York to the interior, and a return movement of funds to New York for Government account, are responsible for changes in reserves and deposits reported in this week's Federal Reserve Bank statement.

In order to provide funds for the payment of the $300,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness allotted during the week, the banks in the interior apparently drew heavily upon their correspondents in New York. The funds received by the Government are being concentrated in New York for disbursement by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Similar movements of funds, though on a smaller scale, probably were also occasioned by the Canadian Government loan of $100,000,000, which was placed at New York on Aug. 9, the day when payments for the latest issue of certificates of indebtedness were made. The week witnessed further disbursements by the New York bank of $56,000,000 in favor of the British, French, Italian, and Serbian Governments.

Total cash reserves of the banks show an increase for the week of $2,700,000. The New York bank records a decrease of $38,500,000 in total reserve, largely in favor of Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco. Large credit balances of these banks by New York, have been substantially reduced, or even turned into debit balances.

The aggregate of balances due from Federal Reserve Banks, which usually exceeds the total of balances due to other Federal Reserve Banks by this week $1,555,000 below the total "due to." This is caused probably by the receipt of items forwarded for credit or collection to other Federal Reserve Banks, the receiving bank giving credit for these items before the forwarding banks had charged them to the account of the bank to which they had been forwarded.

The reserve position of the banks shows a further improvement, the note reserve percentage in particular showing a gain of 1.9 per cent., following the substitution, mainly by the New York bank, of large amounts of gold for commercial paper held by Federal agents against Federal reserve notes. Largely as the result of the discount of some volume of collateral notes, the total discounts held show an increase for the week of about $1,500,000, the total of $134,200,000 of discounted paper on hand, $44,100,000, or about one-third, is represented by collateral notes discounted for member banks, and of the later $12,000,000, as against the $12,900,000 the week before, are secured by United States securities issued in connection with Liberty Loan operations.

Liquidation on a large scale of acceptances is indicated, and the comparative holdings of this paper, the more recent figures being $24,400,000 below those reported the week before. An increase of $7,100,000 in the total of United States short-term securities reflects largely the temporary holdings of 2½ per cent. Treasury certificates pending disposal to ultimate purchasers.

Aggregate earnings assets are $15,100,000 below the total shown the week before, and constitute at the present about 620 per cent. of the bank's paid-in capital. Of the total acceptances constitute 41.7 per cent., discounts 37.4 per cent., United States securities 20.6 per cent., and warrants 0.3 per cent.

Increase in capital and surplus of member banks and admission to the Federal Reserve system of the Bankers' Trust and Savings Bank of Minneapolis and the Iowa Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines account for the increase of about $80,000 in the capital account of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Government deposits show an increase of $85,700,000, while reserve deposits show a decline of $31,300,000. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reports an increase of $1,354,000 in its liability on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation.

Federal Reserve agents give the total of notes outstanding as $801,227,000, secured by $485,467,000 of gold and $125,588,000 of paper. The banks report a total actual Federal Reserve note circulation of $549,244,000, an increase of $8,459,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Aug. 10 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,752,000
Total gold reserves	60,120,000
Total reserves	62,890,000
Bills discounted and bought	82,017,000
Due to members, reserve account	68,393,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$421,703,000
Total gold reserve	645,503,000
Total reserves	685,223,000
Bills discounted and bought	69,521,000
Due to members, reserve account	431,118,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$42,614,000
Total gold reserve	75,977,000
Total reserve	77,578,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,110,000
Due to members, reserve account	65,829,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$82,885,000
Total gold reserve	113,095,000
Total reserve	114,285,000
Bills discounted and bought	28,384,000
Due to members, reserve account	94,601,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,407,000
Total gold reserves	40,696,000
Total reserves	40,878,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,200,000
Due to members, reserve account	94,528,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$12,178,000
Total gold reserves	21,574,000
Total reserve	22,253,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,645,000
Due to members, reserve account	25,048,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$91,073,000
Total gold reserve	131,258,000
Total reserves	135,912,000
Bills discounted and bought	35,089,000
Due to members, reserve account	146,205,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$35,732,000
Total gold reserve	51,906,000
Total reserve	53,117,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,312,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,100,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,277,000
Total gold reserve	40,704,000
Total reserve	40,964,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,415,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,136,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$43,540,000
Total gold reserve	58,001,000
Total reserve	58,997,000
Bills discounted and bought	25,167,000
Due to members, reserve account	69,057,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$17,012,000
Total gold reserve	31,348,000
Total reserves	32,703,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,140,000
Due to members, reserve account	28,915,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$33,905,000
Total gold reserve	90,402,000
Total reserves	90,675,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,530,000
Due to members, reserve account	58,644,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
RESOURCES.			
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$413,848,000	$399,185,000	$258,437,000
Gold settlement fund	409,852,000	438,158,000	106,811,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$876,201,000	$890,438,000	$365,248,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	485,467,000	497,845,000	162,184,000
Gold redemption fund	9,274,000	9,380,000	1,915,000
Total gold reserve	$1,370,942,000	$1,397,673,000	$527,347,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	53,117,000	53,709,000	11,699,000
Total reserve	$1,424,059,000	$1,451,382,000	$539,046,000
Bills discounted—members	134,200,000	130,948,000	30,415,000
Bills bought in open market	149,790,000	174,183,000	79,319,000
Total bills on hand	$284,019,000	$305,131,000	$109,934,000
U. S. long-term securities	45,276,000	42,422,000	48,037,000
U. S. short-term securities	32,604,000	25,464,000	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	1,274,000	1,249,000	27,375,000
Total earning assets	$359,173,000	$374,266,000	$193,271,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	1,655,000	4,746,000	19,947,000
Uncollected items	200,761,000	197,058,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$204,106,000	$201,804,000	$19,947,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	425,000	492,000	4,411,000
Total resources	$1,988,263,000	$1,998,444,000	$757,125,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,970,000	$57,881,000	$55,148,000
Government deposits	140,447,000	59,765,000	56,607,000
Due to members—res. account	1,192,567,000	1,192,567,000	435,477,000
Due to non-member bank, clearing account	10,274,000	12,260,000	.....
Collection items	122,493,000	132,053,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,374,828,000	$1,293,974,000	$547,232,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	549,244,000	540,785,000	152,787,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	4,182,000	2,828,000	1,492,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,039,000	2,970,000	266,000
Total liabilities	$1,988,263,000	$1,998,444,000	$757,125,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.8%	74.0%	68.9%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	79.9%	79.1%	71.1%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	90.1%	88.2%	107.4%

CASTRO MAY COME HERE.

Mexico, However, Does Not Object to Stay of Former Dictator.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela, who has landed at Vera Cruz, is reported to have engaged passage back to New York, but it is announced the Government here will have no objection to his remaining in Mexico if he desires.

SALVADOR VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Thousands Watch Burning Lava from Crater Near Capital.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Aug. 11.—The volcano which early in June laid waste the region around the Salvadorean capital continues to spout burning lava.

Thousands of persons, natives and foreigners, daily visit the scene of the eruption, which offers a striking spectacle.

Burglars

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MENTHOL FROM JAPAN.

The United States Is Now the Largest Customer for It.

About 85 per cent. of the peppermint grown in Japan is raised in the Hokkaido. This district, together with Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, explains Vice Consul Henry B. Hitchcock at Yokohama, produces practically all of the Japanese crop. In the Hokkaido it is cut but once a year, in September. In Okayama and Hiroshima, it is cut three times, in July, September, and November.

The preliminary steps in the manufacture of menthol are carried out by the farmers themselves, with the aid of stills of a simple design. The peppermint plants are first dried in sheds, or under cover from the sun, for thirty days. Then they are placed in the stills, where they undergo a process of steaming. The resulting vapors are led off through pipes into cooling chambers, are condensed, and deposited as crude peppermint oil. This crude peppermint is shipped to Yokohama and Kobe, where factories are equipped to subject it to a process of fractional distillation to obtain the full content of menthol. The residue of oil is further refined to the standards of purity required in the trade, and is known as peppermint oil.

Before the war about half the menthol crystals exported from Japan were sent to Germany. Since the outbreak of the war the United States has become the largest purchaser of these crystals, followed in order by Great Britain, France, and British India.

The price has varied from $2 to $2.50 a pound during the last five years, remaining most of the time near the higher mark. Recent improvements in the processes of manufacture have kept the price within reasonable limits in spite of a considerable increase in the demand since the beginning of the war.

Wanted—A Salesman

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GERMANS PREPARING FOR BIG TRADE WAR

All the Great Dyemakers Consolidated for Battle to Regain Lost Commerce.

INDUSTRY HERE MENACED

Losses Due to Three Years' Hostilities Made Up by Profits of Munition Production.

It is well known to American business men, as well as to business men in all the allied countries, that in Germany now, hard pressed as the Fatherland is in its "ring of steel," the big men in commerce and industry are going steadily ahead with their plans and strategic combinations for the "war after the war," for the desperate struggle to reconquer Germany's lost position in the markets of the world, which will begin the day peace is signed. One of the most interesting and important industries, to Americans, of which this is true is the German dyestuff industry, which before the war practically controlled the markets of the world, which saw its immense foreign trade (amounting to $214,000,000 a year) wiped out in a day by the war, but which immediately after the war will enter the field as a formidable competitor of the infant American dyestuff industry, not only abroad but here at home.

In a report made public by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Consul William C. Teichmann tells in detail of the new organization of German dye manufacturers, with which they are already completing their plans, and through which they hope to regain their old-time supremacy as soon as peace gives them their opportunity. The report is an illuminating study of German organizing genius and business methods.

In the Fall of 1915 the heads of the seven great German dye companies, the Hoechster Farbwerke, the Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik, Bayer of Leverkusen, Leopold Cassella & Co. of Frankfurt, the Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation of Berlin and Treptow, the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim, and the Chemische Fabrik formals Weiler ter Meer, met in conference and formed an ironbound agreement running for fifty years from Jan. 1, 1916, when it went formally into effect.

This agreement placed the foreign business of these seven great companies, with a joint capital of well over $30,000,000, in the hands of a pool. Each of the members was pledged to maintain uniform prices, wage scales and hours of labor, uniform standards of production, and, in fact, to work with the others as members of one company. The agreement provided for the division of foreign business pro rata, and risks and profits likewise, profits being divided upon a scale agreed upon.

The manner in which this was accomplished is one of the most interesting parts of the story. Several of the big companies had highly profitable sidelines, aside from their dyestuff business; for example, the Hoechster Farbwerke manufactures calcium carbide in large quantities, and the Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik produces synthetic ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. It was decided, after some debate, that these side-lines should be temporarily left out of consideration, but the companies engaged must keep careful accounting and settle with the others on a scale of profits to be determined after a certain experimental period.

The agreement for pro-rata distribution of profits of the dyestuff combine proper was based upon an earlier pool formed by the Badische Anilin, Bayer and Treptow companies, in which the first two took 43 per cent. each and Treptow 14 per cent. In order to scale the percentages in the larger combine, the Hoechster concern was allowed to increase its capitalization by $952,000, by a new stock issue, and this new stock was turned over to Leopold Cassella & Co., the youngest and fastest-growing of the companies, as equivalent for the surrender by Casaella to Hoechster of one-third of the percentage of profits of the combine allotted to Cassella on the basis of its showing of business done, or 5 per cent. of the total, reducing Cassella's share from 15 to 10 per cent.

Meanwhile an eighth big dye concern, Kalle & Co., had been absorbed by the Hoechster Company, which thus also acquired the percentage share formerly allotted to that concern. Hoechster, Badische Anilin and Bayer will each receive the same percentage, 24.82 of the total for the first two years, and 25.62 thereafter; Cassella gets 10 and the other three smaller companies divide the remainder. These seven companies control practically the entire German dye industry, the only companies left out of the combine being those so small they were not thought worth taking in.

It must not be thought, moreover, that the total cessation of their export trade has so damaged the position of the companies forming the combine as to neutralize the power which, when united, they will control after the war, or to diminish the peril their combination means to American dye manufacturers, struggling to build up a new industry. Consul Teichmann shows that all these companies have practically made up for the loss of their foreign trade by the immense business they have done in contracts for army and hospital supplies, drugs and disinfectants, &c., for Germany and her allies. The Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik, in particular, has practically been able to subsist on its nitrogen-fixation plant alone because of the great demand for nitrates in explosive manufacture. Moreover, all the companies have been taken care of by the German Government and scientifically groomed for the dash to recover their foreign markets.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
5	Arlington Mills	111½
4	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	165¼
100	Hood Rubber Co. rights	130@130¼
100	Hood Rubber pf. rights	5
4	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf. ex div.	77¾
5	Pacific Mills	78
5	Plymouth Cordage Co.	200
½	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	40
60	Waltham Watch Co.	13¾
1	Waltham Watch Co. pf.	85
2	Westaino Mills	98@98½
2	U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	87
5	U. S. Worsted Co. 2d pf.	53

SCHOOLS PREPARED FOR PEACE AND WAR

THE TIMES presents herewith the second installment of a series of brief articles by Principals and teachers of secondary schools on the aims and work of these institutions in the direction of aiding and stimulating national preparedness. Other articles of the same nature will appear on succeeding Sundays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

ALL schoolmasters see and acknowledge that it is their duty to do what they can to further preparedness in our common country. They prefer to accept this as privilege rather than duty. In the present crisis military preparedness is put first, and many doubtless assume there is no other. Schoolmasters think otherwise, for they are sure that if "In peace we should prepare for war," it is equally important that in war we should prepare for peace.

In this Williston Seminary is not unlike other endowed schools. This is a school for boys and young men, but not a military school. It cannot be quickly remade so that it shall become what it was not designed to be and has not been. We shall not be able to make soldiers and we shall not try to make them. The daily schedule will not be greatly changed in response to the demand for preparedness. The time hitherto given to games and gymnastic exercises will be used for drill in marching, company formations, and manual of arms. We have no guns and probably can get none. Some substitute for guns must be found.

The schoolroom drill must remain first in our purpose and plan. As we see it, preparedness, if adequate and efficient, must be mental and moral first, physical afterward. The pupils must be taught how much is being done in this favored land for public welfare and individual benefit. That means how much the State is doing for each boy in the school and will continue to do for him as he grows toward manhood. No less important will be the teaching of what each boy and each man can do and ought to do for the State. The State for its citizens—that popular American gospel—is an incomplete gospel. The citizens for the State may be sufficient for Germany, but is not sufficient here.

This service of citizen and State should be mutual. Williston will labor to make good citizens, not good soldiers.

JOSEPH H. SAWYER,
Principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

First of all, when the news of the suffering in Belgium and Armenia became known, the students by contributions and defying themselves desserts at dinner raised a creditable sum, which went for these purposes.

When the reserve officers' training camps were opened former Porter cadets from every quarter made application for entrance. One hundred per cent. of these connected with the academy, whether as officials or students who were eligible, made application and were accepted. Prior to that time a large number joined the National Guard and saw service on the border. Others are in the wireless work of the navy. Some are already fighting abroad.

With regard to food supply and conservation, the entire corps of cadets was lined up on the proposition to go home and become centres of the "home garden" movement, requested by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. The plan is for each one to enlist ten others and to plant gardens with such vegetables as are adapted to the soil at this season. From every angle, therefore, Porter Military Academy cadets have exemplified the teaching received by doing "their bit" in every way possible.

WALTER MITCHELL,
Rector of Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Paul Institute is being established for the future rather than the present; and therefore we feel that we are doing our "bit" toward the preparedness program. All of our pupils earned the certificate given at the close of a course in first aid. We have those training in the kindergarten in saluting the National Flag, and object lessons of various kinds which make the children realize the true import of a Government for all the people, children as well as grown folks.

In the advanced grades we are giving work along vocational lines which will fit our girls to meet emergencies in the home, when the cook falls to come "of a mornin'"; in the club when the President is absent; in the General Assembly when she wishes to speak to a measure, and out on the road when the automobile will not run. Emergencies of all kinds that try the temper, calls for endurance and mechanical knowledge, as well as self-control.

The girl of today must become the woman of the future, who can meet every emergency of peace as well as of war. Indeed, these girls will, we hope, know only the demands of peace. Therefore, building for the future needs of our Republic, we are training them along all lines of practical application of principles in a spirit of co-operation and kindliness, in addition to the regular academic studies.

NANETTE B. PAUL,
President of Paul Institute, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago we had very little military training or discipline at Interlaken. Every boy did several hours' hard, manual work daily under boy leaders and adult supervision; every boy took a turn at milking cows, pulling weeds, killing potato bugs, cultivating gardens, thrashing wheat and siloing corn. There were long, hard hikes to our camp on Lake Michigan, short tramps to nearby lakes and rivers, industrial trips, and athletic fun and swimming at the school. But, aside from setting-up drill and daily flag ceremony, our program at Interlaken was non-military.

Now our country is at war. The boys all feel like doing something in keeping with the spirit of the times. They want to drill, to march to music, to learn first aid, signaling, wall scaling, and gardening.

Officers of the United States Army have found that men who have been trained under the program of the Boy Scouts of America along these lines make much better soldiers than men who have not. There is so much in the scouting program that makes for both good soldiership and good citizenship that we have adopted many scouting principles and practices this Summer for our boys. With a small, regular scout troop as a nucleus, we shall give the boys, in addition to regular Interlaken activities, practice in military camping, the rudiments of military drill, first-aid and Red Cross work, hiking in scout order, and special life-saving practices in swimming.

"Every Scout to Feed a Soldier" will be the motto of our gardeners, as well as of the Boy Scouts themselves. We have here a 700-acre tract, with about 450 acres under cultivation. All the medium and larger boys will help in gardening and in the general farm work. Seventy-five small garden plots, already well under growth, will be distributed among the younger boys, while many of the older lads will have an individual acre of land, (already planted,) to cultivate and harvest.

In our academic work, lectures, and by contact with the boys, we shall endeavor to impress on them the fact that this is a war not against a people, but rather against a set of outworn and evil ideas. We shall endeavor to cultivate a charitable feeling, in the spirit of President Wilson's address of April 2, toward the peoples of the nations with which we are at war, while consistently trying to show the nature of the idea-thing, autocracy and all its brood, which we are called on to help fight from the world.

O. P. PITTS,
Superintendent of the Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

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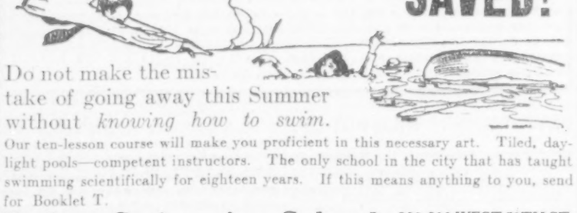

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Physiography	60	Plane Geometry	88	Cicero	63
American History	60	Advanced Latin Composition	62		

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LAW

AUTOMOBILE TOURING SEASON NEARS HEIGHT

General Outline of Routes in This Section to Aid in Choice of Course—Careful Planning Necessary.

The automobile touring season is now approaching its high point. On account of the save-gasoline warning long cross-country trips are the exception, and routes are laid out from the standpoint of obtaining the most recreation possible rather than racing to see how much ground can be covered each day; but the roads are thronged with touring parties, for each succeeding season gives greater emphasis to the fact that there is no other way to get quite so much health-building enjoyment out of a vacation as with an auto. It is in truth a kind of winged vacation, with the stimulus of diversity ever available.

Planning the tour beforehand is of the first importance in getting the most out of a motor vacation. Seasoned automobilists know this, but emphasizing the essentials may not be amiss for them, while it is much needed by the thousands who are starting out on their first tour. James A. Hemstreet, touring director of the New York branch of the American Automobile Association, said last week on this subject:

"In deciding on the automobile tour, three questions should be properly answered before you start: Where to go, how to go, and when to go. Replying to the first question, where to go, there are many choices, but whatever one is finally selected, the tour determined upon should be carefully planned beforehand as to roads to be traversed and stops. Seashore routes may be laid out along the Jersey Coast as far south as Cape May. They may extend along the Sound through Connecticut, Rhode Island, and thence along the seashore around Cape Cod to Boston, north and east through Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. On any trip along the seashore from the southernmost part of the Jersey Coast to the most easterly part of Maine, good roads will be found. Owing to extreme rains in Maine during June and the early part of July, the most easterly shore routes are not in as good condition as usual. It is not advisable to look for shore routes south of New Jersey, except in a few places along the Delaware Coast, Maryland, and Virginia, to Cape Charles. The roads leading down to Cape Charles do not go within many miles of the shore.

"For those wishing mountain scenery, the best roads will be found going toward the White and Green Mountains of New England, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Shawangunk Mountains of New York. The mountains in the western part of New Jersey are also accessible over good roads, and this is also true of the mountain resorts in some of the other nearby States.

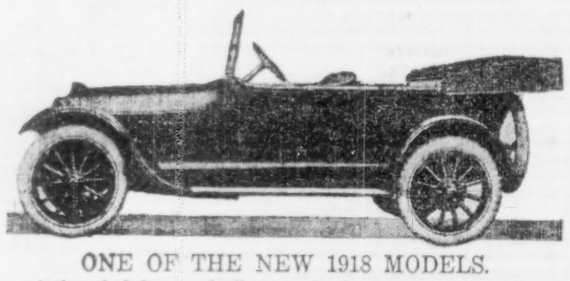
"We are particularly fortunate in this section of the country in having splendid roads to the Finger Lakes of New York, the Adirondacks, and to the very numerous and beautiful lakes in New England. Pennsylvania also has a number of charming lake resorts, which can be reached by good roads, but there are few lake resorts south of Mason and Dixon line.

"On a 2,000 mile trip from New York a motorist can travel over excellent roads through the mountains alongside many beautiful lakes to the Adirondacks, and the Thousand Islands through Lake Champlain, over the several charming islands, thence going eastward through the Green and White Mountains, reaching the beautiful lake region of Maine, and then south along the shore. A tour of Long Island, going out over the north shore and back over the south shore is also a most pleasing trip for motorists having but a short time.

"Answering the question of how to go, one should first look to the preparation of the car. After the car has been made mechanically fit for the tour the motorist should see to the storing of those articles of clothing and utensils which he desires to take with him on his trip.

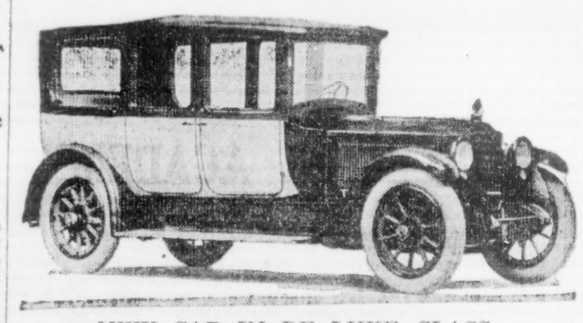
"There is no place where the maxim, a place for everything and everything in its place, is so applicable as when motor touring. Before starting out the first day place the articles to be carried in the car to the best advantage. Keep most accessible those articles which will be required at the noon stop, so that it will be unnecessary to disarrange all packages in order to obtain the things needed. A change of attire is advisable besides the motoring costume. It is always advisable to carry sweaters, extra shoes or slippers. Among other toilet articles, always carry cold cream and boracic acid. If fatigued upon reaching the hotel in the evening, wash the eyes with boracic acid solution, cover the face with cold cream, and lie down for ten or fifteen minutes before dressing for the evening. Motorists should also learn that it is always advisable to start early in the morning from their hotels so that they may reach the evening stop not later than 5 in the afternoon. This will then give a reasonable time for preparing for dinner.

"When to go is better answered by the tourist himself, but he should learn beforehand the names of the hotels at which he is to stop and write them for reservations. August and the early part of September is the time when all of the better class of hotels are filled to capacity, and it is not safe to trust to luck to secure accommodations."



ONE OF THE NEW 1918 MODELS.

A three inch longer wheelbase marks the 1918 Buick five-passenger six-cylinder touring car. Another change is that the 1918 car is equipped with the larger bore engine used in seven-passenger models.



NEW CAR IN DE LUXE CLASS.

In the 1918 Packards just announced six and seven passenger broughams replace the four and five passenger cars of the same type in the 1917 models. The seven-passenger brougham is shown above, lower hung and marked by new refinements, but retaining a strong family resemblance to its predecessors.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS NOT AFRAID OF FUEL SHORTAGE

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued from the office of the organization in this city, says that the automobile manufacturers do not think a shortage of gasoline is probable, but believe that increased supply of crude oil, greater mileage per gallon from cars, and substitute fuels will provide an ample fuel supply for motor vehicles. In regard to the warning sent out by A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Reeves says:

"The position of Mr. Bedford in the oil industry is such that we must heed his warning even though other oil men may not agree with his viewpoint. We of the motor industry will co-operate with Mr. Bedford and the Government in avoiding wastage of gasoline by encouraging care among allied trades, as well as among garages and motor users.

"The amount of pure pleasure riding in automobiles is not large as compared with the use of cars and trucks for business and utility purposes, and if all users of gasoline carefully avoid waste there will be no need to curtail even pleasure riding, which is beneficial, as it affords relaxation to the business man. President Wilson's form of relaxation from Government cares is an automobile ride every afternoon—a necessity for his continued health.

"Everything considered, there is no cause for alarm among automobile makers and users over the fuel situation; but it is both wise and patriotic to encourage the conservation of gasoline by avoiding waste and by careful carburetor adjustments and handling of cars, so as to get the greatest possible mileage from every gallon of fuel used."

SAYS DIMMERS WILL NOT DO.

Still Many Inquiries in Regard to Auto Headlight Law.

Bradford H. Divine, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the New York State Motor Federation, has issued a statement in which is the following:

"Since the report of the Technical Committee of the New York State Motor Federation, which conducted the headlight tests at Syracuse, was published a large number of inquiries have been received from people who desire to know if various auxiliary light devices on their cars can be used to comply with the law; such, for instance, as spot lights and dimmers. The spot light, of course, is distinctly a beam of light and comes under exactly the same provisions as a headlight. The law says that there shall be at least two lights on the front of the car, but does not limit the number of lights. Therefore, there is no legal restriction to the presence of a spot light, but it must be so directed and adjusted that the beam will comply with the requirements of the law in not rising over 42 inches from the ground to the left of the axis of the car at points 75 feet or more ahead of the car.

"Of course, it will be evident to every one familiar with spot lights that the very purpose for which they were designed and their ease of adjustment, and the fact that they can throw light in all directions by a simple movement of the hand, make them a rather dangerous attachment to a car, and a person using the spot light would be very liable unconsciously to use it in a manner contrary to law; and it seems, therefore, that the spot light will be relegated to ancient history very soon.

"When the reader appreciates that one of the provisions of the law is that the light must be of sufficient volume to show a man or substantial object at a distance of 250 feet straight ahead of the lamps, it will be readily seen that, inasmuch as no dimmer will throw a light one-half this distance, the dimmer does not comply with the law.

"Many people also ask if they can comply with the law by pasting a piece of tissue paper on the lamp glass, or if they can paint the lamp glass or paint the reflector, or place a piece of cloth inside of the glass—to which the committee would answer that it makes no difference what method is used to control the light, but the effect, however accomplished, must absolutely comply with the requirements of the law."

Co-operative Road Building.

There are two systems of State roads in California, one known as the State highways, which are being constructed with the proceeds of two bond issues, and the other, known as State roads, constructed with the aid of State appropriations and generally on a co-operative basis between the State and a county. This system of co-operation has not been entirely satisfactory to the State Department of Engineering, according to its last report.

NEW AUTO HOLD-UP.

Albany A. A. A. Reports Latest Way of Extracting Money from Motorist.

A new hold-up scheme is reported by the Albany headquarters of the New York State Automobile Association. The most recent case is that of a Brooklyn physician en route to Albany and the Adirondacks.

The party was coming along at a moderate rate of speed, about two miles north of Brewster, in a touring car when a light truck with two men overtook them and informed the motorist and his friends that something was wrong with his car in the rear.

When the owner stopped his car and got out to investigate, one of the men jumped off the truck, opened the hood of the physician's car and jumped back on his truck and made off up the road. The motorist could find nothing wrong but when he resumed his position at the wheel and endeavored to continue his trip, his engine refused to turn, and he was unable to find the cause. A little later another light truck came up from the opposite direction and the driver stopped and said that he could find what the trouble was and would fix it for $10. This was accepted, and the confederate of the first two men, for such the association believes him to be, as this is not the first case of the kind reported, opened up the hood and readjusted whatever had been tampered with by the first member of the gang. The motor then started up again.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The Willys-Overland Company announces that its July sales amounted to $18,611,775, an increase of $2,500,000 over the company's previous high record, established in June of this year. During July, 1917, 2,800 more cars were shipped than in July, 1916, according to the company's report.

The Chevrolet Motor Company will bring out during the month four new models, a new series of the "Four Ninety," a coupe and sedan on the "Four Ninety" chassis, and a sedan on the "Baby Grand" chassis.

The Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation has opened a new service station at 642-650 West Fifty-seventh Street. Edward H. Fagnan, who has been connected with the Peerless Motor Company for many years, is in charge.

Guy Hutchinson has resigned as manager of the New York branch of the Willys-Overland Company, Inc.

W. C. Bowley, for some time a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Motor Truck Company, has been made Vice President in charge of sales.

A new six-cylinder chassis will be put out by the Rose Automobile Company to replace the eight-cylinder model which the company has had on the market for some time. There will be five styles of bodies.

Shadburne Brothers Company of Chicago have taken over the Dixie Motor Car Company of Louisville, Ky.

The Ford Motor Company has made the first shipments of the new Ford one-ton truck. As far back as the universal it is the same as the passenger car, but is twenty-three inches longer, having a wheel base of 123 inches. It is fitted with an overhead worm drive, and is put on the market at $550. Production is now twenty-five a day, it is announced, and will soon be put up to fifty.

THROUGH WESTCHESTER COUNTY TO CONNECTICUT

Week-End Run Follows the Boston Post Road and Returns via Waterbury and White Plains.

A run recommended by the Automobile Club of America for week-end motorists follows the old Boston Post Road, and, turning north along the Naugatuck Valley, returns, via Waterbury, Danbury, and White Plains. The route runs north from the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street along Central Park

MAP COMPILED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.

West to 110th Street, and follows Seventh Avenue to 145th Street. After crossing the Harlem to East 149th Street, a left turn is made on Mott Avenue and the route continues straight on the Grand Concourse to Fordham Road. A right turn leads to Pelham Avenue and Pelham Parkway, and the shore road is followed to New Rochelle, eighteen miles from New York. Larchmont and Mamaroneck are passed through to the picturesque village of Rye, and the main road is followed to Port Chester, one mile beyond which Connecticut is entered, and the villages of Cos Cob and Mianus are traversed on the way to Stamford, from which point the route proceeds through Noroton and Darien Station to Norwalk, a distance of twenty-five miles from New Rochelle.

Passing through Westport and Southport the route reaches Bridgeport, and enters the city by way of Fairfield Avenue and Main Street, a mileage of fifty-seven from New York. Leaving Bridgeport the route continues east for four miles to Stratford, where it leaves the Boston Post Road and follows the picturesque Naugatuck Valley via Shelton, where the canal and river are crossed into Derby. The main road continues a winding course through very pretty scenery by way of Seymour Station and Deacon Falls, and bears to the left in the village of Naugatuck. Road work on the direct road necessitates a detour, which, branching left at this point, covers excellent surface by way of a charmingly scenic road into Waterbury, a distance from New York of ninety-one miles.

On the return to New York the route runs west from the park on Main Street and crosses the Naugatuck River, continuing on a pretty, winding road to Woodbury. Here a sharp left turn is made for Southbury, from which the main road is followed across the Housatonic River, and through Sandy Hook and Newtown to Danbury, located thirty-six miles from Waterbury. A southerly direction is taken by the route at this point, and a picturesque road followed through hilly country to Ridgefield, where the route turns west and crosses the State line into New York. West of the State boundary the village of South Salem is passed as the route skirts the highlands of Titicus Mountain and the woodland estate of The Port of Missing Men. A left turn in the village of Cross River is made, and the route runs south along the east side of Cross River Reservoir to Bedford, twenty-three miles from Danbury.

Leaving Bedford, a general southeasterly direction leads to Armonk, where the route turns sharply to the left and follows the road along the Kensico Reservoir to the great concrete dam at its southern end, the terminus of the new Bronx River Parkway, which is to follow the valley of the Bronx River from Bronx Park to Kensico Reservoir.

Broadway leads into White Plains, and the route proceeds by way of the New York Post Road to Lexington Avenue and thence via Fisher Avenue to Walworth Avenue, which is followed across the railroad to Central Avenue. This well-traveled thoroughfare is followed south to Woodlawn Cemetery, and the route crosses Van Cortlandt Park to Broadway. Broadway is then followed all the rest of the way into New York, completing a round mileage of 192 at the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street.

TO STOP AUTO THIEVERY.

All of the makers, sellers, and buyers of motor cars, together with the country's chemists and sellers of windshield glass, must combine against the auto thief if motor car thievery is to be abolished, according to C. C. Kilbury of the Toledo Automobile Club. His idea is to place, by chemical process, the serial number of the car and the name of the owner's home town upon the windshield glass, and that each owner should carry a card bearing his name, address, and the serial number of his car.

Identification marks upon the metal or wooden parts of the car may be removed or altered, but not so with those upon glass, which must be broken or removed. Hence a car with a plain or broken glass would excite suspicion. The glass seller plays his part when he is asked to sell windshield glass to a man who cannot prove ownership of the car for which the purchase is made.

Mr. Kilbury admits that there are numerous arguments against this plan, and that to put it into operation would be a monumental task, but he states that present defects can be ironed out, and asks that the plan be given discussion in the various auto clubs of the country.

FIRST RACE OF YEAR AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Oldfield, De Palma, and Chevrolet Scheduled to Compete in Chief Event—Katherine Stinson Will Fly.

For the first time this season Sheepshead Bay Speedway is scheduled next Saturday afternoon to take on the gala appearance that accompanies a race program. The first public contest of the year at that track is a three-cornered affair between Barney Oldfield, Ralph De Palma, and Louis Chevrolet. The match as originally arranged by William H. Wellman, was to be between Oldfield and De Palma for a prize of $25,000. Last week Louis Chevrolet sought to be admitted to the contest, and his challenge was accepted. The trials will be at three distances, twenty, thirty, and fifty miles. The program also promises attempts at world's auto records, besides the big race.

The management also announces that Katherine Stinson, the woman flyer, will give a looping exhibition with an "aerial somersault" as a climax. Miss Stinson comes to New York from San Antonio, where she has started the "Stinson School of Aviation." She says her ambition is to go to France as a flyer for the United States forces.

Fred Wagner, official starter of the American Automobile Association, has been engaged to see that Oldfield, De Palma, and Chevrolet get off on an even break.

MORE MONEY FROM AUTOS.

Large Increase in Receipts by New York from Brown Law.

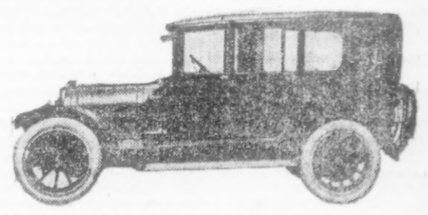
The Brown law, dividing the receipts of the State's Motor Vehicle Bureau equally between the State and counties, except in New York City, where the money thus received goes directly into the city's general fund, became effective May 17, 1916, says a report sent out from the Secretary of State's office. Under it New York City last year received $125,001.75. This year New York has already received $666,014.25 from Secretary of State Hugo's office, the sum representing one-half the motor vehicle fees which have been paid in this year in the registration of New York City's cars. But what is far more important, the amount represents a gain of $481,012.50 over last year, and this with the registration but three months gone.

This year the City of New York as well as every county in the State gets the full benefit of the Brown law. When it went into effect last year the greater part of the registration was over, particularly in New York City, which it is always several weeks in advance of the up-State counties on account of better weather conditions.

Important Announcement
ON WARTIME ECONOMY

Sterling Detachable Limousine Tops Will Be Increased in Price 10 Per Cent. or More August 15, Owing to the High Costs of Labor and Materials. Until Then We Will Continue to Accept Orders for Fall Delivery at Our Present Prices.

The Solution Is to Order NOW



Sterling Top & Equipment Co., Inc.
Builders of Unquestionably the Best and Most Exclusive Detachable Sedan and Limousine Tops.
LATEST BOOKLET SENT UPON REQUEST
518-520-522 West 57th Street
Phones, Columbus 2496-7.

PIERCE
Used and Rebuilt
Pierce-Arrows
$2000
We have just finished putting in condition to sell with our full guarantee two of these cars.
The horsepower is 48 and seating capacity seven. They have new one-man tops, very good tires, self starting, electric lighting and very complete equipment. One is painted dark blue, the other green; metal of both has been re-nickelled. We have never offered better value for the money.
$1500
Ready now at this price:
38 four passenger
38 five passenger
48 seven passenger
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 CENTRAL AVE. NEWARK, N.J.
TELEPHONE 4000 MULBERRY
PIERCE

Legalite Lens
Comply with the new headlight laws of every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Canada to the Gulf.
Sold in the following sizes:
Sizes — Price Per Pair
7¾" to 8⅝" $2.75
8¾" to 9⅝" 3.50
9¾" to 11⅛" 4.50
West of the Rockies, 25c. per pair additional.
If your dealer has no Legalites in stock—write us direct.
Legalite Corporation, 120 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

LEGALITE

Motor Truck Sales Agency
for
New York and Vicinity
A well-known local manufacturer of Worm-Drive Motor Trucks desires to place the sales agency for the Metropolitan New York district. Four models from ¾-ton to 3-ton. Trucks very reasonably priced. A moderate amount of capital is required, but with capable management a splendid profit is assured. With the factory right here and with the co-operation manufacturer is prepared to give New York sales agency, the opportunity offered is an unusual one.
Address with full particulars about yourself, your financial resources and your previous business experience, X 318 Times Annex.

September 15th
Studebaker Prices Increase!
The FOUR cylinder car, now selling at $985 will be increased to $1050
The SIX cylinder car, now selling at $1250 will be increased to $1385
The present low prices will be continued until September 15th in spite of the fact that every other car in the Studebaker class has recently been raised
Studebaker

Four-Cylinder Models
	Present Prices	Prices Sept. 15
Roadster	$ 985	$1025
Touring Car	985	1050
Every-Weather Car	1185	1250
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

Six-Cylinder Models
	Present Prices	Prices Sept. 15
Roadster	$1250	$1335
Touring Car	1250	1385
Touring Sedan	1700	1850
Coupe	1750	1850
Limousine	2600	2750
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

COTTON SELLS OFF

Heavy Liquidation Results in a Break of About $3 a Bale.

There was active general selling in the cotton market yesterday and a break of approximately $3 per bale in prices. There seemed to be increased confidence in the more optimistic view of the crop outlook, which led to heavy liquidation and to more aggressive offerings from other sources. December contracts sold off to 24.75 cents, making a decline of 59 points from Friday's closing figure and of $3.85 per bale, or 117 points from the high level of Thursday. Closing prices were within 3 or 4 points of the lowest, with the tone easy at a net decline of 40 to 62 points for the day.

The opening was very irregular, August being 40 points and September 28 points higher, while later months were 1 to 3 points lower. Both August and September are inactive positions, almost entirely dominated by old-crop conditions, and while their strength may have restricted selling of later months at the start, the general list quickly weakened. Stop orders were uncovered. After their execution the market was less active, but slight bulges met increased offerings, and the lowest point was reached late in the morning, with October selling at 24.97 cents and January at 24.75 cents, or 55 to 62 points net lower. Liverpool and New Orleans were among the heavy early sellers, but houses with Western connections were particularly prominent on the selling side and liquidation was general.

There were private reports of showers in the Southwest. For some time past practically the only complaints received regarding the progress of the crop have been based on droughty conditions in parts of Texas. The percentage of the total area affected has been so small that these complaints have been offset by the belief that crops elsewhere were improving. The showers reported in the morning, consequently, seemed to remove practically the only bullish feature in the immediate crop situation, and the Western belt forecast for partly cloudy or unsettled weather with showers encouraged a belief that tomorrow morning's reports would indicate that the drought had been completely broken. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
Aug.	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.00 bid	26.40
Sept.	26.10	26.15	25.95	25.30 bid	25.84
Oct.	25.50	25.55	24.97	25.02@25.05	25.59
Nov.	..	..	..	24.85 bid	25.40
Dec.	25.30	25.33	24.75	24.77@24.80	25.34
Jan.	25.25	25.26	24.75	24.78@24.79	25.30
Mar.	25.40	25.41	24.84	24.94@24.99	25.46
April	25.03	25.03	25.03	..	..
May	25.00	25.00	25.03	24.90 bid	25.00
July	25.05	25.05	25.18	25.03 bid	25.12

The local spot market was quiet at 40 points decline, on the basis of 26.50 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27c; New Orleans, 26.25c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 25.50c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 27c.

The following figures from The Financial Chronicle, give the statistical position of cotton in bales:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	44,200	35,478	61,087
Since Aug. 1	60,170	15,880	88,321
Port stocks	536,787	558,119	464,702
Interior receipts	46,505	33,123	38,795
Since Aug. 1	65,217	15,712	61,130
Interior shipments	92,881	85,762	67,081
Interior stocks	297,416	343,792	200,882
Amt. brought into sight	107,970	101,410	125,065
Since Aug. 1	160,423	48,003	184,906
Northern spinners' takings	25,103	37,114	17,423
Since Aug. 1	46,191	21,088	27,382
Southern consump.	90,000	90,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1	135,000	45,000	121,000
Exp. to G. Britain	19,277	52,327	31,960
Since Aug. 1	46,673	27,962	39,711
Exports to France	5,719	13,979	14,049
Since Aug. 1	15,293	11,547	18,468
Exp. to Continent	9,500	7,151	56,115
Since Aug. 1	15,551	6,051	50,763
Total week's exp.	32,496	73,278	102,154
Total exports since Aug. 1	77,496	44,994	108,942
World's vis. sup.	2,601,200	2,755,807	3,091,459
Of which Amer.	1,530,200	1,461,807	2,009,459
Liverpool stocks	270,000	299,000	697,000
Continental stocks	203,000	253,000	437,000
N. Y. stock	61,014	65,801	83,966
N. Orleans stocks	144,527	145,823	115,921
On shipboard wait-ing orders	98,560	64,902	74,298

The British Cotton Control Board is reported as having decided upon curtailment of the Lancashire output beginning with September and amounting to 30 per cent. of the present output on American and 40 per cent. on Egyptian. After Jan. 1 the curtailment in the output of both American and Egyptian will be 40 per cent. According to these advices it is now expected that the restrictions will be operative for a period of only three months. A feature of the reports which some traders here took as indicating an expected improvement in ocean tonnage.

All the weekly crop reviews read favorably and Bradstreet's reports were more unanimously favorable than at any previous time this season.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CLIFFORD A. WILLIAMS, advertising solicitor, Times Building and 81 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,967 and no assets. The debts were contracted mainly in Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., and Chicago, for which he was indicted and arrested. Creditors are the City National Bank of Los Angeles, $775, secured; Ewing & Miles, Inc., $4,263; Williams & Cunningham, Chicago, $2,700; Williams & Cornell, $2,200, and A. M. Williams, Oakland, Cal., $2,000.

JACOB BRICKEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Brickel, dealer in furniture at 214 Stanton Street, by these creditors: The Prospect Company, $106; Max Druckman, $275, and Anna Mofter, $213.

PHILIP MANDELMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Mandelman, saloonkeeper, 409 Sixth Avenue, by the Consumers Brewing Company, a creditor for $4,500. Liabilities are said to be $8,000.

MOSES NEEDLEMAN, dealer in millinery at Yonkers, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,695 and assets of $500, realized by the assignee's sale of assets.

PENNANT NOVELTY MARKET, INC., 1,001 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,164 and assets of $225, in stock and fixtures.

EWING & MILES, general advertising agents in the Times Building, have made an assignment to Frederick W. Gregory. It was incorporated on July 12, 1910, with 100 shares of no par value, which was increased to $125,000. T. R. Van Alstyne, former President, withdrew in May last, and the deed was signed by Clifford A. Williams, Vice President.

THE FRAAD TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, manufacturer of phonographs, 224 West Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Ivan A. Simonson. It was incorporated in 1915, with capital stock of $100,000, and Frank M. Cozenes is Secretary.

RELIABLE BAGGAGE AND REPAIRING COMPANY, INC., fibre trunks and cases, 70-77 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Max Miller.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The American Railway Brotherhood Association of Hornell, which planned to operate a string of grocery stores throughout the country, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities of $11,903.78 and assets of $22,758.88. The assets are practically all notes of men who subscribed for stock.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Justin Beuchat of Syracuse, proprietor of the Central Adirondack Plumbing Company of Old Forge, filed a petition, with liabilities of $12,356 and assets of $8,900.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 11.—Shober Brothers of Garrett, Penn., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, placing their liabilities at $10,000.50 and their assets at $1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—William C. Collamer, a carpenter, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $20,849.02; assets, $150. Claims of $15,741 are secured.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bancroft, Robert H.—F. W. Gardner..$124.65
Benson, Peter—P. Murphy.....149.45
Bird, Harry—People &c.....1,000.00
Derman, Isidor B., and Jacob Nichthausser—M. A. Ellas et al.....115.21
Gottesfeld, Irene—E. Muller &c.....104.91
Gallagan, Helen, and Harry Brand—People, &c.....1,000.00
Hasters, William P.—E. W. Orvis...1,600.00
Lindenborn, Fred, and Ellen Geigan—L. Shoffer &c.....201.81
Leu, Albert E.—F. E. Merrow et al..6,950.52
Morin, Arthur L.—Keystone Type Foundry &c.....368.05
Parkhurst, John A.—N. Anson.....244.68
Peck, Joseph B.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....3,585.82
Raston, John—H. T. Alexander & Co..418.91
Sam Wah & Co. and Simon—Cosmopolitan Bank.....190.23
Spencer, Frank—J. F. Wakely.....1,207.29
Senko, Joseph—M. W. Wistar et al.....244.09
Singer, Bruce, and Harry Katz—People, &c.....300.00
Turner, Margaret W.—T. McI. Turner.....4,119.78
Valentine, Paul—John T. Stanley Co., Inc.....532.88
Wilson, Clarence A.—I. Mendelson et al.538.04

In Bronx County.

J. W. Dick Co., Inc.—Broschart & Braun, Inc.....113.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was satisfied:

In New York County.

Clowe, Chas. W.—Citizens Nat. Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1915.$427.25
Jacobs, Mark—L. Dorfman, June 26, 1917.....275.41

In Bronx County.

G. L. S. Bldg. Co., Inc.—M. Jastrow, July 10, 1917.....$1,030.71
Kiralfy, Henry W.—Justin Beuchat of Syracuse, proprietor of the Central Adirondack Plumbing Company of Old Forge, filed Same—Same, July 5, 1917.....90.71

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

With the wheat market now under Government supervision, ordinary factors have little weight, and on Saturday the trade was in a very confused state of mind as to just how far-reaching the Government control will prove. In consequence, there was an absence of the usual volume of liquidation of accounts in the September position in Chicago, where prices declined 3 cents. Mr. Hoover's outline of the aims of the commission, showing that the Government takes a serious view of the food situation, and the whole country is urged to practice extreme economies in the use of foodstuffs. Mr. Hoover says that if these necessities will be taken care of, but added that somehow we will have to find 225,000,000 bushels of wheat for our Allies in Europe.

In local cash markets No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $2.48, nominal cost, insurance, and freight, New York domestic; No. 2 hard, $2.50, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Prev. Close.	Last	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Wheat—							
September	2.18	2.14	2.15	2.18	1.43
RYE—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.							

CORN.

Cash corn prices in the West experienced another sharp decline, and it was said that distillers were out of the market. This weakness in old corn created a more bearish sentiment in the market at large. Traders, however, were inclined to be cautious about taking chances on the short side, and in consequence the contract market showed only slight losses. Even at the lower figures cash corn is finding a buyer, although at high premiums, and it is the general impression that leading cereal companies will be willing to pay good premiums to prevent prices for the December position for new cash corn for delivery in December. In the local cash market prices were weak. No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.27 and No. 2 mixed at $2.26, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Dec.	1.14¾	1.12¾	1.13¾	1.13¾	.84
May	1.12⅝	1.11⅜	1.12⅜	1.12⅛	.72⅝

OATS.

The oats market showed resistance to pressure and prices were steady. Reports on the new crop continued very favorable, and some authorities believe that the final yield will be 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the last Government estimate. So far there has been little pressure, however, and shorts are very timid and cover readily. The local cash market was barely steady. Standard was quoted at 83¼c; No. white, 84c; No. 3 white, 82c to 83c; No. 4 white, 81c to 82c; fancy clipped white, 85c to 86c; ordinary clipped white, 83c to 84c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	58¾	58	58¾	58¾	.47
December	55⅞	55	55	55¼	.47
May	61⅛	60¾	60⅝	61	.50⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm and higher, with a good commission house demand. The strength was based largely on a further upturn in the market for live hogs, which caused shorts to cover. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000; estimated for Monday, 80,000, and for the week, 100,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—Sept.	22.75	22.47	22.75	22.57	13.40
October	22.87	22.50	22.87	22.70	13.42
Ribs—Sept.	23.45	23.27	23.45	23.20	14.10
October	23.20	23.20	23.20	22.90	13.80
Pork—Sept.	43.25	43.00	43.17	42.90	26.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil made only a temporary response to the strength in lard. Prices early in the session showed an upward tendency, with a fair demand from shorts and commission houses, but soon developed a reactionary tendency, closing weak, with net losses of 5 to 25 points. The trade at large seemed disposed to be cautious about taking chances on the long side in view of the recent sharp recovery from the low point experienced in July and owing to a bearish interpretation of the merchandising situation, including liberal supplies. Total sales for the day were 13,200 barrels.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot			14.50@		15.00
August	15.25	15.25	15.00@		15.15
September	15.51	15.29	15.31@15.82		15.42
October	15.59	15.29	15.31@15.82		15.42
November	14.95	14.80	14.82@14.85		14.95
December	14.89	14.67	14.70@14.75		14.87
January	14.90	14.67	14.70@14.72		14.85
February	..	..	14.75@15.00		15.00
March			14.75@14.95		15.00

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market at the opening yesterday, but offerings were not heavy and the loss was partially recovered on covering for over the week end. Rather vague peace talk was also circulating, but it failed to upset German views of the situation, probably had no influence, and trading was very quiet with the close showing a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Sales, 8,500.

The local spot market remained quiet and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
August			7.59@7.61	7.62
September	7.62	7.60	7.64@7.66	7.67
October	..	..	7.70@7.72	7.77
November	..	..	7.76@7.78	7.77
December	7.81	7.77	7.81@7.83	7.83
January	..	..	7.87@7.89	7.89
February	..	..	7.90@7.95	7.95
March	7.95	7.95	7.99@8.01	8.01
April	..	..	8.05@8.07	8.06
May	8.11	8.05	8.10@8.12	8.11
June	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.16
July	..	..	8.22@8.24	8.23

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,255 packages. The market closed about steady on the highest grades of creamery which have cleared fairly well. Some accumulation of medium grades, but low grades creamery available from 41½@42c down is pretty well cleared. Renovated continues scarce. Ladies firm. Only scattering lots of packing stock arriving. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 41½@42c; extras, (92 score,) 40¾@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¼@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38¼c; thirds, 37c; creamery unsalted, higher than extras, 42¼c; extras, 41½@42c; process, 39½@41c; seconds, 38@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 36@37c; renovated, extras, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 35½@36c; ladles, fine to choice make, firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 34½c; lower grades, 33½@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 33@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,963 cases. The week closed with a close clearance of all prime to choice fresh gathered stock containing a good to large proportion of heavy eggs, and for such prices rule strong, with the tendency still slightly in sellers' favor. Most receivers are fairly well cleared of the lower qualities which have been pressed for sale at irregular prices, but there is still some stock of this character unsold which is freely offered, values showing about the same wide range as recently quoted. High qualities of dirties and checks are in light supply and firm, but ordinary lots, especially defective checks, are pressed for sale at any reasonable prices. Storage eggs held with some confidence; trading is limited as yet, and the moderate sales reported are fairly covered by quotations, although some pet marks are held somewhat above quotations, and of these are being taken for examination. Nearby white eggs in light supply and fancy qualities very scarce. Prices rule firm for fancy; nearby, quoted, extras, 61c@ per dozen, 61@62c; extra firsts, 59@60c; firsts, 56@58c; seconds, 53@55c; thirds and poorer, 24@52c; dirties, No. 1, 50@51c; No. 2 and poorer, 47@49c; checks, 45@46c; storage packed, 27@29c; undergrades, 18@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance pair, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; refrigerator, State whites, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to good, 42@50c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@50c; poor to fair, 35@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@44c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 43@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@42c.

TO IMPROVE LACEMAKING.

Technical Training Needed, Say Nottingham Manufacturers.

In response to a request from the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Employers' Associations, the General Purposes Committee, the Education Committee, and the School of Art Committee of the Nottingham Corporation conferred with representatives of the various branches of the lace trade at the Guildhall, Nottingham, on the subject of technical instruction and training in the lace trade.

The Chairman of the federation, reports Consul C. M. Hitch at Nottingham, urged the importance of a comprehensive system of art and technical instruction with a view to promoting an extension of the lace industry, and the desirability of a co-ordination of effort in that direction. He declared that for Nottingham productions not only to meet but to beat competition it was essential that the subjects in which instruction would be given should include the treatment of raw materials, knowledge of the capabilities and possibilities as well as the limitations of the machinery, designing of patterns, making the lace, chemical treatment, buying, selling, and distributing.

The members of the deputation were convinced that an industry requiring taste as well as technical skill could not profitably receive instruction in art without technical training. They were all agreed that much of the success of German lace was due to the beautiful designs produced, and the taste and execution of the designs were attributed to the technical training given. As it is quite conceivable that the scheme proposed will take some time to inaugurate, the deputation suggested the formation of a committee upon which representatives of all the various branches of the lace industry should be permitted to sit.

A member of the deputation said that lace manufacturers felt that in the past they had not been supported financially and by way of scholarships, and they had come to the conclusion that something far greater than existed at the present would have to be done. They urged that the exhibition of laces at the Castle should be amplified to cover all classes of lace, particularly the latest examples of high-class machine-made goods; that there should be a library of books, of art prints, &c; that extended provision should be made to teach drafting and designing, and that all students in these subjects should be given training in the practical working of the lace machine; and that examinations of the work of students in design, drafting, and practical machine work should be arranged by a committee of practical men.

The need for greater facilities for technical training in the embroidery trade was emphasized. It was pointed out that the total number of embroidery machines of both types in Great Britain was approximately 700, while there were about 50,000 in other countries, and that Switzerland alone had developed an export trade in laces and embroideries amounting to $50,000,000 a year. The Nottingham Embroidery Manufacturers' Association declared itself prepared to support the proposed scheme in every possible way.

New Zealand Millinery Demand.

Opportunities for the sale of millinery of all kinds in New Zealand are at present very good. Due to various causes, reports Consul General Alfred A. Winslow at Auckland, the stocks have materially declined during the past three years until now prices have advanced because of this shortage. Imports from the United States have materially increased, but American goods form but a small fraction of the trade. American millinery sold in that country has given universal satisfaction, and with more active selling efforts imports should be many times greater.

Record Oat Crop for Ontario.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, wires the American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, states that Ontario will have the biggest oat crop in history of the province. "We will have a 125,000,000 bushel crop, perhaps," he says, "as compared with the average 100,000,000. In every quarter of the province the crop is simply wonderful. We want no more rain until after harvest."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99⅝
3s, registered, 1940	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	103	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '58, coupon	98	99
2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4s Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100
4½s July, 1967	101½	101¾	101½
4½s June, 1965	101½	102	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101½	102¼	101½
4½s Mar., 1963	101½	102	101½
4½s May, 1957	101½	102¼	101½
4½s May, 1917	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s April, 1960	97½	98	97¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97¾
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98	97¾
4½s Mar., 1962	97½	98	97¾
4½s Sept., 1960	97½	98	97¾
4s May, 1959	93¾	94¼	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94½	93¾
4s Nov., 1957	92¾	94¼	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	93
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s, May, 1955	98	94	93
4s Nov., 1955	98	94	93
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99¾	99⅞	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	84	86	84
3½s May, 1934	83½	..	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1932	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1924-1933	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.50		4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1940-1952	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
57	Cities Service	277	275	276	278
85	Cities Service pf	85¾	85	85	86
100	Cities Service new	29¾	29¼	29½	29¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow. pf.	20	21
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75
Am. Gas & Electric	111	114
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	275	280
Am. Light & Traction	285	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Am. Power & Light	65	67
Am. Power & Light pf.	85	87
Am. Publ. Utilities	20	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	73¼	74¾
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	69	72
Am. W. W. & E. 2d pf.	23	24
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	84	87
Carolina Power & Light	78	80
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	96
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	99	103
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Conn. Power pf.	92	95
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	70	77
Duluth Edison	76	78
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric P. & S. pf.	99	100
Electric Properties	63	67
El Paso Electric	101	104
El Paso Electric pf.	92	96
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	87	89
Fed. Light & Traction	12	14
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	48	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	38	45
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Northern Ohio Electric	20	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. pf.	75	80
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States P. pf.	96½	98
Northern Texas Electric	54	57½
Northern Texas Elec. pf.	78	84
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89½	90
Pine Bluff ?, p. c. pf.	90	100
Portland Gas & Coke	20	23
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	..	65
Pub. Serv. Inv. pf.	..	80
Republic Ry. & Light	75	80
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	64½	66
Southern Cal. Edison	86	89
South. Cal. Edison pf.	100	103
Southwest. Pa. Ry. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35¾	38
Tampa Electric	120	124
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	5½	6½
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. Lt. pf.	93	95
Un. Gas & Elec. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	80	88¼
United Light & Rys.	40	42
United Light & Rys. pf.	69	71
Wash. Ry. & Elec.	13	16
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	64	69
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf.	100	101
Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	
Appa. Power 5s	72	78	
Central P. & L. 1st 5s	85	90	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	88	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 1st 6s, '37	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1933	100¼	101¼	
Detroit City G. Co. 5s, '61	90	94	
Denver G. & E. con. 5s, '49	97	97	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s, '30	99	100	
El Paso El. col. tr. 6s, '47	97	100	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, '27	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	94	96	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '25, '29	94	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	90	93	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '35	85	91	
L. G. & E. Co. Cin. 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100	
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	80	
Miss. Ry. G. & E. 5s, '23	85	90	
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89¼	92	
Nat. Secur. deb.	73	78	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	97	98	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930	100½	102	
Omaha & Co. 5s, '37	85	90	
Pa. G. & E. (Artz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6	..	94	
St. L. C. G. Co. 1926, 5s	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	93	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25, 111	113	118	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. ev. 6s, '43	95	98¼	
Wash. Ry. & E. 5s, '27	90	94	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	98¼	98¾	
Wis. Edison 5s, 1941	95	96	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Ahmeek	109	109	109
20	Alaska	6	6	6
56	Alleues	56	56	56
4	Calu. & Hecla	545	545	545
25	Cop. Range	61¼	60½	61
25	Davis-Daly	2½	2½	2½
45	Hancock	14¼	14	14
50	Island Creek	68¾	68	68¾
50	Isle Royale	30½	30¼	30½
50	Keweenaw	2	2	2
50	Lake	10	10	10
50	Mayflower-Old Colony	2½	2¾	2½
20	Mohawk	81½	81½	81½

Railroads.

15	Boston Elev.	59¼	59¼	59¼
5	Fitchburg pf.	61	61	61

Miscellaneous.

16	Am. Sug. pf.	119	119	119
174	Am. T. & T.	119¾	119¼	119¾
10	Am. Wool. pf.	98¼	98¼	98½
190	A., G. & W. I.	107¼	106¼	106¾
23	N. Eng. Tel.	114¾	114	114
80	New Rivers	23½	23¼	23½

Bonds.

$2,500	Punta Arenas Sugar 6s	85	85

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	Ala. Co.	2d. 50	50	50
50	Atl. Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
660	Coaden	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	Con. Powar.	112	112	112
25	Dav. Chem.	36¾	36¾	36¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Bal. C. 4s	96¾	96¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Rad.	800	800	800
200	Booth Fish.	25	25	25
100	Chi. C. & C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
115	Do pf.	24	24	24
20	Cudahy	119¼	119¼	119¼
95	Linde Air	266	265	266
10	Mont. W. pf.	115½	115½	115½
75	Prest-o-Lite	152	151	152

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s	63	63
5,000	Chi., S. B. 5s	65	65

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Elec. Stor.	59¼	59¼	59¼
20	Lake S. Co.	17	16¾	16¾
40	Leh. Nav.	17	17	17
531	Pennsylvania	62¾	62⅝	62¾

Bonds.

$1

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Restricted in Half-Day Session—Decrease of $97,000,000 in Excess Reserves.

The usual Saturday market, with a small volume of transactions and generally unimportant changes, did not change the aspect of last week's Stock Exchange movements. There was rather marked weakness in some of the motors, which carried Chandler down 2¾ points to 78¾ and General Motors to 105½ at the low, with Studebaker dropping to 52⅜. For the most part, however, changes were either fractional or the result of such limited dealings as to render them unimportant. The Liberty Loan did not sell below 99.62 in spite of the rumors of plans credited to the Secretary of the Treasury for authorization of another issue of $6,000,000,000 to bear a higher rate of interest. It is not improbable that the next war loan will carry 4 per cent., but if this is the case the interest on the $2,000,000,000 recently placed will automatically advance ½ per cent.

The bank statement yesterday was influenced so largely by the extraordinary payments made during the week as to be misleading as showing the week's changes in the bank's position. Payment of New York's share of $175,000,000 on account of the $300,000,000 new short-time Treasury certificates and $100,000,000 on the Canadian Government loan resulted in a decrease in excess reserve, shown in the actual statement, of nearly $97,000,000. This item stood on Friday at $72,695,000, the smallest excess reported since July 14. The member banks drew upon their reserves in the Federal Reserve institution to the extent of nearly $88,000,000 and showed practically no change in the cash carried in their own vaults. There was an increase of $115,568,000 in loans with a loss of $50,000,000 in net demand deposits.

There has been little evidence of a widening public interest in the stock market, and professional traders have confined themselves largely with selling issues affected by changes in the war situation. The motor stocks have been weak on the expectation that the calling of so many men for war service, the increased cost of materials, and the growing scarcity of gasoline will all operate to reduce the demand for new cars in coming months. So far orders have held up remarkably well. The same prosperity which is expected to insure continued activity for some of the large industrial companies is making it necessary for them to obtain additional capital through short-term issues, and this has been interpreted by the market as an unfavorable sign. For the most part holders of securities have shown no inclination to let them go, in which respect they have evidenced more faith in the ultimate fairness of any price-fixing policy than has been shared by the professionals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½
Low ..... 2½ | Last 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 4 @4¼ | Sixty days..... 4½
Ninety days..... 4½ | Ninety days..... 4½@4¾
Four months..... 4½@4¾ | Four months..... 4¾@4¾
Five months..... 4¾ | Five months..... 5¼
Six months..... 4¾ | Six months..... 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Banks, 60 to 90 days..... 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3¼@3½

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 4½
4 to 6 months..... 4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.78	5.78	5.78	+.00⅛
Cables	5.76⅞	5.76⅞	5.76⅞	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.10	21.10	21.10	...
Cables	21.20	21.20	21.20	...

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Last Week's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8803 London	4.7555	4.7595		
5.1825 Paris	5.78	5.76⅛		
China—				
Hongkong	65.50	65.60		
Peking	101.75	101.80		
Shanghai	95.50	95.625		
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.85		
40.10 Holland	41.87½	42.00		
52.44 India—				
Bombay	32.75	33.00		
Calcutta	32.75	33.00		
5.1826 Italy	7.42½	7.43½		
49.84 Japan—				
Shanghai	51.10	51.125		
Yokohama	51.00	51.125		
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.12½	50.25		
51.50 Russia	21.10	21.20		
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	33.10	33.30		
Copenhagen	29.80	30.00		
Christiania	30.20	30.40		
19.295 Spain	22.65	22.75		
South America—				
32.41 Rio	25.75	25.875		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.375		
5.1826 Switzerland	4.59	4.37		

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.71⅝	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $550,814,217; balance, $51,662,906; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $330,326; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,080,541.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.5625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 82¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 64¼c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1917.		
Aug. 11	$3,485,448,705	$5,747,909,926
Aug. 4	3,502,371,389	5,682,201,240
July 28	3,311,975,889	5,447,177,613
July 21	3,823,365,505	6,230,158,508
1916.		
Aug. 12	$2,328,445,389	$4,075,889,110
Aug. 5	2,993,807,876	4,798,198,947
July 29	2,370,907,156	4,056,042,718
July 22	2,546,851,844	4,382,024,816

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	4	2	2½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	2½	2	2½	1910	2	1	1⅞
1915	2½	1½	1¾	1909	2½	1¾	2¼
1914	8	6	6	1908	1¾	1	1¾
1913	2½	2	2½	1907	6	2	4
1912	3	2½	2¾	1906	5	2	3¾

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'28	4 @4½	5.08	4.78
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'39	4½@5	5.17	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.00	5.15
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.45	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.97	4.67
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.30	5.45
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'25	5	5.00	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.20	5.40
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½ @4½	4.95	4.70
St. Louis S. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.25	4.90
Southern Ry	1917-'24	4½@5	6.40	5.10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	150,565	252,150	350,190
Year to date	118,049,608	97,578,687	85,335,309

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
180	195	100	Am.Br. Sh. & F. pf.	195	195	195	195	+4
46¾	47	700	Am. Can	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	—
75	76	100	Am. Car & F'dry	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ¾
13¾	14	200	Am. Hide & Leath.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
14¾	15	100	Am. Ice	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
59¾	59⅞	3,900	Am. International	60	60⅜	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
28	28⅛	500	Am. Linseed	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
64	64½	100	Am. Linseed pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
70	70¼	1,100	Am. Locomotive	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ⅛
14½	15	300	Am. Malting	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	700	Am. Smelt. & Refin.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
69½	70	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70½	70	70	+2⅛
121¾	122¼	1,800	Am. Sugar Refin.	122	122	122	122¼	+ ⅜
55	56	3,600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	55⅜	56½	55¼	55½	+ ⅜
92¾	93	100	Am.T.&T. s.f.3d pd.	93	93	93	93	—
216½	217	2,200	Am. Tobacco	215¾	216½	213¾	216½	+3½
22½	24½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
75½	75⅞	900	Anaconda Copper	75⅝	76	75⅝	75⅞	+ ¼
99⅝	99⅞	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	+ ¼
96	96½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
105¼	106	900	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	107	107¼	106	106	— 1
61⅜	62½	300	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61½	61½	— ⅛
70	71	1,500	Baldwin Loco.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	— ⅛
69¾	69½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	5,600	B. St. class B t. ctf.	116	117¼	115⅞	116½	+ ¼
37½	38½	200	Calif. Packing	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37½	+1½
130	160	300	Canadian Pacific	150	150½	150	150½	+ ¼
35½	36¼	100	Central Foundry	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
95⅜	95⅝	2,500	Central Leather Co.	95¼	96	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
36	36¼	200	Cerro de Pasco	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	900	Chandler Motor	80	80	78¼	78½	—2⅜
60	60¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	60½	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
10½	10⅝	100	Chi. Gt. Western	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	32½	100	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅝	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	+ ⅛
32	33½	2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	32	33½	32	33¼	+1⅛
71¼	71⅝	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71½	+1½
56½	56⅝	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	56⅜	56½	56⅜	56⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅜	1,000	Chile Copper	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
54½	55¼	1,700	Chino Copper	55⅛	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅜	3,400	Columbia Gas & El.	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	1,100	Corn Prod. Refin.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	1,900	Crucible Steel	80⅝	81⅝	80½	81½	+ ⅝
38½	39½	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
109½	110½	100	Del. & Hudson	109⅝	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
15¾	16	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
26½	27	1,200	Distillers Securities	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
24½	24⅝	100	Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
50½	52	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51	51	51	51	—1
37½	38	100	Fisher Body	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
38	38¾	300	Gaston, Will. & W.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
154	155½	100	General Electric	155	155	155	155	— ⅛
15,100	15,200	600	Gen. Mot. Corp.	108	108½	103¼	104½	— ⅛
105	105½	600	Great Northern pf.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	300	Inspiration Copper	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
9½	10	100	Interboro Consol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
76	78	700	Int. Harvester Corp.	77	78	76¾	77¾	+ ⅛
29¾	30	1,200	Int. Mer. Marine	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
91⅞	92¾	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	+ ⅛
39¾	40	100	Int. Nickel	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
		200	Kelly Springf. Tire	45¾	46	45¾	46	— ⅛
43	43¼	100	Kennecott Copper	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
91	91	300	Lackawanna Steel	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅛
63¾	64⅛	100	Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
110	112	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	110½	111	110½	111	— ⅛
110	115	100	Lorillard, P.) pf.	111	111	111	111	—4
20¼	20½	1,800	Maxwell Motor	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
65	66	100	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
22½	23¼	600	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
53	55	100	May Dept. Stores	54¾	54¾	54¾	55	— ⅛
95	95½	500	Mex. Petroleum	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	— ⅛
57	57½	600	Midvale Steel	57⅛	57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	11½	100	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	4,300	Mo. Pacific t. c.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	300	Nat. Conduit & C.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	New York Central	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜	+ ⅛
120¾	121½	100	Northern Pacific	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	+2
108	108¼	1,100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	107½	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
56	56¼	400	Ohio Cities Gas	55⅞	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
28	29	200	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	600	Penn. Railroad	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
25¾	26	600	Pond Creek C.	26	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
73	73½	200	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
97	97¼	300	Ray Consol. Cop.	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
94	94	800	Reading	94	94¼	93¾	94	— ⅛
93¾	94	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
121½	122	100	Seaboard Air Line	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
168	170	100	Sears Roebuck Co.	168	168	168	168	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅝	200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
94¾	94½	200	Southern Pacific	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	29	1,500	Southern Railway	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	1,100	Southern R'way pf.	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	1,600	Studebaker Co.	52⅝	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
41	43½	100	Stutz Motor	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
44½	45⅜	200	Superior Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
17⅝	18	100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
187½	187⅞	500	Texas Co.	188	188¼	187¼	187⅝	— ⅛
		3,400	Texas Co. rights	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	— ⅛
17	17⅜	100	Texas & Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
205⅞	207¼	100	Third Ave. Railway	206	206	206	206	+1
74⅝	75	10,400	Tobacco Products	74⅜	75	74	75	+1½
136⅜	137	200	Union Pacific	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝	+ ⅛
125	125¼	11,400	United Cigar Stores	124½	125½	124½	125	+1
86¼	88	200	United Drug 2d pf.	88½	87	86½	87	+3
93	94	100	United Fruit	94	94	94	94	—
134	136	200	U. S. C.I.P. & F. pf.	135	135	135	135	— ⅛
55	56½	16,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
163	163½	600	U. S. Rubber	163⅛	164	162⅜	163	+ ⅛
64¼	64⅝	7,700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	64¾	64⅝	63½	64¼	+1
107	108	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	107	107	107	107	—
56¾	57¼	100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	56	56	56	56	—2
122⅝	123⅜	16,800	United States Steel.	123⅜	124	123⅛	123⅜	— ⅛
124½	125¼	1,800	Utah Copper	125⅛	125½	124¼	124¾	+ ⅛
104⅝	105		Wabash pf. A	105⅜	105½	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	500	Western Pacific	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅝	300	Western Pacific pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	—1⅝
46	46⅝	200	West'house E. & M.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
48¾	48½	600	Wheeling & L. E.	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
15	15¼	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32¼	33	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46	75	White Motors	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
31¼	31½	1,900	Willys-Overland	31½	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Del. & B. Bk.	2	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 15
So. Pacific	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Aug. 31
Union Pacific	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 1
Union Pacific	.50c	Ex.	Oct. 1	*Sep. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cent. Ark. Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15

TRUST COMPANY.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Adams Exp.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 13
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Am. Express	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	*Aug. 31
Am. For. Sec.	.5	—	Aug. 15	*Aug. 31
Am. La. F.F.E.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Brown Shoe	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Case (J.I.) Th. Mach. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10
C. de P. Cop.	$	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
C. de P. Cop.	.50c	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Cop. Range	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Cop. Range	$1	Ex.	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Crescent P. L.	75c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 22
Elec. Inv. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Hartman Corp.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Homestake M.	.65c	M	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
Int. Nickel	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Lanston Mono.	1½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Lit Bros.	.50c	—	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Lit Bros.	.25c	Ex.	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Mahoning Inv.	.3	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Man. Shirt	.1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Niles-B.-P.	.3	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 1
Niles-B.-P. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 9
Nova Scotia S. & C.	.20	Stk.	Nov. 30	*Nov. 20
Phila. Elec.	43¾c	—	Sep. 15	*Aug. 18
Pratt & W. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 9
Quaker Oats	.1½	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 1
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 30	*Nov. 1
Silversm. Co. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
S.W.P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
St. Oil. Kan.	.3	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
St. Oil, Kan.	.2	Ex.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Studebaker Cor.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Un. Cig. S. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 31
Un. Prof. Shar.	10c	Ex.	Sep.	Aug. 15
U. S. Giv. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
U. S. St. Ship.	10c	BM	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
U. S. St. Ship.	.5	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10

*Holders of record; books do not close.

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting
Ann Arbor R. R. Co.	Sept. 24	Sept. 17	Sept. 15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Sept. 20	Aft. Mtg.	Oct. 25
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Ry Co., pf.	Sept. 8	Sept. 20	Sept. 19
Con. Interstate-Cal. Hahan Mining Co.	Jan. 15	..	Feb. 4
Cuba R. R. Co. pf.	Aug. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 19
D., S. S. & Atlan. Rc Co.	Sept. 1	Sept. 21	Sept. 20
Gen. Motors Corp.	Aug. 2	..	Aug. 22
Gulf States Steel Co., St. Tr. ctfs.	Aug. 21	Sept. 1	Aug. 31
Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
Iowa Cen. Ry. Co.	Aug. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 7
K. & D. M. Ry. Co.	Aug. 11	..	Aug. 27
Manila El. R. R. & Lighting Corp.	July 31	..	Sept. 21
Miss. St. P. & S. M. Ry Co.	..	Aug. 18	Sept. 18
Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. Ry. Co.	..	..	Apr. 9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Ry Co.	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Un. Pac. R. R. Co.	Sept. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 9

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Delivery	Privilege Expires
Sin. O. & R.	July 27	.....	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Texas Co.	July 10	.....	July 24	Aug. 15

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership transferred—James Seligman, deceased, to Robert C. Myles, Jr., at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partner of a member to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the Exchange for account of his firm—S. Hinman Bird for Eugene Hale, Jr., of Pendergast, Hale & Co.

Proposed substitute of member—Graftion H. Pyne for George B. Post, Jr., of Post & Flagg.

New partnership—Tauchert & Thiele, Branch offices—Paine, Webber & Co., (new,) St. Paul, Minn., F. M. Moore, Manager; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Great Harrington, Mass., discontinued; Thomson & McKinnon, Grand Rapids, Mich., discontinued; E. W. Wagner & Co., Hampton, Iowa, discontinued, and E. W. Wagner & Co., Galesburg, Ill., discontinued.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$298,405	$237,615	$60,880
Net aft. tax	15,110	31,738	*16,628
6 mos. gross	1,870,069	1,470,645	422,149

STEEL BUSINESS SHOWS FALLING OFF

Market Is Stagnant, Chief Activity Being in Small Lots for Early Shipment.

FEDERAL ORDERS LET OUT

Nearly One-fourth of the Contracts Made During July Are for Government Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The United States Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled obligations at the end of July, made public this week, is suggestive of the condition of the steel market in the last few weeks. The unfilled tonnage amounted to 10,844,164 tons, against 11,-383,287 tons for June, showing a loss of 539,123 tons.

The July bookings appear to have been a trifle less than one-half the capacity for a month, and possibly a fourth of them were in Government orders. The remaining business was special tonnage accepted to take care of preferred customers, and this tonnage was booked at prices below the quoted market.

The iron and steel market is stagnant, as it has been for about six weeks. It had been brought to a standstill earlier in the year, and in May and June the chief activity was in relatively small lots for early shipment.

The two events of the week in Washington with respect to iron and steel prices are the declaration of the War Industries Board in support of the "no unusual profits" and "one price for all" pronouncement of the President on July 12, and the passage of the Food Control bill, which gives the President authority to fix prices on coke. This commodity has been selling at $14 a ton at the Connellsville district ovens, when in June, 1915, it sold at $1.50.

With respect to the 154,000 tons of rails placed by the Government last week with various mills, at $38 for Bessemer and $40 for open hearth, the Bethlehem Steel Company states that the price is below its cost of production. This may be explained by the fact that the Bethlehem Company imports most of its ore, and the freight is naturally extremely high, and the same observation would not apply to other producers.

No Change in Pig Iron Market.

Little change is noted in the pig iron market, with no transactions except a few lots of foundry grades for quick delivery. A new attitude on the part of consumers is noticed, which suggests quite a change in the near future in the general aspect of the situation. Consumers now assert that they are well covered with iron, this applying pretty much to consumers of foundry grades as well as basic iron.

This is rather unusual at this time, when the output of all blast furnaces has been restricted by the hot weather and the output has been curtailed by the scarcity of coke, which is selling around $14. A few months ago a steel producer bought some basic iron and said that it was the fourth time he had bought his iron because of the delivery involved. This might mean that some furnaces are behind in deliveries, in fact, several Northern furnaces are, and most of those in the South are.

If conditions favored the catching up on all deliveries by the furnaces there is no doubt but what many consumers would have more iron than was needed, and there might be considerable tonnages offered for resale. The market is quoted at $55 for Bessemer, $52 for basic, and $53 to $55 for foundry and malleable. Bessemer and basic are for early delivery.

In the billet and sheet market offerings of about 5,000 tons of slabs for this month's delivery have been going around the past few days without eliciting any bids, except one for 1,000 tons, which went at $90. Offerings of sheet bars at $90 also are noted. Sheet bars are now quoted at $90, against $105 to $110 formerly. Billets are still less in demand than either sheet bars or slabs, and from some offers that have been made it is probable that purchases could be made at $85, although there were no bids lately. Billets are quoted $85 to $90, against $95 to $100 formerly.

Most of the consumers of billets and sheet bars have overbought, expecting deliveries to be delayed, which was the case until lately, but now the consumers are specifying less freely, and some of the steel mills find their contracts of tenders will not absorb as much steel as could be furnished them. In some ways this is a break in the market, but it is a break in a fictitious market, for very little steel in large tonnages has been sold at the fancy prices. It is probable that at the present time very little, if any, tonnage of billets or sheet bars is being shipped on regular contracts at higher than $90 a ton, and the average may be below that.

Hot Weather Hits Tinplate Industry.

The hot weather has been a serious drawback to the production of tinplate. In other days there have been relays of men to fall back on in the hot days, but this year there are no extra men at all, and many of the plants are running short-handed. Several times in the last two weeks operations have dropped to 10 per cent. of the capacity. Last week's production was about 65 per cent. of capacity, and this week it was not much better.

The effect of the restricted production is felt in deliveries, many of the consumers complaining that they are falling off, while the manufacturers have not said much to the Government about supplying tinplate for canned goods.

The market for nails, wire, &c., is not yet equalized, the Independents not having yielded from the $4 basis for nails despite the pressure upon them by buyers, instigated by the action of the American Steel and Wire Company in adhering to $3.20, and requesting its jobbing customers to sell on this basis, with an allowance of about 50 per cent. margin. The independent wire mills are sold up for many weeks. Thus they do not feel like reducing prices, preferring to wait until their order books show a falling off. The open market is quoted on the basis of $4 for nails. With the general decrease in building operations rail requirements are expected to decrease, and if jobbers and retailers become imbued with the idea that iron and steel prices in general are going to decline, they may themselves make an impression on the market by reducing stocks. But so far they have been unable to obtain as much material as desired.

The scrap market is getting its bearings again, and prices are a shade better than forecast a week ago. One prominent consumer in this district is bidding $32 for heavy melting steel, and would likely take a lot of it at that figure, but the offerings are light. Heavy melting steel is quoted at $32 to $33 against $32 to $34 quoted last week as nominally representing the market. The iron and steel market in general shows little interest by either buyers or sellers, and the Food Control bill will bring about some declines in pig iron prices.

Bookings Continue Light.

Steel mill bookings continue light, the amount of strictly new business on mill books being very small, and buyers are showing no interest in the market. On a general average the specifications received against old contracts are equal to the productive capacity, and therefore in excess of current shipments, which have been less than capacity on account of the heat. In the last two weeks steel shipments have been from 10 to 15 per cent. below normal, and there is no improvement in sight.

The Government orders for 150,000 tons of rails are likely to disarrange supplies of unfinished steel to a considerable extent, as the whole rail tonnage is to be delivered at the seaboard by Oct. 1, and rolling has not been begun. Most of the mills that will furnish these rails produce billets or sheet bars also, and the tonnage will come out of the sheet bars and billets rather than out of rails. The United States Steel Corporation's 90,000 tons of the business will be rolled, 30,000 tons each, by the Illinois Steel Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company, the latter at the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock, which at present is producing more sheet bars than rails, and the rails will have to be rolled at the rate of about 1,000 tons a day, curtailing sheet bar production by nearly as much.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm't's, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$10,178,000	$221,000	$182,000	$108,000	$122,000	$2,588,000	.....	$18,374,000	$3,287,000	$779,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,309,500	22,868,000	187,000	118,000	556,000	53,000	2,588,000	.....	18,700,000	126,000	1,835,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	6,979,400	134,904,000	6,946,000	250,000	3,823,000	195,000	28,154,000	.....	141,018,000	6,389,000	5,748,000
National City	25,000,000	†43,965,600	459,175,000	1,606,000	3,140,000	1,586,000	1,083,000	93,746,000	.....	474,984,000	7,464,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,676,100	54,960,000	518,000	372,000	805,000	68,000	8,320,000	.....	50,129,000	1,488,000	446,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	2,585,000	52,000	84,000	50,000	9,000	215,000	.....	1,851,000	49,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,200	2,585,000	52,000	84,000	50,000	9,000	215,000	.....	1,851,000	49,000	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	101,185,000	1,898,000	687,000	750,000	275,000	14,587,000	.....	88,051,000	9,675,000	4,958,000
Nat. Bank of Com	25,000,000	20,236,000	292,068,000	2,447,000	2,458,000	928,000	128,000	41,829,000	.....	284,718,000	11,582,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	2,550,000	2,294,200	68,151,000	1,742,000	648,000	920,000	697,000	8,814,000	.....	65,484,000	6,712,000	1,738,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,905,300	140,099,000	10,067,000	946,000	1,963,000	200,000	29,280,000	.....	157,939,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,800	52,806,000	146,000	46,000	742,000	49,000	4,260,000	.....	28,634,000	819,000	1,015,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,800	10,847,000	241,000	35,000	428,000	344,000	1,649,000	.....	10,993,000	.....	121,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,875,900	104,963,000	2,142,000	259,000	2,044,000	2,179,000	18,316,000	.....	104,398,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,868,000	32,754,000	487,000	1,085,000	147,000	18,000	4,012,000	.....	27,283,000	100,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,807,900	167,629,000	864,000	513,000	797,000	400,000	21,443,000	.....	157,581,000	3,431,000	8,552,000
East River National	250,000	85,100	2,746,000	45,000	31,000	129,000	11,000	489,000	.....	2,857,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,627,000	19,260,000	191,000	72,000	407,000	206,000	2,117,000	.....	15,851,000	.....	759,000
First National	10,000,000	26,390,900	168,572,000	2,244,000	572,000	1,240,000	15,000	49,429,000	.....	166,858,000	1,130,000	4,387,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,558,900	88,887,000	1,823,000	494,000	2,783,000	119,000	18,885,000	.....	96,350,000	221,000	646,500
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,299,800	9,537,000	211,000	54,000	108,000	105,000	1,232,000	.....	9,599,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,803,100	255,500,000	4,502,000	3,498,000	2,219,000	326,000	42,404,000	.....	240,789,000	23,027,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,990,500	18,260,000	414,000	500,000	111,000	205,000	2,404,000	.....	17,463,000	29,000	897,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,562,700	10,759,000	162,000	90,000	286,000	104,000	1,597,000	.....	9,882,000	209,000	400,000
Fifth National	250,000	432,000	6,879,000	54,000	90,000	216,000	30,000	770,000	.....	5,405,000	387,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,168,300	44,733,000	1,111,000	707,000	800,000	60,000	11,257,000	.....	52,404,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	74,255,000	982,000	46,000	139,000	276,000	17,448,000	.....	73,306,000	3,362,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,300	10,818,000	226,000	117,000	165,000	10,000	1,401,000	.....	10,405,000	435,000	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,900	11,631,000	176,000	105,000	257,000	98,000	1,704,000	.....	10,927,000	466,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,000,000	120,000	90,000	230,000	28,000	1,321,000	.....	10,115,000	503,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,123,000	25,970,000	447,000	180,000	841,000	150,000	3,283,000	.....	24,635,000	1,488,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,283,800	50,300,000	5,857,000	561,000	898,000	157,000	8,616,000	148,000	60,466,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,854,500	54,878,000	5,108,000	1,120,000	534,000	42,000	.....	.....	33,449,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,900	9,600,000	391,000	251,000	335,000	154,000	478,000	38,000	5,527,000	146,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	964,200	8,161,000	154,000	74,000	144,000	36,000	173,000	.....	2,585,000	52,000	.....
People's	200,000	488,000	3,161,000	154,000	39,000	54,000	36,000	173,000	.....	2,585,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,955,000	1,245,000	27,000	55,000	45,000	225,000	.....	3,880,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	806,200	4,284,000	865,000	24,000	4,000	297,000	24,000	180,000	6,204,000	180,000	.....
German-American	750,000	848,000	6,871,000	826,000	102,000	24,000	.....	32,000	.....	18,435,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,421,000	17,358,000	2,402,000	114,000	1,189,000	.....	180,000	.....	4,995,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,254,000	313,000	44,000	111,000	110,000	404,000	20,000	6,729,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	778,100	15,799,000	859,000	201,000	591,000	70,000	827,000	65,000	14,430,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,244,200	4,091,000	349,000	56,000	91,000	38,000	240,000	56,000	4,000,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	110,000	17,462,000	1,315,000	283,000	460,000	121,000	1,210,000	2,173,000	17,995,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	977,800	22,514,000	2,116,000	329,000	529,000	852,000	1,073,000	.....	25,145,000	85,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,194,000	35,306,000	1,526,000	893,000	272,000	508,000	1,411,000	5,402,000	26,260,000	4,629,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,288,100	249,168,000	21,582,000	92,000	253,000	446,000	11,128,000	7,362,000	222,520,000	29,878,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,619,300	60,387,000	4,965,000	114,000	183,000	180,000	2,715,000	5,780,000	54,307,000	11,451,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,454,900	44,901,000	2,316,000	188,000	140,000	193,000	1,417,000	1,258,000	9,345,000	1,271,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	†25,000,000	†28,274,400	411,079,000	41,103,000	541,000	484,000	681,000	18,602,000	4,721,000	372,045,000	87,376,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,431,000	659,000	70,000	72,000	36,000	409,000	660,000	8,207,000	742,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,878,800	24,831,000	1,145,000	421,000	37,000	54,000	509,000	323,000	16,779,000	711,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,547,700	90,103,000	5,618,000	250,000	684,000	330,000	5,409,000	3,154,000	68,119,000	20,889,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,537,900	24,425,000	1,212,000	114,000	261,000	221,000	1,117,000	1,445,000	22,354,000	1,164,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,664,500	78,978,000	4,712,000	93,000	32,000	74,000	5,218,000	3,450,000	63,942,000	7,049,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	19,248,000	1,394,000	398,000	175,000	150,000	876,000	1,019,000	17,515,000	1,574,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	526,000	13,409,000	819,000	84,000	279,000	67,000	620,000	559,000	12,482,000	1,511,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	57,661,000	5,029,000	50,000	60,000	493,000	2,647,000	2,992,000	52,953,000	4,113,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,830,000	$217,811,900	$2,441,667,000	(1)$41,886,000	(2)$17,534,000	(3)$25,595,000	(4)$7,730,000	$425,419,000	.....	$2,397,407,000	$83,043,000	$30,295,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	12,150,000	26,681,700	228,695,000	22,982,000	4,118,000	5,593,000	1,685,000	15,931,000	$2,518,000	234,013,000	889,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,750,000	98,040,000	1,125,627,000	92,875,000	2,808,000	2,938,000	8,233,000	50,403,000	54,185,000	987,652,000	122,148,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$198,730,000	$342,533,600	$3,795,989,000	$157,243,000	$24,460,000	$34,126,000	$12,648,000	$491,778,000	$36,703,000	a$3,599,072,000	$205,580,000	$30,295,000
Change	.....	.....	+43,244,000	−1,830,000	−1,035,000	+279,000	+876,000	−31,944,000	−7,461,000	+10,236,000	+1,011,000	+33,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,531,179,000	(5)$42,465,000	(6)$17,384,000	(7)$25,092,000	(8)$7,449,000	$374,888,000	.....	$2,581,183,000	$83,180,000	$30,865,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	228,379,000	21,330,000	4,061,000	5,444,000	1,670,000	12,552,000	$2,087,000	228,578,000	889,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,112,218,000	88,435,000	2,700,000	2,870,000	3,107,000	49,381,000	31,314,000	941,426,000	122,027,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,871,776,000	$152,230,000	$24,145,000	$33,406,000	$12,226,000	$436,821,000	$33,401,000	b$3,551,187,000	$205,876,000	$30,865,000
Change	+115,568,000	−11,244,000	−1,735,000	+1,183,000	+492,000	−63,187,000	−6,059,000	−49,060,000	+383,000	+180,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
‡As of July, 17, 1917.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $92,745,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $92,890,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $144,706,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $204,985,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$125,419,000	Net demand deposits	$311,682,910		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$84,378,000	15,951,000	Net time deposits	2,491,290		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	101,354,000	50,403,000	Net demand and time dep.	$314,154,200	$111,264,906	−$30,394,910
Total	$135,732,000	$491,773,600	Net demand deposits	342,147,500	8,206,600	+ 4,180,920
			Total net deposits	$501,424,340	6,609,200	+ 2,304,130
					$128,080,680	−$32,811,680

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$309,549,890		
			Net time deposits	$2,494,800		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$374,888,000	Net demand and time dep.	$312,044,690	$62,843,810	−$87,889,855
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$32,505,000	12,552,000	Net demand deposits	41,144,040	3,912,960	− 5,612,760
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	97,112,000	49,381,000	Net demand deposits	141,213,900	5,279,100	− 3,397,900
Total	$129,617,000	$436,821,000	Total net deposits	$494,402,630	$72,035,870	−$96,700,515

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Nat. Pk. Nat	5,508,800	90,400	144,200	1,048,400	1,281,500	8,671,800
Colonial	8,481,500	621,600	510,300	1,215,600	94,100	10,061,800
Columbia	9,881,000	689,000	885,000	874,000	12,000	10,415,000
Inter. Bank	4,704,000	564,300	187,100	1,267,400	17,700	1,264,900
Mutual	7,958,000	671,000	903,000	722,000	.....	8,791,000
New Neth.	4,248,000	166,000	845,000	874,000	87,000	5,127,000
Wash. Hgts	2,174,000	174,000	78,000	158,000	.....	2,117,000
Yorkville	6,879,300	583,700	269,500	830,000	44,200	7,875,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	6,305,000	64,900	186,100	551,800	608,400	6,746,000
Mechanics'	17,047,000	1,053,900	1,055,100	4,777,000	161,500	25,380,500
Nat. City	5,818,000	93,000	161,000	505,400	769,700	6,912,100
North Side	4,578,894	279,523	248,575	626,081	7,849	5,841,716
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	6,036,000	218,000	713,000	4,106,000	890,000	10,953,000
Hudson Co.	5,389,551	101,345	218,046	298,045	851,708	6,150,858
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	6,613,400	87,800	110,700	1,077,200	182,100	7,079,700
Second Nat.	5,480,816	42,622	184,250	980,502	76,849	5,961,856

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,681,000	655,000	1,396,000	.....	10,273,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,717,123	280,233	654,129	339,674	7,758,330

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	844,189	82,000	4,558	232,980	.....	993,932
Bk. of Euro	2,418,800	240,000	83,000	195,800	.....	2,905,000
Bk way Cent	1,261,600	110,500	55,200	104,200	8,180	1,400,000
Bronx Boro	1,902,878	51,867	181,368	75,255	86,960	2,145,900
Bryant Park	1,576,000	48,400	183,800	228,000	.....	1,784,900
Chel. Exch	3,385,000	160,000	243,000	475,000	197,000	3,844,000
Gotham Nat	4,419,900	62,800	889,200	581,500	319,400	5,487,100
Harriman N	20,575,000	621,000	320,300	.....	2,602,300	27,982,000
Public Nat	18,511,363	172,675	647,955	1,265,000	1,249,300	15,938,215
Sherman	3,980,924	53,388	190,710	.....	882,400	4,386,345
23d Ward	2,605,000	144,500	180,100	549,100	82,000	3,858,600
W'chester Av	1,264,200	45,700	43,100	91,300	7,000	1,317,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,205,200	100,000	308,100	359,800	.....	1,834,800
Bk. Flatbush	1,418,000	80,000	103,000	120,000	.....	1,600,000
Homestead	922,500	72,000	54,000	103,900	.....	1,013,600
Montauk	812,500	54,800	40,200	76,400	.....	952,600
Peoples Nat.	2,385,000	84,000	121,000	207,000	75,000	2,750,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	128,215,957	13,462,201	61,499,605	10,622,046	192,057,017
Empire	33,257,700	1,806,000	9,636,800	2,518,200	44,633,700
Equitable	138,286,000	11,076,000	12,427,000	33,362,000	185,775,000
Farm. Loan.	158,608,400	13,162,600	16,983,700	18,625,400	190,923,100
Fulton	8,846,400	1,867,200	1,594,000	.....	9,594,000
Hudson	4,994,800	421,800	873,400	818,600	5,482,600
Mercantile T.	6,458,100	482,000	822,000	.....	5,726,100
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,380,000	2,540,000	1,103,000	.....	32,241,000
Transatlantic	2,390,200	218,700	230,600	2,907,900	5,475,000
Union	77,736,939	7,283,419	13,306,374	302,196	92,859,908
United States	71,701,700	5,000,000	8,405,500	.....	60,463,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,208,096	1,791,091	2,201,479	.....	25,140,203
M'facturers'	11,429,600	1,227,400	2,086,800	.....	14,246,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,132,000	182,900	109,000	20,800	2,815,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$298,309,000	Metropolitan	$63,144,800
Broadway	31,789,000	New York	81,599,700
Brooklyn	38,673,000	Peoples	27,141,000
Columbia	100,308,191	Title Guarantee	35,664,900
Fidelity	12,185,000	United States Mortgage	83,548,000
Franklin	22,690,000	Total	$1,335,175,491
Guaranty	506,534,000	Change	−6,293,495
Lawyers Title Insurance	18,933,000		
Lincoln	14,946,000		

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Twenty-one new corporations, having an aggregate capital stock of $315,600, were chartered today. They include:

Emergency Construction and Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contracting, construction, shipyards, and dry docks; $50,000. A. M. Schmer, H. Gerson, L. L. Meyers, 29 Broadway.

The Tuckahoe Investment Co., Inc., Bronxville, realty and construction; $15,000. H. J. Haarlander, J. Chambers, M. W. Hollins, Bronxville.

Carolacene Company of America, Inc., Manhattan, foodstuffs, drugs, and chemicals; $20,000. M. Brusie, R. H. Robbins, J. T. Crane, 2 Rector St.

The Publishers Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper and paper products; $25,000. F. P. Sherwood, J. W. Burg, T. J. Walsh, 62 Park Row.

W. F. Wendt Farm, Inc., Lockport, general farming business; $50,000. W. F. and M. J. Wendt, Buffalo.

V. Hermans Pelcose & Co., Manhattan, mining, manufacturing, and brokerage business; $25,000. V. R. Pelcose, W. G. Chitty, J. J. McCormick, 71 E. 59th St.

Novelty Slides, Inc., Manhattan, lanterns, slides, and motion-picture films, $5,000; J. R. Rubin, J. H. Halberg, E. E. Fulton, 1,604 Broadway.

Auto Van and Express Co., Inc., Manhattan, express, garage, and livery business, $10,000; V. N. Lesser, S. and A. V. Dolson, 200 East 78th St.

American Instrument and Tool Co., Bronx, scientific surgical and medical instruments, $10,000; A. C. Helfer, G. and H. V. Vollinger, 961 Mott Av.

Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Manhattan, contracting and engineering, 100 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $11,000; H. D. Lindsey, T. C. Desmond, J. D. Stover, 31 Nassau St.

Petrova Picture Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; R. W. France, H. Van Arsdale, Jr., J. Thompson, 108 West 106th St.

Lewis Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; I. P. and C. Lewis and J. Manne, 231 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Albert and Davidson Pipe Corporation, Manhattan, pipe, tubes, and rails, $5,000; I. Albert, H. and E. Davidson, 200 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Adolph Deutsch & Co., Inc., Manhattan, rubber goods and textiles, $5,000; A. B. Reed, N. Marks, A. Deutsch, 976 Fox St., Bronx.

Capital increases: The Thibaut and Walker Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000; Greeley-Hudson Securities Corporation, Manhattan, $50,000 to $2,000,000; Scarsdale Supply Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; Edward Bahrenburg Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000.

Authorization: United Theatre Equipment Corporation, Delaware, motion picture machines and supplies, $3,000,000. Representative, H. T. Edwards, 1,604 Broadway.

Revocation and new designation: General Motors Truck Co., Michigan. Representative, C. E. Stoll, 57th St. and 11th Av.

Dissolutions: The Highland Solar Salt Co., Syracuse; Atkin and Hartman, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 11.—Charters filed: Cerro de Pasco Extension, Inc., New York, to carry on a business of mining, milling, smelting, and refining of ores, metals, $10,000,000; S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, Louis Gunther, all of New York.

Standard Sulphur Corporation, mine and refine substances, especially sulphur, &c., $6,200,000; William F. O'Keefe, H. Gehrman, George G. Steigler, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Watson Suspension Wheel and Rim Corporation, take over the business of the Watson Wheel Co.; $1,000,000; A. M. Hallbran, M. H. Morris, S. A. Williams, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Power Equipment Co., Inc., manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with engines, machinery, &c.; $2,000; W. Metkill, M. B. Knowlton, John McLaren, all of New York.

PRACTICAL FINANCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, makes a lucid presentation of financial and commercial conditions throughout the world. The Open Security Market published weekly in The Annalist affords investors opportunities not found in any other publication. 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEXICO LOOMS AS A BUYER.

Returning Normal Conditions Promise Unprecedented Trade.

Reports received by the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that, with the restoration of peace and the gradual return to normal conditions, unprecedented opportunities for trade with Mexico will open up to the manufacturers and merchants of the United States.

Stanley H. Rose, commercial agent in charge of the local office, in commenting upon the Consular and other reports received by the bureau yesterday, said:

"The stocks of merch

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

A number of things happening or disclosed during the last week were of decided importance to the business interests. Perhaps the greatest of them was the favorable crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The probable yield of wheat was the poorest feature of the report, but even this promises to be ahead of last year's and seems to look better as the season advances. Record crops of corn and other grains will more than make up for any deficiency in that of wheat, and this is regarded by merchants as presaging a large volume of trade this Fall and in the months thereafter, especially as the producers are sure of receiving high prices for their products. The high wages paid to workers in different industries are an aid in the same direction. As tending to stabilize matters, the enactment of the food control law and the whipping into better shape of the war revenue measure are valuable adjuncts. People in business have now a pretty fair idea of what kind of regulation by the Government is to come, as well as of the kind and quantity of taxation they are to be subject to. It helps to clarify the situation, which was getting rather beclouded.

Features of New Legislation.

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What seems to have been determined thus far is to give the authorities power to regulate the prices of food, feed, and fuel, to prevent the hoarding of the same, and to control the export of goods and the shipping tonnage as well as the railway transportation. Inquiries have also been set on foot to determine production costs in mining and in certain other basic industries, with a view to determining whether or not exorbitant profits are exacted, and what would be reasonable charges. The presumption is that such charges when determined will be insisted on. The Government has also the power to take charge of plants and run them if it is not satisfied with the prices asked. Now, these are all very good in their way, and are undoubtedly a protection to the Government against being gouged by unscrupulous manufacturers or dealers. An effort is being made likewise to have the Allies get the benefits of low charges. But, thus far, the ordinary individual consumer is not taken into account. In fact, there seems to be a kind of understanding on the part of some manufacturers that what they lose of expected profits in Government purchases ought to be made up through higher prices exacted from the general public. It is true that the President has said that the people in general should have the privilege of buying at the same rates as their Government, but this seems to have been understood as referring to such articles as manufactures of steel and the like, and not to things to eat and to wear.

Rule of Supply and Demand.

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In ordinary times, when products are not the subject of a monopoly or are "cornered," the rule of supply and demand determines the price of an article. This rule, too, is a good one, because thereby production is automatically regulated and no more of any material is turned out than can be disposed of with profit. But this implies that the rule shall be allowed to work itself out without artificial interference. At present the spectacle is afforded in most industries of the working of the rule of supply and demand with the proviso that those controlling the supply are enabled through financial assistance to withhold their products until their price is met, the demand meanwhile being stimulated by requisitions for war needs. Among the raw materials this is why pig iron has been marketed at $53 per ton, and cotton at 27 cents or more a pound in this country, and raw silk at $7.50 a pound in Japan. These are merely typical instances that can be multiplied many times in regard to articles used as material for wearables or for eating. The contention is made that in order to stimulate production of certain necessaries, it is advisable that very high prices should be fixed as a minimum. This is in spite of the fact that there is no probability of low prices for the articles for years to come. That the consuming public is becoming restive at being exploited by profiteers is shown in the fact that they are restricting their purchases of things to eat. In things to wear the stores have not as yet plied on the costs so as to put them on a level with replacement prices. A test of public endurance will be had when retail prices are moved up to a parity with those in the primary markets. This may not come before next Spring because of the large stocks carried over and which, bought at lower levels, will be used to help average up prices.

Figures of Foreign Trade.

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Only a few of the totals are so far available of the foreign trade figures for the fiscal year ended with June 30, but these are very striking, making as they do new records. Taking together the inbound and outbound shipments, the aggregate is $8,853,550,240. Of these the imports were $2,650,350,685, being an increase of $765,425,028 over those in the year ended June 30, 1914, and $461,467,175 in excess of those for the fiscal year 1915-16. Exports for the year ended on June 30 were $6,294,179,555, an increase of nearly $2,000,000,000 over the year preceding and nearly $4,000,000,000 in excess of those in the year before the war. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the year recently ended was $3,634,828,870, which was about $1,500,000,000 more than in the preceding year and about $3,000,000,000 beyond that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. June of this year was a record month for imports, showing a total of $396,628,439. This exceeds those of the preceding month, which had been the record, by about $36,000,000. In the twelve months the value of the breadstuffs exported was $565,984,000 as against $421,126,000 in the year before. Meat and dairy products were $359,699,000 as against $258,338,000, and cotton 5,947,000 bales as against 5,955,000. There was a decrease in cottonseed oil exports of 107,527,000 pounds, but an increase of 305,990,000 gallons in those of mineral oils. The month of June showed an exceptional increase in breadstuffs, amounting in value to nearly three times that of the same month in 1916. Wherever values are given allowance must be made for the higher prices prevailing this year both for imports and exports, but, even with this taken into account, the figures are beyond the most sanguine predictions. They do not include gold and silver shipments. The excess of the former in the last fiscal year was $281,495,048, and of the latter $17,639,220.

Making Japanese Goods Standard.

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Before this country embarked in the world war, Japan ran it a close second among the nations which were profiting from the continuance of hostilities. The Mikado's subjects were most alert and ingenious in manufacturing things that used to be made in Germany and in shipping them to the former customers of the Teutons. They went beyond that, also, and pushed certain of their wares—like various kinds of cotton goods—into a commanding position in the Far East and elsewhere. Latterly there have been evidences, however, that the popularity of some of the Japanese productions was on the wane, and the reason for it was not far to seek. In only too many instances purchasers found that the goods were not in accordance with the samples. Perhaps a good deal of the discrepancy was not intentional, the Japanese not having yet reached in their manufacturing the ability to turn out goods according to standard. As uniformity, however, is essential to the maintenance of a foreign trade, it has been deemed necessary that official action be made to supplement private efforts to get this result. So the Japanese Government is soon to put in operation a system of inspecting and standardizing the quality of the principal exports. The authorities have decided that the trade guilds shall form an association to assume the responsibility of enforcing the proposed inspection of exports, the inspection to be made under regulations to be framed by the Government and the association.

The Situation in Cotton.

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Weather conditions and different crops of rumors—especially the former—were responsible for some very marked changes in the quotations for cotton during the last week. While the exports have recently shown an increase, they are below those of last year. In Great Britain the stocks are much less than normal, and there has been a decided curtailment in the output of goods from British mills. For the cotton year ended with July 31 the estimate is that 14,054,000 bales of cotton were consumed, as against 14,812,000 the year before. The estimate is still subject to revision. World takings of American cotton promise to be less, from present indications, than they have been. The goods market shows a great deal of strength so far as the quotations are concerned, and there is a fair amount of buying when anything below the market is offered. Buyers for stores who have been in the city during the week in large number have been rather cautious in proceeding. They are not exactly sure as yet how far consumers will be willing to go in meeting the new and higher price levels. Sellers, however, show no great anxiety, and seem content to abide the event. Export trade in cotton goods seems to keep up fairly well, even at the existing high prices. Hosiery openings will probably occur within the next fortnight with more or less formality. The sale of the possible output in this direction is beyond doubt.

Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

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Philadelphia wool dealers during the week followed the example of those in Boston in offering half of their stocks to the Government at a fair market price. It is understood that both offers will be accepted to some extent. Opinions differ as to the effect this will have on prices, which remain high. Meanwhile, arrangements have been perfected for bringing to this country more of the Australian wool contracted for prior to Nov. 23, 1916, permits for which were hitherto refused. Much more of the Australian wool will have to come here. When it will is dependent on the shipping arrangements which this country, in connection with the Allies, will make. At present the dearth of shipping in Australian ports is most pronounced, and great quantities of merchandise are being held up in consequence. In the goods market there were some further opening, during the week of fabrics for next Spring. The large price increases were further emphasized in these cloths. How much of actual buying has been done is a matter of doubt. It takes some courage to invest in cloths which have advanced about 100 per cent. within a year. But it is generally regarded as safer to invest in the all-wool staples of high grade than in the manipulated goods. Clothiers are already announcing higher prices in accordance with the greater cost of all the raw materials they use. In the women's wear trades the principal topic of interest has been the settlement of the controversy with retailers over discounts, cancellations, and shipments. This is bound to put the industry in better shape than it has ever been.

CORRECTING MORE EVILS THAN ONE

Women's Wear Manufacturers Had Other Grievances Than That of Discounts.

When the women's wear manufacturers decided to institute certain reforms in the trade, the matter of discounts got prompt attention because of its importance. But in the new regulations that were drawn up there was also included a provision dealing with fixed delivery dates that is expected to prove of immense benefit to the industry. The importance of this regulation, so many of the manufacturers believe, is scarcely less than that of the rule establishing uniform selling terms. In the announcement of a uniform discount rate it is stipulated that all shipments shall be made free on board New York City. This is also a phase of the trade reforms introduced that deserves more than passing notice. Discounts, however, became the paramount issue between the manufacturers and the retailers because the latter were strongly opposed to the new rates and did not oppose the other regulations.

The wording of the delivery rule, as put out by the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, was as follows:

"Delivery of this order is subject to labor conditions and unforeseen circumstances preventing completion. If any garments are not delivered within the time specified, such garments shall remain on order until canceled. Cancellation must be in writing, and three days' time from receipt of cancellation shall be given for completion of order."

When the discussion of discounts between the representatives of the wholesalers and retailers was begun, the latter quickly agreed to abide by the provisions for the payment bills in New York City, and also accepted the regulation dealing with delivery dates. Though not much was said concerning this advantage won by the manufacturers, if the truth was known, to a man they breathed a sigh of relief that differences over these two problems have not only proved most troublesome, but unprofitable as well.

The manufacturers were constantly in hot water over bills paid to them with express or freight charges deducted, as the case might be. Through a long series of correspondence such matters might be adjusted, but only at the cost of time, and in many cases the creation of bad feeling between the wholesale sellers, and possibly the loss of trade.

The difficulties imposed by granting fixed delivery dates had their source in the fact that most buyers were in the market at the same time, and almost without exception wanted delivery in a few days or two weeks after giving their orders. This, of course, was an impossible task for the manufacturers to accomplish, owing to the fact that if such arrangements were made they would mean getting out merchandise for a whole season in two weeks' time.

The system of manufacturing in the garment trade takes into account that a sufficient amount of merchandise of one style must be ordered before the goods can be put into work. In other words, it would be profitless for the manufacturer to turn out one buyer's order separately. So the orders are put together and when enough business has been done on one style to warrant starting to work upon the merchandise, that style is put into work and not before. The manufacturers, consequently, are limited to the number of styles that can be put through the factory at the same time. Generally manufacturing is restricted to two or three numbers. As soon as these numbers or styles are completed the next two or three are put into process.

The situation that the manufacturers had to meet under the former demands of buyers was to produce in the period of two weeks or less all the merchandise sold. This necessitated running through fifteen or twenty styles at a time in small lots. If the goods were not produced within the period stipulated, the buyer took the privilege of canceling his order if he felt so inclined. He was most always so inclined when the styles he ordered did not prove as salable as he imagined. If, on the other hand, some of the styles he bought were in active demand he would press the manufacturer for early delivery but willingly take them even though they reached him some time after the stipulated delivery date. In other words, the manufacturers felt that the buyer always had the whip hand, inasmuch as he canceled the goods bought on unreasonable delivery terms when they did not turn out to be good sellers, and took only the merchandise which there was a ready outlet in his store.

By compelling the buyer to notify him of a cancellation in writing, the manufacturer is preventing a practice that has always worked to his disadvantage. The buyer assumed that once the delivery date was past an order was automatically canceled. This permitted him to free his mind concerning all late deliveries that might encumber his stock shelves. His purchases may have run higher than his appropriation. His stock may have been moving so slowly that he had no use for further shipments, wishing rather to clean out what he had rather than add more to his over heavy stock. With the notification in writing of the cancellation, three days' time is permitted the manufacturer to complete the goods made for delivery, so that if the goods have been started there is an opportunity to complete the work on them. Otherwise, there is not the danger of starting work upon merchandise that the buyer already considers canceled.

The number of job lots offered in the market early in the season has often thrown the industry into a demoralized condition. These job lots, the manufacturers explain, are not present as miscalculation or speculation on the manufacturer's part, as a rule, but are the simple evidence of the mistaken judgment of buyers. With so simple a means of evading the acceptance of goods as the imposition of a fixed delivery date, practically impossible of accomplishment, the retail stores could refuse deliveries, and first-rate merchandise became jobs.

Instances were not uncommon of retail buyers working the fixed delivery date to pry down prices. An order would be given and then canceled. The original buyer would then offer to take the merchandise at a price under what he had agreed to pay for the goods. The manufacturer in many cases had no alternative but to accept, even though an impossible task had been given to him at the outset to bring down prices, shipment within a period of time much too short for his purpose.

Not only was such a condition hard on the individual manufacturer, but the effect of offering seasonable merchandise at job lot prices had on the industry, and its harmful effect on the entire industry. Buyers could point to the surplus of goods under regular prices offered in the trade as an argument for lower quotations. Through the regulations regarding deliveries and shipment manufacturers they hope to place the industry on a much more secure basis and eliminate considerable of the loss that was theirs when too much freedom was allowed the buyer.

Public to See Fall Millinery.

Those in charge of the fashion show and meeting of the Retail Millinery Association of America, to be held Aug. 16 at Castles-by-the-Sea, Long Beach, have decided to open up the exhibition of Fall models to the public. Admission will be charged and the proceeds turned over to the millinery section of the American Ambulance. The millinery styles on display, it was said, will be the first authentic Fall models to be shown.

Hide Shipments Should be Direct.

Commercial Attaché Williams reports from London that all colonial shipments of hides and skins via the United Kingdom will be held there and may be taken over by the War Office because of the shortage in stocks. In consequence of this situation the importation of all hides and skins for the United States should come direct.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Buyers Showing More Interest, Though Sales Are Not Large.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, August 11.—The print-cloth division of the cotton goods markets has shown a moderate amount of life this week. The sales are by no means normal as yet, not even reaching the weekly output, which equals about 260,000 pieces. Buyers have taken a larger interest in cloth transactions, and their takings have inspired confidence among mill men.

One of the chief drawbacks to active business is the amount of business being done by second hands. These factors evidently have a supply of goods on their hands which they are desirous of getting rid of, and so long as this condition continues manufacturers will suffer. Prices on all popular lines are firmly held, and, so far as is known, there have been no concessions. There will, of course, be reductions on some makes which ordinarily do not have an active call, but the more popular makes still command full asking prices.

The amount of daily inquiries has been larger numerically than during the previous week, and this gives indication of the willingness of buyers to purchase at the proper time. The underlying conditions of the cloth markets are very sound. The wide end of the market still holds the attention of buyers. Manufacturers of fine goods state that the market is stronger, although the business being done is confined for the most part to small lots. For cotton yarns prices are firmer. The demand is not much larger than that of last week, although sentiment seems much stronger.

The total sales of cloth are estimated at 160,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand moderate and prices stiff.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

An Easier Tendency on Japanese Owing to Speculation.

The Japanese raw silk market, influenced by speculation on the Silk Bourse in Yokohama, has developed an easier tendency. As a result prices are off 40 to 45 cents a pound from the high levels recently established there. How long this decline will last is hard to foretell, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, but the latest reports say that there is more buying and that some importers are contracting heavily. This, it is believed, will bring back former prices as soon as the reelers recover confidence.

The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at 12,000 bales. Shipping facilities from there have improved, but as they are by no means what they should be, and arbitrary allotments of space are still in order. Cable communications with Yokohama are still badly delayed, and no promise of real improvement is held out until the end of the war.

Canton reelers are still asking high prices, though that market has become quieter. The fourth crop is estimated at 10,000 bales, compared with 7,000 last year. Shanghai prices are very firm, with a fair number passing hands in all grades of silk. Italian silks continue too high at Milan for consumption in this market.

In this city buyers have almost entirely stopped purchasing ahead, due to the weakness in Japanese raws, but there is a good inquiry still for spot silks. The manufacturers are very busy, and the outlook for a good Fall season is very bright.

GARMENT MAKERS AGREE.

Accept the Suggestion to Sell on a Two-Discount Basis.

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association have decided to accept the suggestion of the retailers in regard to the sale of their merchandise on a two-discount basis instead of one, the single standard of 2-10, which was adopted last month. It is now left to the option of members of these two associations whether they desire to sell goods on 2-10, 1-30, and net 60, or 8-10, 7-30, or 6-60 terms. The dress and waist manufacturers, in accepting the proposal that was made by the retailers in conference with their representatives, stated that the matter of a uniform discount on a single standard would not be dropped, but would be made the subject of further discussion looking toward its adoption.

The decision of the cloak manufacturers was reached after a long debate, during which strong opposition was put up by some of the leading houses in the trade against the acceptance of dual discounts. As the matter stands, however, the manufacturers will figure the larger discount on a net basis, and those who do not wish to figure out prices on 8-10 terms are not obliged to do so. Quite a few of the representative houses have decided to offer only the lower rate.

With the acceptance of the dual discount the manufacturers have gained several notable reforms, and also the promise of the retailers to investigate and put a stop to all irregularities that may occur in their dealings with the wholesale men. It is also understood to be the intention of both interests to establish a grievance board to settle questions coming up between buyers and sellers.

RUSSIAN COTTON CROP.

Area Planted Said to be Not More Than Half of Last Year's.

The Kokand Board of Trade, writes Consul David B. Macgowan at Moscow, has reported the condition of the cotton crop in a telegram to the Government. The area planted this year is stated to be not more than 50 per cent. of the area sown last year, part of the ground usually planted in cotton being sown to grain. Owing to lack of water for irrigation, some of the cotton lands were left fallow.

The Russian Central Asia cotton district yielded 1,120,000 bales of cotton in 1915 and 786,500 bales in 1916. Including the protected khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, and estimates of the small crop in Persia, Afghanistan, and Kashgar available for the Russian market, there were 1,470,000 bales in 1915 and 1,065,000 bales in 1916.

Hawaiian Sugar Crop.

Statements from the Sugar Factors Company, Limited, which handles and ships the output of the greater number of sugar corporations in the Hawaiian Islands, indicates that the value of the 1917 crop, based on an estimated output of 643,620 tons, at the current market price of sugar will be $79,165,600. The value of the 1916 crop was $68,000,000. Prior to last year, writes A. P. Taylor at Honolulu, the cost of production of Hawaiian sugar per short ton was being cut down through steady development in efficiency. Now, however, very largely on account of the heavy bonuses paid to laborers, the cost shows a marked increase. During the last period more than $4,000,000 was paid to laborers on the bonus plan. This is based on the price of sugar. As the planter profits, so do the laborers.

New Brunswick's Lobster Season.

An Order in Council, reports Consul E. Verne Richardson at Moncton, N. B., has just been passed at Ottawa providing for a special lobster-fishing season this year for northern New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from Aug. 11 to Sept. 15, both inclusive. The usual "open" season runs from May 25 to July 10 in this region. It is stated that the trial of a special season is being made to test the theory that the later fishing will give better results in quality and character of the catch.

New Zealand's Wool Clip Bought.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at Auckland states that Great Britain has purchased the coming New Zealand wool clip at last year's prices.

LINKS FROM HIS CHAIN OF MEMORY

A Veteran in the Jewelry Business Recalls Stories of Traveling Salesmen.

There is hardly anything that the average successful veteran of the war of commerce would rather do than live the old days over "in song and story." And there is hardly anything that some reporters would rather do than listen to the songs and the stories. It was of just such a case of "reciprocation" that the following was born. Said the veteran:

"One of the strongest recollections of my early days in the jewelry business is the great admiration I had for the salesmen who used to call at my employer's store. To me it seemed as if they possessed every desirable and fascinating quality known to man.

"To begin with, they came to our town from the large cities, where life was so much more romantic and attractive than in the small places like ours. They wore tailor-made clothes and patent leather shoes. Furthermore, they always ate in the big hotels where, I had heard, a single meal would sometimes cost as much as a dollar. In addition, they always knew the latest city slang and bywords; they could tell about the shows they had seen in the city theatres, and they knew all the streets of the big places just as well as I knew those in my home town.

"Usually the salesmen did not pay much attention to me, for I admired them silently as I sat at the clock bench, struggling with the escapements of alarm clocks or putting in plated pinstems. But this only made me all the more grateful when one of them would, occasionally, talk with me, asking me if I had got far enough along in the trade to be able to put a mainspring in a watch, or telling me about some famous youth they knew who went away to a horological school and on his return could do all the store's engraving.

"As I grew older the knowledge came to me that 'drummers' were not superior beings after all, and that the drawbacks in their profession were as great, perhaps, as those of my own. I discovered that jewelry travelers, as a class, must be rather superior to men who travel with other lines of merchandise. The nature of the business requires that jewelry salesmen must be pretty well educated, in addition to being tactful and presenting an attractive appearance. So frequently does it happen that the travelers are called upon to show articles from their trunks to the jewelers' customers that they must also be able to qualify as retail salesmen.

"In some of the smaller towns particularly, where the jeweler does not carry a large stock, he will have several customers waiting for a certain traveling man in order to purchase the purchases directly from his trunks. I knew of a $4,000 sapphire and a $7,000 ruby that were sold largely through the efforts of a traveling man. They were indeed rare stones to be sold, for the salesman did not have the stones with him, but had it not been for his clever work sales of that size would not have been made in the town in question.

"I have said that the jewelry salesman must be a real hard-well dressed, and I know of a case where failure to be neat gave several people, including the salesman, an anxious half hour. I was in the store of a friend at the time and was engaged in looking over a bunch of diamonds from a salesman. Among the papers gone over was one containing 'melee,' averaging about 1-32d of a carat. When it came to weighing up contents of this paper it was found to be short.

"Thinking that one of the stones might have dropped out, the jeweler searched around the top of the showcase and swept the floor, but with no results. Just as the search was about to be given up the traveler himself discovered the missing stone. It had lodged under one of his finger nails, which, to give him the benefit of the doubt, had apparently been overlooked by the manicure!

"Among the things that have impressed me in the years I have spent in the business is the lack of co-operation that exists between some of the manufacturers and wholesalers and their salesmen. While both sides lose out as a result of it, it is rarely the fault of the salesman when anything goes wrong. Yet it is on him that the retailer 'picks' when there is any information or omission on the part of the wholesaling firm results in the disappointment or loss of a customer.

"Another thing which has impressed me is the carelessness with which many wholesale firms treat that important adjunct of modern business, the mailing list. It may seem incredible, but some of the large concerns are actually using lists that are a dozen or more years old. I know this is so, for in my home city there are two retail stores whose firm names changed about twelve years ago, yet more than one big wholesale house is still sending advertising matter to them addressed in the old way.

"But, to get back to my friends, the traveling men, life on the road is not all roses. In addition to bad hotels, poor train connections, and the like, there is the grouchy retailer to be met with. A traveling man told me recently how he got even with a retailer of this type.

"This man was making some territory in which he was not acquainted, and after arriving at his destination one afternoon he toted his sample cases to the store which stood highest on his rating sheet. It was a deep, narrow store on the main street, and when the salesman entered he saw, sitting in sight was a bewhiskered individual at the extreme rear. He was seated and reading a paper. When the salesman entered he glanced up for an instant and then resumed his reading. The traveler set his sample cases on the floor and stood patiently waiting for some further sign of life on the part of the retailer. Meanwhile he fastened his gaze on the watch trays in the front showcase.

"The jeweler continued reading, leisurely scanning the news of the world, and when this was absorbed he gave his attention to the printed accounts of events nearer home. About the time he learned that the Y. M. C. A. would soon begin a new membership campaign, and that the committee getting the most members would be tendered an oyster supper, the traveling man rapped sharply on the showcase with a coin.

"'Anyone here who can wait on a customer?' he asked.

"The jeweler rose and went forward. 'Why, I thought you were a drummer,' he said.

"'I am a drummer,' came the testy if not wholly truthful reply. 'I am from the Blank Oil Company of New York, and I came in to see about getting a gold watch and chain for one of our employes who has just completed twenty years' service with the company.'

"The jeweler was 'all ears.' 'Let me show you some of our really fine watches,' he said.

"'You can't show me anything,' responded the salesman. 'I like to trade in stores where they do not discriminate between human beings and drummers.'

"With this he went out of the store, leaving a surprised, and, it is to be hoped, a wiser jeweler."

Want American Exhibits.

Consul B. Harvey Carroll has cabled to the Department of Commerce from Venice, Italy, that the National Industrial Exhibition for Toys, Sports, and Gymnastics opens at Venice on Sept. 20. The management of the show is anxious to get American exhibits of the merchandise in question.

Fruit of the Loom Advanced.

B. B. & R. Knight have advanced prices on Fruit of the Loom as follows: 4-4 to 18 cents and 7-8 to 16½ cents. The brand is subject to further advance without notice, and orders for future delivery are taken "at value" only.

FOR A JEWELRY CLASS.

Movement to Teach the Art in the Vocational Schools.

A movement is under way in the local jewelry trade that has for its object the establishing of a jewelry class in the city's vocational schools. Already conferences have been held between representatives of the trade and of the Board of Education, and it is said to be probable that the suggested class will be established in the near future.

The movement in question grew out of an idea expressed some time ago by T. Edgar Willson, editor of The Jewelers' Circular, and it was with him that a TIMES reporter had a talk yesterday in regard to the project.

"To come at once to the point," Mr. Willson said, "there is a steadily growing need for trained workmen in the jewelry industry. With the modern young man disinclined to don a workman's apron and serve an apprenticeship at the bench, the only solution appears to lie in teaching the jewelry worker's art in the public schools, that is, the vocational schools.

"Something must be done to bring a new class of thoroughly trained jewelers into the trade. We do not need men who do not know the foundation of their business, nor workers who are simply specialists in making one article in gold or platinum. We need workers trained on the old-fashioned, thoroughgoing system.

"I have felt the need of establishing a course of jewelry working in the vocational schools of the city for a long time, and I am pleased that the idea gives promise of being carried out. Members of the trade have come to realize that the establishment of a course of this kind will do a great deal toward keeping the entire industry on an efficient basis. There is reason to believe that eventually the efficiency of the trade will be greatly increased. The proposed class will be both for boys and girls, which should add to its benefit to the trade.

"That the trade is anxious to bring matters to a head is seen in the personal and financial response with which the movement has met. An Executive Committee has been appointed, the membership of which includes David Belais, head of the National Federation of Manufacturing Jewelers' Associations; Robert B. Steele, Secretary of the Platinumsmiths' Association of New York; A. Eisner, President of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of New York; David Kaiser of David Kaiser & Co., and myself. This committee will have general charge of the movement.

"The Finance Committee consists of Jacob Mehlig, Chairman; De Witt A. Davidson, A. T. Hunt, Louis Levine, and David Shiman. This committee, which will have charge of collecting funds necessary to support the movement and insure its early success, has already received subscriptions in excess of $2,000. A part, if not all, of the funds raised will be used to supplement the appropriation of the Board of Education, in case that is necessary to furnish the things required to make the course a complete success.

"In conferences held between Commissioner Isadore M. Levy, representing the Board of Education, Dr. Ettinger, Superintendent of Vocational schools, and the Executive Committee named above, both Mr. Levy and Dr. Ettinge. expressed their approval of the tentative plans laid out.

"In one of the last meetings, the question of establishing the class at an early date brought the suggestion from C. M. Levy that the Principals of the city's schools be communicated with in order to find out how many pupils would want to take up the course, for if enough did not have the stones with them, but had it not been for his clever work sales of that size would not have been made in the town in question.

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MILLINERY BUYERS HERE.

Reluctant to Place Orders on the Higher-Priced Goods.

The first ten business days of August have brought a great many buyers to this city, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Many of them spending enough time here to await the developments of this rather backward season, while others, who are not able to stay so long, have made important purchases.

Regarding style lines in untrimmed millinery the bulletin says, "it appears that buyers are very reluctant to place orders in the higher-priced goods. They seem to prefer panne velvet and even matters' plush. In the cheaper hats more orders for velvets are being placed, but even there buyers are worried by the poor qualities offered at $30 and $36 a dozen. As matters stand at present, soft and draped crowns are in great favor, particularly those made of panne velvet.

"Buyers seem to divide their purchases equally between blacks and colors, that is, if they buy two dozen of a shape they are apt to buy one dozen black and one dozen assorted colors. Taupe, purple, brown, navy, and dark green are being asked for most.

"In the shapes it seems probable that only semi-soft and draped effects will keep in the spotlight for a while, as blocked hats that are hard of outline are not much in favor just now. The only hats of the latter type that are in favor are banded effects in hatters' plush."

May Buy Things Here.

There has recently been organized in Piedras Negras, Mexico, the Asociacion Japonesa, having for its object the betterment of the living conditions and trade relations of the Japanese subjects residing in the vicinity of this border town. The society, reports Vice Consul William P. Blocker, has some eighty members, the majority of them merchants. The new organization will endevor to get in touch with American wholesalers and manufacturers, with a view to arranging satisfactory credit terms and to secure later one permission from the United States Department of Labor for one or several of its members to proceed to American Eastern markets for the purpose of buying American wares exclusively for sale in Mexico.

Ship Supplies for Round Trip.

To assist the Allies in conserving foodstuffs and other necessities, Secretary Redfield, at the request of Secretary Daniels, has issued the following important announcement to owners of American merchant vessels engaged in overseas trade:

"Owing to the present shortage of provisions, supplies, and stores abroad, all merchant vessels sailing from United States ports for a round trip to any of the belligerent countries should provide themselves so far as practicable with all necessary stores, provisions, and fuel for the round trip."

Italian Hemp Exports.

The Italian Ministry of Finance, reports the American Consul General at Genoa, will permit the exportation of hemp manufactures to the maximum quantity of 20,000 quintals (440,920 pounds) during August, September, and October. The custom houses may grant export license directly.

MINOR ITEMS OF THE EXPORT TRADE

Quite a Lot and Variety of Goods Shipped Out for Other Than War Purposes.

Not all of this country's outgoing foreign trade at this time is represented in big figures. Many people have become so accustomed to estimating foreign trade in huge totals covering munitions, foodstuffs, and other commodities relating to the supplying of the Entente Allies with the sinews of war, that they are in danger of overlooking the fact that no inconsiderable proportion of America's exports these days have to do with lines of merchandise seldom chronicled in published statistical statements.

While the Government's official statistics fairly bristle with an imposing and unprecedented volume of war exports, a painstaking study of outgoing trade figures taken as a whole reveals a strong undercurrent of export movement of articles intended for normal or peace consumption. This kind of trade, while less spectacular to the mind, and of lesser magnitude than the war trade operations, partakes of a stability distinct from the mushroom growth of war orders which at any time may fade away overnight with the end of hostilities.

This is not the case, however, with the little-noticed, but constantly expanding overseas trade in American products wanted by people in foreign countries to meet everyday needs. While a fair percentage of these exports is being sent to the countries of the Entente, an excellent showing is being made in supplying neutrals in all sections of the world with articles Europe was formerly relied upon to furnish. Further than this, the trade in this sort of odd lines of peaceful commerce is resulting in an ever-increasing gain in direct commercial relations with the foreign merchant which, if properly handled, should make it possible to retain a fair share of the business when Europe is again free to enter the lists as a competitor in the world's markets.

While the monthly summary of foreign commerce gotten out by the Department of Commerce is often handy regarding the examination of many of the more less inconspicuous items going to make up the total flow of articles for normal peace consumption, it was indicated yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that a wonderful distribution of these goods was being made to other sections than Europe.

Chewing gum, for instance, shipped out of the United States in the eleven months ended with May had a value of $1,634,940, a figure large enough of American fly paper to buy in the same period $69,114 worth of this form of enemy entanglement. Similarly, sales of American fire extinguishers in the period reached a value of $855,078. American honey was consumed abroad to the extent of $640,721, while ice aggregated 16,002 tons manifested at $33,568.

The inability of the leading European manufacturing competitors of the United States to turn out machinery of all kinds for the rest of the world was reflected in the eleven months' period by big gains in domestic exports of machinery and tools of all kinds, this being true in a marked degree in the growth of sugar machinery exports, business in this single line totaling $10,316,369, compared with $5,589,690 in the corresponding period of 1916, and $1,922,278 in the eleven months of 1915. Soon in America, in particular, as well as Cuba, figured as heavy buyers, the American machinery, in a great many instances, being installed for the first time, thereby displacing British and German apparatus.

The miscellaneous charter of a portion of this country's non-war exports at this time, as represented in the totals for the eleven months ended with May, may be visualized from the following:

Articles.	Value.
Artificial flowers and millinery	$ 1,454,197
Blacking, shoe paste, polish, &c.	925,876
Bauxite concentrates	1,624,290
Athletic and sporting goods	848,219
Brushes	776,003
Buttons and parts of	1,816,988
Candles	675,838
Bicycles and tricycles	1,156,456
Musical instruments of all kinds	3,643,466
Pushcarts, wheelbarrows, and hand trucks	422,855
Celluloid and manufactures of	2,969,900
Hydraulic cement	3,571,179
Cork, ma nufactures	470,514
Teeth and other dental goods	2,937,838
Binder twine	13,919,839
Fire extinguishers	855,078
Chewing gum	1,634,940
Berries	1,753,765
Lemons	526,727
Oranges	8,753,765
Raisins and other dried grapes	4,115,332
All other green, ripe or dried grapes	3,311,262
Prepared or preserved fruits, n'ed.	5,966,773
Total fruits of all kinds	34,923,008
Peanuts	2,183,070
Grape sugar	1,364,276
Glue	448,839
Lubricating grease	2,556,739
Hay	1,624,374
Optical instruments	2,307,381
Cutlery, locks, hinges, &c.	11,068,153
Printing presses	1,090,497
Refrigerating machinery, including ice-making machines	790,204
Sugar mill machinery	10,816,569
Paper and pulp mill machinery	1,715,697
Textile machinery	3,194,803
Typesetting machines, linotype, &c.	1,012,280
Shoe machinery	1,224,203
Typewriting machines	10,100,421
Lamps, chandeliers, and other lighting devices, except electric	3,534,706
Paints, varnish, pigments, &c.	13,631,763
Photographic materials	3,247,066
Motion picture films	7,013,917
Books, music, maps, engravings, and printed matter	9,230,788

In addition to the exports mentioned above, shippers disposed abroad of many other articles, a few of them being ink, chalk, charcoal, fireclay, newsprint paper, paper manufactures, wines, starch, pens, pencils, perfumery, cosmetics, photographic goods, windmills, saw

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1917.

PECK'S FATAL ERROR COSTS YANKS GAME

Local Captain Juggles the Ball Long Enough to Give Indians Victory, 4 to 1.

SPEAKER CHECKS RALLIES

Tristram In the Way Every Time Donovanites Had Chance to Coin Runs.

The Yankees were going quietly about their business of beating the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday when Roger Peckinpaugh spilled the beans at the beginning of the seventh inning by making a life-sized error which started the Indians on their way to four runs and victory by a score of 4 to 1. Up to that troublesome moment Ray Caldwell had been pitching the sort of ball that the Indians couldn't hit with a snow shovel, and, as the Yanks had squeezed a single run from Klepfer's delivery, the 12,000 folks present were perfectly right in supposing that for once the Yanks were going to win behind Caldwell.

Chapman opened the seventh with a single to left. Tris Speaker bumped a grounder at Pipp, who fired the ball to Peckinpaugh at second to force Chapman. Peck took the throw and was prepared to get the ball back to first and make a double play. Peck was counting his pullets before they had pecked their way out of their shells. He handled the ball as if it were a hunk of dynamite. It hopped in and out of his hand several times, as if he were trying to do a trick. Finally, after Chapman was safe at second, the ball fell to the ground, and even then Peck couldn't pick it up. Chapman grabbed it and handed it to the flustered Yankee captain.

The only difference this foolish muff made was that the Indians had two men aboard the satchels, instead of laboring under the disadvantage of having two out. The next batter up was Elmer Smith, who has been suffering from an attack of home runs. The Yankee outfield spread itself all over the meadow waiting for him to do his worst. Instead, he laid down a measly sacrifice, and the two runners went along a station. Joe Harris, the youngster from Chattanooga, ripped a single to centre, and Chapman and Speaker romped over the plate.

High Also Has Lapse.

Harris trotted to second when Miller made an idle toss home to try to head off Speaker. Wambsganss cracked a whistling single to left and Harris scored. High took his time in throwing the ball to Peckinpaugh, and Wamby scooted down to second. It didn't seem to dawn upon the Yanks that the runs the Indians were making were going to count. Wamby went to third on Evans's out and scored when Steve O'Neill planked a single among Ray Malsel's several feet. From these meagre facts it is certain that Peckinpaugh picked out a pretty poor time to juggle that ball.

In the last two innings the Yankees felt so badly about their runs trickle in that they made a stupendous effort to inflict a rally on Cleveland. They might have done this too, if it hasn't been for the carelessness of Tristram Speaker in centre field. Speaker is down on the scorecard as a centrefielder, but he plays everywhere but in the grandstand. And it would not be surprising if speaker should some day rush over to right field, climb up the centre stockade, and steal one of the Yankee home runs. He's done everything else but that.

In the eighth, with one gone, Peck, smarting under his fatal mistake, rapped a single to right field, and Walter Pipp came up for trimming over with intentions of breaking down the boards in the outfield fence. Pipp smote a mighty smash between left and centre fields. The place where Pipp directed the hit was a barren desert, and there wasn't a human being in sight. The ball was flirting with the fence, and Walter could see another box of stockings coming to him for a home run.

Speaker Bobs Up from Nowhere.

Then suddenly in this unpopulated section of the greensward appeared Tris Speaker. A moment before it seemed as if he were about half a mile away. Just as the ball was about to stoop down and nestle in the alfalfa Speaker appeared just like the Genii when Aladdin polished the lamp. This caught the ball.

Speaker was even more irritating than this in the ninth. Elmer Miller pumped a triple against that right field wall, with no one out, and for the first time during the afternoon the crowd waxed enthusiastic. After High hoisted a fly to Wamby, Nunamaker got a hit through third, but Miller was held at that corner by alert work by Evans. Caldwell received a unanimous invitation from every one inside the lot to jolt the ball over into the Harlem River, and if Ray had connected with it as he intended to, he would have done just that little thing. Klepfer, however, was twisting the ball considerably, and Caldwell hoisted a foul to O'Neill.

The lad now at the bat is Terrible Tim Hendryx. Timothy has broken up ball games before, and with a stretch of anticipation a good many persons believed that Tim could do it now. A believed that Tim could do it now. A home run carefully inserted at this point would mean a tie score. That's clear, isn't it? Well, the crowd controlled itself pretty well. It sat back, held its breath and put a wish on Hendryx.

Ball Obeys Speaker.

Hendryx did his part of the final blow-up like a Roman. He gave the ball a thump which sent it on a wild flight to centre field. You'd bet your last subway ticket that it was a home run. It was so high over everybody's head that it couldn't be reached with a scaling ladder. In the tumult and the shouting which accompanied this poke, everybody forgot that Speaker was still in the game. As Miller and Nunamaker were galloping over the plate and Hendryx was breaking all known sprinting records, Tris eased his way back toward the fence, beckoned to the ball as he would beckon to a pigeon, and the blamed old ball obeyed him and perched into the top of his fingers. That was the end of it, and it's a good thing it was, for there was no use trying after that.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Hendryx,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	1	2	Malsel,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Speaker,cf	4	1	0	3	0	Peck'gh,ss	4	0	2	0	4
Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Harris,1b	3	1	1	10	0	Sauer,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Wambs'ss,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Miller,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Evans,3b	4	0	0	3	0	High,lf	4	0	1	1	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	5	0	Nunmaker,c	4	1	0	6	0
Klepfer,p	3	0	0	0	3	Caldwell,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	32	4	6	27	9	Total	35	1	7	27	13

Errors—Evans, Pipp, Baker.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Wambsganss. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Malsel, High. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Double play—Malsel and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Klepfer 2. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 2 runs; Klepfer, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; Klepfer, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 1.
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 1.
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 2. (First Game.)
Detroit, 5; Boston, 0. (Second Game.)
Washington, 3; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2. (First Game.)
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. (Second Game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3. (Eleven innings.)
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (First Game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second Game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	42	.615
Boston	64	41	.610
Cleveland	60	51	.541
Detroit	56	52	.519
New York	53	52	.505
Washington	48	58	.453
Philadelphia	40	63	.388
St. Louis	40	69	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	65	32	.670
Philadelphia	52	44	.542
St. Louis	56	50	.528
Cincinnati	57	54	.514
Chicago	54	52	.505
Brooklyn	49	52	.485
Boston	43	58	.426
Pittsburgh	33	69	.324

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

MACK'S MEN SHARE SPOILS.

Capture First Game, 8 to 2, but Browns Get Second, 4 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Philadelphia and St. Louis got an even break in a double-header here today, the former winning the first game, 8 to 2, and the visitors landing the second, 4 to 1. The opening contest developed into a rout of St. Louis when Groom became wild in the fifth inning and was knocked off the rubber.

Hamilton and Wright were also hit hard when safeties were needed. Schang made two triples and a double in four times at bat. The second game was a pitchers' battle between Davenport and Johnson, which was broken up in the seventh inning, when Severeid singled and Jacobson made a home run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Shotten,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Grover,2b	3	1	1	5	4	Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Bodie,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Staler,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	5	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Austin,rf	3	0	0	0	1
McInnis,1b	2	2	0	15	1	Severeid,c	3	1	1	3	1
Schang,c	4	2	3	1	1	Baker	1	0	0	1	0
Witt,ss	3	0	0	2	4	Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Davenport,p	4	0	0	0	0	Avnan,ss	3	0	2	3	2
						Schauer,p	2	0	0	1	2
						Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Johnson	0	0	0	0	0
						bMuller	1	0	0	0	0
						Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	8	27	15	Total	29	2	4	24	12

a Ran for Severeid in seventh.
b Batted for Hamilton in seventh.
c Batted for Lavan in ninth.
Errors—Jamieson, Pratt, Severeid, Austin.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Schang, Grover. Three-base hits—Schang. (2.) Home run—Severeid. Sacrifice hit—schauer. Double play—Davenport and Grover. Stolen bases—Grover, and Jones, McInnis, (unassisted.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 6; Hamilton, 1; Wright, 2; Schauer, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 3 hits, 1 run in 4 2-3 innings; Hamilton, 4 and 1 in 1 1-3; Wright, 1 and 1 in 2 2-3; Schauer, 4 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; Wright, 1; Schauer, 1. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires Connolly and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Staler,1b	4	0	0	13	1	Grover,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Bates,3b	4	0	2	1	2	Bodie,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Bates,3b	4	0	2	2	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	5	1	Smith,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Jacobson,rf	3	1	1	1	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Avnan,ss	4	0	1	1	2	Schang,c	3	0	0	4	0
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	3	Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Davenport,p	4	0	0	0	4	Johnson,p	2	0	0	1	4
						aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	10	27	16	Total	30	1	5	27	15

a Batted for Meyer in ninth.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Errors—Staler, Grover, Meyer.

Two-base hit—Bates. Three-base hit—Staler. Home run—Jacobson. Stolen bases—Austin, Keller, Lavan, Strunk, 2. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Jacobson, Johnson. Double plays—Jamieson and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 4. Earned runs—Off Davenport, 1 run; Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Lavan.) Struck out—By Davenport, 3; Johnson, 4. Time—1 hour. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

WHITE SOX LOSE AGAIN.

Chicago Held to One Hit by Washington Pitchers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Chicago got only one hit off a trio of local pitchers today and was beaten 3 to 2, giving Washington three out of four games played. Shaw's wildness gave the visitors their runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	0	8	1	Liebold,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks,ss	3	1	2	1	4	Mitchell,rf,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	5	0	E.Collins,2b	3	1	0	0	3
Rice,rf	3	1	2	0	0	Jackson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Felsch,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Morgan,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Jendil,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Menosky,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	7	0	Schalk,c	1	0	0	4	1
Henry,c	0	0	0	1	0	Murphy	0	0	0	0	0
aLeonard	0	0	0	0	0	Lynn,c	0	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0	Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	2
Shaw,p	0	0	0	1	0	Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	1
Ayers,p	0	0	0	1	0						
Gharrity,c	1	0	0	7	2						
Total	27	3	4	27	8	Total	29	2	1	27	12

a Batted for Henry in eighth.
b Batted for Schalk in eighth.
Errors—Long, Milan.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Stolen bases—Rice, Schalk, E. Collins. Felsch. Judge. Double play—Shanks, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 4; Danforth, 5; Ayers, 1; Dumont, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 2 hits and 3 runs in 7 2-3 innings; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 1-3; Dumont, 9 and 0 in 5; Ayers, 0 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Shaw, 6; Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Nallin.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Chattanooga, 2.
Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 1. (First game.)
Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 1. (Second game.)
Little Rock, 2; Nashville, 0.
Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 3.
New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 1. (First game.)
New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 6. (Second game.)

SLUGGING GIANTS TAMED BY GOODWIN

Young Virginia Twirler Allows Only Three Hits and the Cards Win, 3 to 1.

DOAK SQUELCHES RALLY

New York All Set for Whirlwind Finish When Willie Comes In and Saves Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Marvin Goodwin of Old Virginia tamed the Giants today in the final game of the series at Cardinal Field. The score was 3 to 1. The Old Dominion pitcher held the clan of McGraw to three hits in eight innings, two of them decidedly scratchy. A wild throw by Baird in the ninth, after he made a nice stop of Kauff's smash, and a pass to Zimmerman, put two men on with nobody out. Goodwin's first offering to Fletcher was a ball, and Huggins, fearing Marvin was losing his grip, waved him to the showers, calling in Veteran Bill Doak.

Goodwin was not pleased at his forced exit from the battle. Marvin is a confident chap. He had held the Giants safe through the first eight innings, and figured he could pitch himself out of the hole in the ninth as well as anybody. "Goody" is a fighter, the most valuable asset a hurler can possess. But Huggins refused to take a chance.

The Giants were all set for a big finish in the ninth when Doak stamped out the insurrection. Kauff was on second, Zimmerman on first, Fletcher at the plate, and none out, when Bill went to the peak. Fletcher tapped to Baird, who threw to Miller to force Zimmerman at second. Miller dropped the ball, but was backhanded. Miller's miscue filled the sacks for Robertson. Robby did his bit by rolling a single to deep short, scoring Kauff and leaving the bases still packed.

Then and there Doak did some of the best hurling of his career. Bill fooled along with Holke until the call was 2-2, then served up a curve that broke low, rubbing the inside corner. Holke swung and missed.

Bill Kariden, a dependable hitter, followed Holke at the pan. Bill slapped the pill to Hornsby. "Pep" gobbled up the ball and passed to Miller, forcing Robertson. Jack nearly threw Miller over getting the ball to Paulette to complete the double play that closed the frame. For once the Giants failed to show the punch—bases full, nobody out, no runs. The best of them fail once in a while.

The big St. Louis inning was the third. The Cards tickled Fred Anderson for two runs in this frame. Gonzales started the rumpus with a liner over third base for two sacks. Goodwin sacrificed Mike to third.

The fans were chirping away happily when Long changed the cheers to groans by hoisting a pop to short right. It looked like a cinch for either Robertson or Holke.

For once the Cards got a break against the Giants. Roby came tearing in, but just barely touched the ball with the tips of his fingers in the excitement. The right fielder stumbled over Holke and went down flat on his face. Holke was running so fast toward the right field stand he couldn't stop until he had traveled some twenty yards past the ball. While Robertson was biting the grass and Holke was circling around after the ball, Gonzales scored and Long chased all the way to third. Long ran from first to third, a total of 100 yards, when you take in the curves, on a fly ball that dropped dead less than fifty yards from the plate. At that rate, a man ought to make the circuit on a short single to centre.

Anderson, who seemed to pitching his ball game very precisely and receiving the same sort of support, was in a daze. He slipped Smith a groove ball, and Jack soaked it to right for a single. Miller drove deep to Kauff who made a nice catch, and Hornsby ended the round with a terrific shot at Fletcher, which he was fortunate to capture on a short hop, tossing Hornsby out at first.

The Cards treated Anderson roughly in the fourth. After Herzog took a hit away from Cruise by spectacular fielding, Paulette bounced a grass cutter over Zimmerman's head. On a hit and run Gene merman's head. On a hit and run Gene merman's head, while Zim retired Baird at first. On another hit-and-run play Gonzales hit a short single to centre, scoring Paulette.

Demaree went to the hill for New York in the fifth. He was touched freely, but escaped without being scored on during the three innings he worked. Old Jack Murray batted for Demaree in the eighth and drew a pass, only to die on first when Burns and Herzog failed to deliver. Tesreau worked the eighth on the hill for McGraw's club.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Smyth,lf	0	0	0	1	0	Kauff,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Miller,2b	4	0	1	2	9	Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Cruise,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	1	2	17	0	Holke,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Baird,3b	4	0	0	4	1	Rar'den,c	4	0	0	2	0
Gonzales,c	2	1	2	3	0	Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	0
Goodwin,p	2	0	0	0	0	aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Doak,p	0	0	0	0	0	Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMurray	1	0	0	0	0
						Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	9	27	17	Total	29	1	4	24	13

a Batted for Anderson in fifth.
b Batted for Demaree in eighth.
Errors—Miller, Hornsby, Gonzales.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	x—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Long, Gonzales, J. Smith. Three-base hits—Long, Miller. Stolen bases—Paulette, (2;) Cruise. Sacrifice hits—Goodwin, Anderson. Double plays—Hornsby, Miller and Paulette. (2;) Miller, Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Tesreau, 1; Goodwin, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 6 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; Goodwin, 3 and 0 in 5. (none out in 9th;) Demaree, 3 and 0 in 3; Doak, 1 and 0 in 1; Tesreau, 1 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; Doak, 1; Goodwin, 2. Time—1 hour, 54 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	2
Newark	0	0	0

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	8	1	0
Richmond	2	6	2

AT PROVIDENCE.

First game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0
Providence	1	0	0

Second game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	1
Montreal	1	0	0

AT BALTIMORE.

First game.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0
Buffalo	0	1	0

Second game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	2
Baltimore	2	0	0

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	64	45	.587
Toronto	65	46	.586
Newark	62	44	.585
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Rochester	52	60	.464
Buffalo	48	64	.429
Richmond	44	66	.400
Montreal	43	71	.377

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Binghamton, 0.
Reading, 8; Elmira, 2. (First game.)
Elmira, 8; Reading, 1. (Second game.)

PHILLIES TAKE TWO GAMES.

Alexander Holds Pirates In First, Errors Help In Second.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—Philadelphia won both games from Pittsburgh today, 4 to 3 and 3 to 2.

Alexander was hit hard in only one inning of the first game, two singles, a double, and a triple scoring two runs in the sixth, but Miller was nit at opportune times.

Errors by Pitler, Kelly, and Ward aided Philadelphia to score in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bancroft,ss	5	0	2	2	5	Carey,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	3	King,rf	4	2	2	0	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Hoeckel,3b	4	0	2	4	1
Dugey,2b	3	0	1	3	0	Ward,ss	4	1	2	0	4
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Pitler,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Schulte,rf	1	0	0	0	1	Kelly,1b	4	2	2	12	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	2	0	1	2	2	Evans,p	3	0	0	0	3
Niehoff,1b	0	0	0	1	0	Steele,p	1	0	0	0	0
Adams,c	3	0	0	9	3	aBighee	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	4	0	2	0	0						
Total	33	3	6	27	9	Total	32	2	10	27	18

a Ran for Steele in ninth.
Errors—Luderus, Beeckel, Ward, Pitler, Kelly.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Three-base hits—Kelly, Evans. Stolen base—Dugey. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Adams, Carey, Schmidt. Double plays—Pitler, Ward, and Kelly, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger, 8; off Evans, 3; off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Oeschger, 10 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Evans, 5 and 1 in 7 1-3; off Steele, 1 and 0 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Oeschger, 9; by Evans, 1. Time—2 hours and 1 minute. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

RING WEAKENS IN NINTH.

Braves Rally and Win 5 to 4 Victory from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Boston managed to connect with Ring's delivery in the ninth here today and won 5 to 4. Schneider was hit rather consistently, but would have been effective nevertheless had it not been for costly errors behind him.

Tyler was in a similar fix, both Boston errors proving costly. Magee carried off the batting honors.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	5	1	2	3	5	Groh,3b	3	1	0	3	2
Powell,cf	5	0	1	2	0	Kopf,ss	4	0	1	4	0
Rehg,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Roush,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Besley,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Chase,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Konetch'y,1b	3	1	1	10	2	Magee,rf	3	1	3	3	1
Fitzp'rick,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Thorpe,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Rum'ill,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Rariden,c	4	0	2	6	0
Tyler,p	4	0	2	1	2	aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
						McK'nie,2b	1	0	0	0	0
						Ring,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Agnew,c	2	0	1	1	0
						Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	1
						bCueto	1	0	0	0	0
						Ring,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	12	27	12	Total	33	4	7	27	11

a Batted for Shean in seventh.
b Batted for Schneider in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, Powell, Chase, Thorpe.

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4

Two-base hit—Maranville. Three-base hit—Magee. Stolen bases—Groh, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Konetchy. Double play—Konetchy and Fitzpatrick. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 7 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; Schneider, 9 and 1 in 8; Ring, 3 and 2 in 1. Struck out—By Tyler, 1; Schneider, 4; Ring, 1. Passed balls—Wingo, 2. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

EHMKE STOPS RED SOX.

Shuts Out Champions In Second Game After Tigers Lose First, 7 to 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Boston and Detroit split even in the double-header today, Boston winning the first, 7 to 2, and losing the second, 5 to 0. In the first contest, Dauss was wild and was hit hard, especially in the seventh inning, when two bases on balls, three hits, one a double, and a sacrifice fly gave Boston four runs. Mays pitched a strong game, allowing Detroit but six hits.

In the second game, Ehmke, who was knocked out of the box yesterday, came back and for the third time this season shut out Boston. Shore was batted out of the box and Pennock and Bader relieved him. Cobb, in this game, got three hits, one a double.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	2	2	0	3	1	Bush,ss	4	0	2	2	2
Barry,2b	4	1	2	1	3	Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Hollitz'l,1b	4	1	2	11	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	3	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	3	Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Hooper,rf	2	1	0	4	0	Heilman,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Jones,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	6	Young,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Thomas,c	2	0	1	3	2	Yelle,c	3	0	0	6	2
Mays,p	3	1	1	1	3	Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	26	7	8	27	18	Total	34	2	8	27	6

Errors—Gardner, Dauss.

Boston	1

SUN BRIAR IN VAN BEFORE BIG CROWD

Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Imported Colt Captures the Saratoga Special.

BANNER DAY OF MEET

Weldship, Carrying 162 Pounds, Wins North American Steeplechase for Third Successive Year.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Before the greatest crowd that has attended the races here this season, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's imported colt Sun Briar, by Sundridge-Sweet Briar, won the Saratoga Special and went a long way to establishing his claims as the premier 2-year-old of the year. The test was a sporting one in every sense of the word as previous winners were not overburdened by penalties. Yet Sun Briar won with a little in hand from Harry Payne Whitney's high-class filly Rosie O'Grady, with George W. Loft's Papp fighting his way into third place after a bad beginning. A. Macomber's Tracksend, the favorite in the betting, finished in the ruck and, with the exception of the placed horses, there was not one able to match speed with the winner.

It was Saratoga's most glorious day of the season and a banner crowd turned out. Long before the races started every seat in the grandstand was taken, and the spacious lawn was crowded during the running of each race. The weather was in keeping with the character of the sport, though the track was a little slow from recent rains.

Many new faces were noticed among the throng of 15,000 persons. Among the most notable was Harry Payne Whitney, who came up on his yacht to Albany accompanied by Lawrence Waterbury, another great polo player, to see Rosie O'Grady make her first effort against the leading colts of the season.

Rosie O'Grady Hard Loser.

Though beaten by Sun Briar, Rosie O'Grady more than held her own as a representative of the fair sex in mixed company. Rosie O'Grady showed all early speed that might be expected of a high-class daughter of Lamplighter. With Willie Knapp riding his mount Sun Briar it was no surprise that she her fail behind the colt in the sixteenth.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Belmont Morris made a week-end visit to the track to watch the performance of Drastic in the special. Among some of the others present were Judge Hylan, Judge Mayo, Frank L. Fanshawe, Edward F. Whitney, Thomas Scott, John J. McCormack, Orrin Judd, who came on from Chicago; Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy; Joseph E. Widener, and Walter M. Jelfords of Philadelphia.

Besides the Saratoga Special, which was worth a value of $11,750 to the winner, including a gold cup that was in great demand for celebrating the victory of Sun Briar, there were other important events on the card. The first of these was the North American Steeplechase Handicap, which brought the best jumpers for a test of two miles over the stiffest course in the possession of the Jockey Club. The event was a further glorification of Edward M. Weld's Weldship, which carried the crushing impost of 162 pounds and won the event for the third year in succession. Weldship was supreme in his specialty, for in his effort today he made the fastest time ever recorded in the North American, finishing in 3 4-5, two and a fifth seconds faster than he ran last year.

Easy for Clematis II.

In addition to the victory of Sun Briar there was another success for imported stock in the Champlain Handicap, in which Oscar Lewisohn's Clematis II. was the only imported horse starting in a field of five. Clematis II. met with none of the interference that has fallen to her lot in previous races and being on her toes from the start simply spreadeagled the field, to win by eight lengths from Spur, which was asked to concede weight to the imported mare.

With the dangers of the over the jumps and races in which big fields competed there were several narrow escapes for the riders. E. Klenk was cut on the head when Pebeto fell in the steeplechase, and in the last race two horses fell in the scramble for positions just at the finishing line. Harrier T. Parrington, who was riding T. W. O'Brien's Dianthea, escaped with a shaking up, but W. Kelsey, who had the mount on George Borkel's Parlor Maid, was laid out in the jockey room waiting for medical attendance for a considerable broken collar bone when the crowd left the track.

The fact that Campfire, which was later rated as the best two-year-old, had won the Saratoga Special last year, made that event the most important on the program. The only real contender for the crown missing was August Belmont's Luculiite, so that the race was the most representative that has yet been contested by the young racers.

A. K. Macomber's Tracksend, with a victory over Luculiite to his credit, was made favorite, but there was great confidence in Rosie O'Grady, Sun Briar, and Papp, so that the difference in the quotations among this quartet was very small.

Papp Gets Bad Start.

There were nine starters and a long delay ensued at the post, caused mostly by the unruly behavior of Papp, which insisted on rushing through the barrier. Rosie O'Grady, an uncertain performer in some of her races, was quiet as a mouse through all the manoeuvring and waited patiently to get away from her outside position. When the barrier went up Papp suffered for his erratic motions by being caught unawares, but it did not take the impulsive son of Peter Quince long to get into action and he was not absolutely left.

Rosie O'Grady showed a startling flight of speed, and, breaking well on the outside, Robinson rushed her across the track so that she was able to outfoot all the others and was three lengths in the lead before she reached the end of the back stretch. The others were fighting hard for second position until nearing the turn Knapp shot out of the bunch with Sun Briar and before the middle of the turn he had overhauled the leader. To all appearances it was a two-horse race then, for Tracksend was unable to show his vaunted speed and Papp was still trying to recover from the setback he received at the start.

Rosie O'Grady managed to hold her inside position in the run into the stretch, but the compelling strides of Sun Briar were telling all the way through the last quarter of a mile, and though Robinson was whipping his mount furiously the vigorous hand-riding of Knapp was sufficient to gain the advantage to Sun Briar. Robinson never stopped riding, but his effort was a weak one and Rosie O'Grady was a length and a half behind when Sun Briar passed the judges. Papp, coming great guns in the stretch, was a length and a half further back, and two lengths in front of Drastic.

Five good jumpers started in the North American steeplechase with the Green Stable's Tetan setting most of the pace under light weight. Weldship was close to the pace all the way and beginning the last turn of the course went to the front. There was a terrific struggle along the back stretch and the horses raced to the jumps in such close formation that trouble was imminent. The mishaps came at the last jump on the back stretch, when Pebeto fell and Tetan landed so badly that he threw Vincent Powers. The scramble at that obstacle ended the chances of Edward B. McLean's Sun King, and in running around the turn only W. R. Coe's Bet was left to dispute the honors of the chase with Weldship. Henderson on Bet did his level best to hold the free-going Weldship, but there was no chance to match the speed of the champion chaser, and at the finish he won by a length and a half with his rider looking back.

In the Champlain Handicap at a mile and a furlong, Clematis II. was off in front, and though outside by Hendrie and Chalk in the backstretch, had little difficulty in going to the front again on the last turn. James Butler's Spur, usually a slow beginner, was well up with the pace in the early part of the race, but when Knapp called on him to overhaul the fleet-footed Clematis II. he lacked the speed and Clematis II. romped home with eight lengths to spare.

Kilmer's First Big Victory.

The victory of Sun Briar in the Saratoga Special marks the first really substantial triumph which has come to Willis Sharpe Kilmer, the Binghamton turfman. Mr. Kilmer had the courage to pay $6,000 for the colt as a yearling, and as yesterday's race was worth in excess of that sum, he has already more than paid his way, without taking the horse's other victories into consideration. Sun Briar must be a very game colt, as he was suffering from the prevailing skin disease, and his body was almost raw back of the shoulder, where the girths were pinched. Among those who looked Sun Briar over after the race and congratulated Trainer McDaniels was Clarence H. Mackay, who said: "I sent a great filly over to Sundridge, the sire of this colt, and am a member of the syndicate which has taken his services for a term of years. I bred two mares to him this season."

Clematis II., winner of the Champlain Handicap, is one of the handsomest mares on the turf. While she runs in the name and colors of Oscar Lewisohn, she is owned jointly by him and an English sportsman, who regards her so highly that when recently asked to put a price on her, cabled that he would have to have $7,500 for his share.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Plattsburg Selling Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $810, with $600 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:28 2-5.

Pullux, E. G. Soule's b. g., 5 years, 119 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C. 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5. (T. Parrington)...1st
Star Pinch, Emil Herz's ch. g., 5, 110, by Star Shoot-Unterock. 8 to 1 and 4 to 1. (F. Robinson) ..2nd
Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 5, 111, by Hastings-Ruth H.-Tol Man. 8 to 1 third. (Cruise) ..3½
Gipsey George, Harry Shaw, Traction, Sassin, Home Sweet Home, Avis, Bierman, and Thirteen Us also ran. Viewpoint, Brumlee, Columbine, Syrian, Swan Song, Kildee, and Queen Errant scratched.

SECOND RACE.—North American Steeplechase Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:16 4-5.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., aged, 162 pounds, by Rhoderic II.-Moon Daisy. 17 to 10, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4. (C. Smoot) ..1½
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 4, 145, by King James-Nancy Dr., 7 to 5 and 1 to 5. (H. Henderson) ..2d
Sun King, E. B. McLean's b. g., 6, 149, by Fair Play-Souvenire, 1 to 4 third. (F. Willdanay) ..3
Pebeto fell; Tetan lost rider. Shannon River, Robert Oliver, Northwood, and Torero scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $500 each, with plate valued at $1,100 added; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 122 pounds, by Sundridge-Sweet Briar, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (W. Knapp).....1½
Rosie O'Grady, W. H. P. Whitney's br. f., 119, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5. (F. Robinson) ...2½
Papp, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 122, by Peter Quince-Phebe G., 4 to 5 third. (L. Allen).3
Drastic, Nutcracker, Enfilade, El Pinadito, Tracksend, and Top Coat also ran. Jusqu'au-Bout scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Champlain Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 4-5.

Clematis II., Oscar Lewisohn's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by King's Proctor-Bonny Creeper, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2. (M. Buxton) ..1st
Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4, 124, by King James-Auntie Mun, 2 to 5 and out. (W. Knapp) ..2nd
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 4, 102, by Trap Rock-Earth, 7 to 5 third. (M. Rowan) ..3rd
Hendrie and Hank O'Day also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3 years and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:44.

Dan, W. R. Mesell's b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Margaret T., 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1. (A. Collins) ..1st
*Spring Song, A. Kilday's b. m., 5, 86, by Spring Maid-Sankara, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. (J. Wessler) ..2½
Mother Machree, Andrew Miller's b. f., 3, 86, by McGee-Lady Suez, 4 to 1, third. (J. Butler) ..3½
Meditation, Pollyana, Passing Fancy, Flash of Steel, Buckshot, Plumosa, Cliff Haven, Ambrose, Canon Bridge, Early Bird, and Dr. Krutz also ran. Sam McMeekin left at the post.
*Coupled as Colton entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2 years; selling; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Annonen, R. —, Wilson's br. f., 112 pounds, by Olambala-Madchen, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5. (J. McTaggart)....1st
Reveler, Glen Riddle Farm's b. c., 110, by Rabelais-La Ribaude, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. (J. Feltz) ..2d
Svengali, Brown Stable's b. c., 115, by The Manager-Tranee, 6 to 5, third. (R. Troxler) ..3rd
Tread Lightly II., Portia, Quite, Betcha Million, Garonne, Lucky Day, Parlor Maid, Cruelty, and Dranthea also ran.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; six furlongs. Kingsway Herod, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Meteorite, 124; Verdant, (imp.,) 100; Husny, 105; Conduit, (imp.,) 100; Bally, 115; Warsaw, 115; Sir Richard, 117; Icarus, 105; Gunnard, (imp.,) 105; Sweet King, 107; Nutmeg, 105; Valor, 110; Queen of the Water, 106; Jeanna II., (imp.,) 110; The Gadder, 105; Leicester, (imp.,) 105; Nebraska, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; about two miles. Archdale, 135 pounds; Saadi, (imp.,) 138; Norwood, 159; The Brook, (imp.,) 158; New Haven, 143; Wolferton II., (imp.,) 140; Warlock, 155; Mausolus, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. La Rosee, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Honey Dew, 116; Sabre Tash, 104; Rahu, 101; Regal Lodge, (imp.,) 104; Plum, 113; Rose d'Or, 101; Trophy, 104; Hughouse, 107; L. A. Comiskey, 119; Teresa Hill, Continent, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; handicap; one mile. Ima Frank, 115 pounds; Pan Maid, 107; Capra, 124; Miss Dennis III., (imp.,) 106; Water Witch, 112; Queen Errant, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Dan, 106 pounds; Meditation, 112; *Silver Sandals, 96; The Grafter, 119; *Ambrose, 109; Ocean Prince, 118; *Precise, 98; Hickory Nut, 105; Monomoy, 112; Sam McMeekin, 112; Plaudite, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eliminator, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Jusqu'au Sieu, 112; Rahu, 111; Debadon, 114; Cashin, 111; Arum, (imp.,) 114; Solo Feint, 114; Drill Master, 114; Rose d'Or, 111; Ruthie M., 111; Nepperhan, 114; Dairyman, 114; Magnetite, 114.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

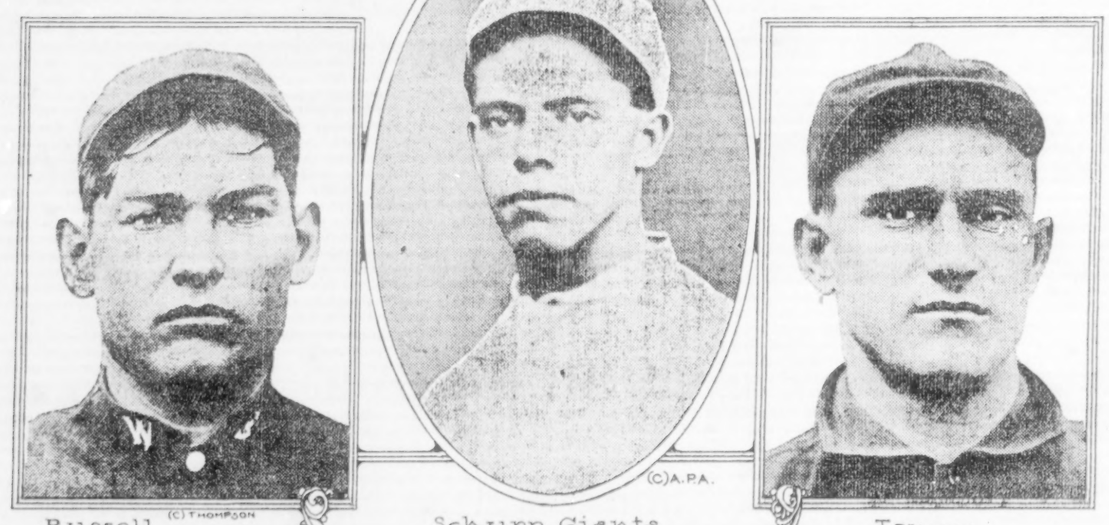
LOCAL WOMAN SEEKS TITLE.

Miss Galligan to Compete in National Swims in Pacific Waters.

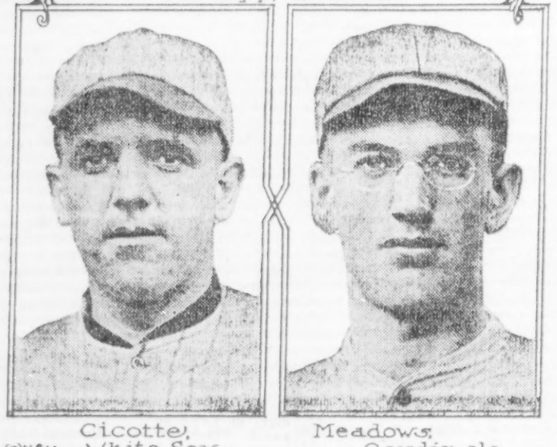
Miss Claire Galligan of the National Women's Life Saving League, holder of many records for women's swimming at various distances, will be among the contenders for the fifty-yard national A. A. U. women's championship title which will be held at Honolulu on Sept. 1. This was made known at the local offices of the A. A. U., when it was announced that Miss Galligan had left this city for San Francisco, en route to Honolulu. Before leaving, California Miss Galligan said: "Quite in the backstretch, had little difficulty in going to the front again on the last turn. James Butler's Spur, usually a slow beginner, was well up with

National and American League Twirlers Who Are Mainstays of Their Teams in the Pennant Races.

Ruth, Red Sox. Mays, Red Sox. Alexander, Phillies. Benton, Giants.



Russell, White Sox. (C) THOMPSON. (C) A.P.A. Schupp, Giants. Toney, Reds.



Cicotte, White Sox. Meadows, Cardinals.

CUBS TAKE SECOND EXTRA-INNING GAME

Superbas Again Defeated in Eleventh by Chicago Team —Score, 4 to 3.

MERKLE DECIDES FRAY

Starts Winning Rally with Double and Scores on Kilduff's Long Sacrifice Fly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—After being hopelessly beaten for eight and two-thirds innings in the last game of the series for fifth place, the Cubs tied the Dodgers at 3-all after two were out in the ninth today and won in the eleventh, 4 to 3. Fred Merkle got the Iron Cross for this victory, with the aid of a couple of sacrifice hits and a daring slide into the plate that frightened Wheat from risking a spike wound after he had the ball ahead of the runner.

Brooklyn deserved the game by all the rules of baseball. However, it lacked fight, and all the base hits in the world could not put it over with the tilt that would have given an even break in the series. The Dodgers padded their batting averages to the extent of seventeen safeties, and were so tame on the bases that it was not until Nick Carter allowed their twelfth bingle that they pushed over their second run.

For eight round Leon Cadore stopped the Cubs on two hits and a run that was due to his own wildness. In the ninth the Cub barrage drove him to cover and tied the score. Marquard was on the job when Merkle slashed out his double which decided the game, although Coombs was pitching when Kilduff raised the sacrifice fly which scored Merkle.

Mitchell used three pitchers, and the Robins had no trouble swatting any of them. They had runners on the bases in ten of the eleven innings, but always flivvered when a run was at stake.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	0	1	2	Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	1
Wolter,lf	5	0	1	0	0	Daubert,1b	6	0	3	10	1
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	1	Myers,cf	5	0	3	7	0
Merkle,1b	5	2	1	13	0	Stengel,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Johnston,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Kilduff,ss	3	1	0	2	4	Z. Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Driscoll,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Hickman,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Lyd'l	1	1	0	0	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Wortman,3b	0	0	0	0	0	O'Rourke,3b	5	1	3	1	4
Dilhoefer,c	4	0	1	7	1	M. Wheat,c	5	0	1	8	2
Carter,p	2	0	0	0	4	Cadore,p	4	0	1	0	1
aMann	1	0	0	0	0	Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Prendergast,p	0	0	0	0	0	Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	0
cElliott	1	0	0	0	0						
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	2						
Total	36	4	7	33	16	Total	46	3	17	32	13

Errors—Driscoll, Douglas, Olson.
a Batted for Carter in eighth.
b Batted for Driscoll in ninth.
c Batted for Prendergast in ninth.
d Batted for Johnston in eleventh.
*Two out when winning run scored.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Johnston, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Olson, Cutshaw, Williams. Sacrifice flies—Myers, Kilduff. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 14. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Carter, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 12 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Cadore, 6 and 3 in 9; Prendergast, 2 and 1 in 1; Marquard, 1 and 1 in 1 1-3; Douglas, 3 and 0 in 2; Coombs, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Carter, 3; Cadore, 4; Prendergast, 1; Douglas, 1; Marquard, 1. Wild pitch—Prendergast. Time—2 hours 23 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

MATTY'S SALARY IS $12,000.

August Herrmann Tells Manager's Income in Court.

Salaries paid baseball stars was the subject of an examination of August Herrmann, owner of the Cincinnati team and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, in a suit of Vincent Campbell, a player, against the defunct Newark Federal League Club to recover $8,268 for breach of contract.

Herrmann testified that the payroll for the Cincinnati team last year aggregated $80,500, of which Christy Mathewson, manager of the team, got $12,000; Herzog, whom he succeeded, $10,000, and Hal Chase $8,000.

Duffy Lewis to be Yeoman.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Duffy Lewis, outfielder of the world champion Boston Americans, today enrolled as a yeoman in the naval reserve. When called into service Lewis will report for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast, as his home is at Alameda, Cal.

AMERICA IS MAKING MASTERS AT GOLF

Homebred Professionals Show Up Better Than Foreign-Born Players.

America is offering so many excellent facilities for the mastering of golf that it is not surprising there are players of this nation attaining international reputation and becoming as efficient as the best. Homebred professionals have bounded to the fore with startling success during the last few years. However, never until this season have the American born instructors proved so adept.

Walter B. Hagen, of Rochester, was the first homebred to gain superiority over the numerous foreign-born professionals who have been invading this country in greater numbers each year. He rose to the national open championship and at that time distanced some of the best amateurs and professionals of the world.

Probably the golf which best brought out the strength of the American born player was the Professional Golfers Association's series of competitions played at New York clubs for the benefit of the Red Cross. In these series the homebreds easily distanced the efforts of all opposition, and so clearly demonstrated their strength that it was remarked at that time that in the future the only professional team matches which could be close would be those in which the homebreds played against the combined strength of the foreign professionals.

As if bearing out this statement, homebred players again came to the fore at the Shawnee open tournament held last week. Five of the eight money prizes went to professionals born in this country, two to English born professionals and one to a Scotchman. The first three prizes were taken by homebreds, with Eddie Loos, the young pro. from the Philadelphia Cricket Club, in the van with a 72-hole score of 290.

In achieving this remarkably low score the young Philadelphian exhibited some brilliant golf. In the last few seasons Loos has been advancing in his game with rapid strides. His iron shots now are marvellous, and he has mastered the art of sinking long putts. It is said of Loos that he saves more strokes on the green than any other professional in the game.

Loos learned the rudiments of golf over the Van Cortlandt Park links and mastered his game at Philadelphia. He still is so young that he can improve. Playing four times around the long, hazardous Shawnee course in 290 would not seem to leave much room for improvement at that. His score is even more commendable than the 292 registered by Jock Hutchinson at Whitemarsh Valley earlier in the year.

Among the famous golfers who trailed several strokes behind Loos were Emmett French, York's clever performer; Walter Hagen, the former open champion; Willie MacFarlane of Hudson River, who won the open competition at Engiewood during the P. G. A. tournament; Jim Barnes, professional champion last season; Mike Brady, Massachusetts open champion, and Ed Nicholls of Great Neck. Only Jock Hutchinson of Glen View was missing from the truly greats of the professional world.

LEADING GOLFERS IN WESTERN OPEN

Best Professionals and Amateurs Expected to Play in Westmoreland Event.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—With the Western amateur golf championship out of the way, attention of American golfers turns to the Western open tournament. All the Eastern professionals and several leading amateurs, according to Tom McNamara of New York, former champion, will meet at the Westmoreland Club, Chicago, on Sept. 12 to 14, to contest for the open title.

When Francis Ouimet captured the amateur title at Midlothian recently following the decision of the U. S. G. A. to abandon championship play, further attention was called to the open meet planned by the Western body for September. This event has for several years been a national affair, and the title was captured last year by Walter Hagen of Rochester at Milwaukee, with Jock Hutchinson, then of Pittsburgh, and George Sargent of Minneapolis tied for second place, and James Barnes of Philadelphia close behind. The title in 1915 was carried off by Tom McNamara, then of Boston, with Alec Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va., in second place and Sargent, Hagen, and M. J. Brady of Boston next in order after the 72-hole contest at Glen Oak Club, Chicago.

There have not been as many scratch amateur players entered as there have been in the national open meets, although Charles Evans, Jr., national amateur and open champion, won the event in 1916 at Beverly Club, Chicago, when the play was at match. The premier amateur of America, then only 20 years old, made the low medal of 71 and defeated George Simpson, Chicago professional, in the final round 6 and 5. Evans competed at Glen Oak two years ago, but did not make a showing.

While the event has been more strictly a professional championship than the national open meet, it is likely that Quimet will compete this year. The Boston amateur, who won the national open title by defeating Harry Vardon and Edward Ray in 1913, said he intended to play in the coming Westmoreland tournament, unless unforeseen contingencies prevented. He is among the first ones drawn in the selective draft lottery, and this may prevent his participation.

Evans, early in the season, decided to devote his golfing activities this year to playing for the benefit of the Red Cross and similar war organizations, but he may yet decide to enter. Robert Gardner, twice national amateur champion, has enlisted for war service and will not compete. Tom McNamara, as spokesman for many Eastern professionals, while attending the amateur championship play at Midlothian, said:

"All the best Eastern professionals and, I believe, many amateurs, will be at Westmoreland for the open tournament. Golfers in the East are pleased with the stand of the Western Golf Association in staging tournaments, feeling, as President Thompson of that body said, that golf 'keeps men perpetually and pleasantly prepared.' In addition, as entry fees and ordinary cost of cups are given to the Red Cross, the players feel that they are doing their bit for the country by playing in the meets. The leading golfers will be carrying out President Wilson's idea that athletics should be kept up."

COLGATE TO HAVE FOOTBALL ELEVEN

Loss of All Regulars and Coach Fails to Discourage Up-State College.

The war has hit the football future of no college quite as hard as Colgate, the winner of the All Eastern championship last season. Professor E. C. Huntington, in telling of the situation to the other college delegates in Washington last week, said: "We have lost everything, from the coach down. All our football players have joined some branch of the service, and, as far as I have been able to learn, they have made good. We will have to start all over again and train new men. These are evidently the kind of men the Government wants, and these are the kind we propose to give them."

These sentiments expressed by Professor Huntington made a deep impression on the representatives of the other colleges, and he was congratulated on the fine spirit Colgate has shown. Colgate had an unusually fine eleven last season, and when the last game ended with the overwhelming 28 to 0 defeat of Brown, at Providence last Thanksgiving Day, the prospects for another strong team this fall were unusually bright. But all the second string men, who this year would be seniors and juniors, have answered the country's call and Colgate will have to develop an entirely new squad. Last year's coach, Larry Bankhart, also will be missing.

"The situation at Brown is almost as bad as at Colgate, for Professor F. W. Marvel of the Providence University also told the delegates in Washington that the twelve members of last year's squad who were expected to form the basis of this year's squad have entered the Government service. At Brown an entirely new squad will have to be developed. Yet in spite of these great handicaps both Colgate and Brown will play 'Varsity football, although they admit the standard of the elevens will be far below the high mark attained last season.

"In deciding to continue 'Varsity football these colleges will not be actuated this season by the desire to win as much as to develop football men who later will be physically ready for army or navy service.

"In all the colleges this Fall football will be secondary to military training. In many of the colleges the plan which has been in practice at both West Point and Annapolis will be followed. That is, the football men will get only an hour's practice a day. Pennsylvania has decided on this plan, and as it was successful in the Spring with the 'Varsity baseball team, it is expected to work out as well with football. Pennsylvania believes that there is much lost time and motion in extended football practice. Its plan for concentrated football development will be watched with interest.

Both Pennsylvania and Cornell will have 'Varsity teams, although they do not expect to reach the usual standard of former elevens. Practically all of the colleges, with the exception of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will go ahead with their 'Varsity schedules, if for no other reason than to equip the students for military work.

Just how the plan to enlist the entire student body in intramural athletics will work out is a problem. The institutions where the plan has been tried in the past—Haverford and Andover—have shown that it can be carried out successfully, although intercollegiate games have done much toward stimulating the intramural sports. One thing is certain, and that is that more students will participate in college athletics this fall than ever before. The specialization of the 'Varsity teams, with their training tables, extensive coaching, and daily hours of drill, will be eliminated to a great extent.

In the West practically all the colleges will play 'Varsity football, with special emphasis given on developing class teams. This plan is calculated to bring forth more students to play football than ever before.

Over the Top

he goes. He used to hurdle for his college — now he hurdles for his country. Formerly it was a cinder track—now it's no man's tract. He's a red-blooded, hungry-three-times-a-day American—athletes make ablest soldiers—we equip both.

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CHANGE DATE OF FUTURITY.

Two-Year-Old Classic to be Run Sept. 8 at Belmont Park.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Secretary A. McL. Earlocker of the Westchester Racing Association today announced the dates for the attractive fixtures at the meeting at Belmont Park. The most important change is that the Futurity, the two-year-old classic, will be run on the second Saturday of the meeting, instead of on the opening day. The stake dates follow:

Sept. 1—Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap and Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, one mile and an eighth.
Sept. 3—The Champagne, 2 year-olds, 7 furlongs, and Jerome Handicap, 3-year-olds, one mile.
Sept. 4—The Hempstead Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth.
Sept. 5—Autumn Highweight Handicap, six furlongs.
Sept. 6—The Mineola, (selling,) two-year-olds, six furlongs.
Sept. 7—Great Neck Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and an eighth.
Sept. 8—The Futurity, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, and Municipal Handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a half.
Sept. 10—Corinthian Steeplechase, 4 year-olds and upward, about three miles.
Sept. 11—The Nassau, (selling,) 3-year-olds and upward, one mile.
Sept. 12—Manhattan Handicap, all ages, one mile.
Sept. 13—Nursery Handicap, 2-year-olds, six furlongs.
Sept. 14—Cedarhurst Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, one mile and a seventh.
Sept. 15—Brook Cup Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles and a half, and Lawrence Realization, one mile and a half.

Famous Cricketer Dies.

Private H. B. H. Boyce of the 107th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was reported wounded in the recent fighting in France on Aug. 2, died from his wounds on Aug. 6. Boyce was one of the best all around cricketers ever identified with the Bensonhurst Field Club.

JUDGE MOORE WILL HAVE HIS OWN SHOW

Noted Horseman to Exhibit His Thoroughbred Stable for Benefit of Red Cross.

One of the most interesting days of his busy life to Judge William H. Moore of this city, owner of one of the finest stables of heavy harness horses, is the annual show of his horses at his country home at Pride's Crossing, Mass. This is usually a strictly private affair for the personal friends of the Judge and his family and for the farmer folk about his country place.

This year Judge Moore's show will be a public affair, and the private Rockmarge Driving Park on his estate will be opened to the public at $2.50 per head, all the admission fees to go to the Red Cross fund. The date for the show has been set for Aug. 18. Then Judge Moore, his son, his daughter-in-law, his grandchildren and the master of horse, George Chipchase, will drive over his track, not only the score of champions in the stable, but the candidates for other championships which will then make their first public appearance preparatory to exhibition at the long chain of outdoor horse shows culminating with the great show at Madison Square Garden.

Judge Moore will himself drive both his road team of fours, the famous grays which won the Alfred Vanderbilt Cup, and his almost equally famous park four of bays, all of which are of his own breeding. In addition he will drive the international champions, Lady Bountiful and Lord Seaton, the former both tandem and paired with her stable mate, Micah, and the latter teamed in the same way with Matilius Pick-em-Up, which won the winter last year at Washington and Devon, though not shown in New York.

Most interest will probably centre in Medea, a mare of Judge Moore's breeding, by his hackney sire Marlborough, a youngster which Chipchase believes to be one of the greatest heavy harness horses ever bred, and which the Judge himself is said to esteem even more highly than the three-year-old Moncreiff, which made such a hit at the last Madison Square show and which has developed into a high-class show horse, which will be campaigned over the Fall show circuit.

Others of the get of Marlborough which are to be introduced to the public at this show will be Melina, Melancthon, Mona, King Malo, and King Pride, a couple which both Judge Moore's grandchildren will drive their blue ribbon pony, Berkeley Bantam, and a half dozen other ponies believed to be of blue ribbon calibre, both in single and double harness, in tandem and fours. Mrs. Moore, the daughter-in-law, who was frequently a driver at the last Garden show, will exhibit a number of ladies' horses to wagon, to phaeton, and tandem, all the Judge's family exhibiting their skill as reinsmen during the afternoon.

Massachusetts Summer colonies at Beverly, Beverly Farms, Magnolia, Manchester-by-the-Sea, and other nearby resorts will be out in force to help the good cause as well as to save the horses, so that the usual quiet anual home show will be a considerable social affair.

Oulmet Ready to Serve.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Francis Oulmet, Western amateur golf champion and former national amateur and open title holder, today announced that he would not claim exemption from the draft. He has already passed the physical examination. "My services are at my country's disposal in whatever capacity I can do the most good," he said, "whether this proves to be in the army or playing golf in aid of the Red Cross."

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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WHAT more natural than that our years of experience in equipping the hunter, camper, prospector and soldier should reflect themselves so splendidly in our things for the fighter in O. D. of 1917? Our experience is *practical*. Our advice is *practical*. Our military goods are *practical*.

MADE TO ORDER UNIFORMS, $45.00 to $60.00
A selection of fine quality O. D. serges and O. D. cloths made up in our own tailoring department under the personal supervision of Mr. David T. Abercrombie.

MATTRESSES OF JAVA FIBRE, $6.00 & $8.00
Very resilient and light, give long service, especially valuable for the soldier because they will not house vermin of any kind.

CAMP TOILET KITS, $3.00, $4.50 & $6.50
Contain all the toilet essentials, such as hair brush, comb, tooth brush, soap box, soap, adhesive tape, shaving soap, mirror, wash cloth, sewing kit.

ABERCROMBIE FOLDING BUCKET 80c
Made of brown waterproof duck, capacity 3 gallons, weight 12 oz.

ABERCROMBIE FOLDING BASIN 60c
Capacity 1 gallon, weight 8 oz., made of brown waterproof duck.

ABERCROMBIE DUFFLE BAGS $1.40 to $3.25
Abercrombie Duffle Bags have been standard since 1892 and are made of the best waterproof duck under the direct supervision of Mr. Abercrombie himself.

ABERCROMBIE CARDED WOOL QUILTS ..... $14.25 to $22.40
Many officers now prefer to lighten their equipment by using carded wool quilts instead of blankets. Our quilts are of the best quality olive drab flannel and highest grade carded wool. Weights from 2¾ to 6 lbs. Light weight waterproof covers for quilts ..... $7.00 & $9.00

COTS ..... $3.25 to $5.00
We recommend for first preference Gold Medal Cots, because it has been our experience over a long period of time that these are the most durable and comfortable cots to be had today.

GENUINE GOKEY ARMY SHOES $12.00 & $14.00
Gokey shoes have the finest reputation in America among sportsmen. They are hand-lasted, made of selected leathers only, and built upon the famous Munson last. Herman Army Shoes, $6.00.

MADE TO MEASURE ARMY BOOTS ..... $26.00 per pair
These are all made for us by Gokey, whose organization represents three generations of experience in this particular field. An army boot bearing the Gokey imprint is the very highest type of its kind.

ABERCROMBIE SPIRAL PUTTEES $3.75
Made in our own factory and equal in every respect to imported leggins. They fit the leg perfectly and are made in rights and lefts. Color: olive drab. Weight 7 oz.

NEW ABERCROMBIE BEDDING ROLL, $12.00
Made of the best cotton duck, waterproofed by our own copper process. One end flap designed as a separate detachable wall case, with two large pockets, two medium pockets, and four small pockets, to contain various articles of clothing, etc. Weight, 8½ lbs. When rolled, fastens with two olive drab web straps with handle for carrying. Abercrombie Feather-Weight Flax Roll, weight 6½ lbs., $18.00.

10-15-17 WARREN STREET
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MISS BROWNE GETS DECISIVE VICTORY

California Girl Vanquishes Miss Bjurstedt at Tennis by 6—2, 6—4 Score.

CHAMPION TIRES IN MATCH

Norse Player Finds Volleys and Placements of Westerner Too Perfect to Handle.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—By attaining the heights of tennis skill, Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles earned a decisive triumph over Miss Molla Bjurstedt, in a singles match on the Meadow Club courts today. The Norse girl was forced to give away before the aggressive play of the Californian in straight sets with the score at 6—2, 6—4.

This is the most decisive verdict that Miss Browne has won in her present series with the girl from Norway and it came not because Miss Bjurstedt was playing poorly, but because the sturdy Westerner had at her command a variety of strokes such as she has not shown in any of her previous matches. Miss Bjurstedt's usually capable game which has been the terror of Eastern women was as nothing before the sharp driving and volleying of her California rival.

In the previous matches between the two it was greater steadiness that counted largely in favor of Miss Browne, but today while steadiness was as much in evidence as ever, she showed a striking ability to out-manoeuvre her rival, and there were many instances when the ball went skipping far out of reach of Miss Bjurstedt.

In the main the struggle was a base line duel. Both women were driving deep, and the run to the net was perilous indeed, and the accuracy displayed by Miss Browne appeared always to have the net position in mind, even though she did not storm the position. Whenever the opportunity offered for advance to the barrier she came to the forecourt and there volleyed in a manner that won many aces.

Miss Bjurstedt Plays Well.

Against almost any other opponent than Miss Browne, Miss Bjurstedt, with the ability she displayed, could have taken the match with ease. She was hitting hard even though a bit more careful than in her custom. She played her drive a good foot over the net instead of just skimming it with the shots. She was accurate, too, in her placements to the lines, but Miss Browne showed to a marked degree that characteristic of California tennis, the ability to make seemingly impossible gets and what appeared to be aces as they left Miss Bjurstedt's racquet, were often sent back across the net into the Norse girl's territory.

In the last set, it seemed as if Miss Bjurstedt was tired. She fought gamely to the end, but Miss Browne had pressed her to such a heavy burden of court covering that her effectiveness. There were instances when the national champion let shots go past her that ordinarily she would have whipped back with a sting that would have made them formidable.

In the round robin doubles John R. Strachan and Fred G. Inman won a well-merited victory over Frederick B. Alexander and Harold Throckmorton, at 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

The opening match of the day was to have been a singles competition between Throckmorton and Strachan, but the latter was unable to play, and a doubles match was substituted, the Philadelphia indoor doubles downfall of the national indoor champions, Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum. They were vanquished by S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs, at 6—4, 6—4.

This match supplied a little bit of tennis, both Alexander and Rosenbaum being especially good in the first set. Rosenbaum was perfect overhead, not once missing a kill. Voshell and Baggs were not going very well, their first volleying being erratic, while their ground strokes, too, were uncertain.

There was a merry contest waged in the second set before Voshell and Baggs earned the decision. Long rallies were frequent, in which all four players were storming the net. There was increasing steadiness in the work of Voshell and Baggs as the match wore on, and, after establishing their right to the net, they set by making it through Rosenbaum's service, they romped away with the third set and the match.

Crowd Sees Women Play.

It was the singles match between the women that held the chief attraction, not only of the day, but of the tournament. The grand stand, which heretofore has held only a few spectators, was crowded for this event.

Miss Bjurstedt started service, and the worth of Miss Browne's game was at once established when the Californian woman succeeded in breaking through without the least difficulty. This was the start of a bit of play by Miss Browne that was to carry off the next three games. Miss Bjurstedt was evidently taken by surprise by the determined efforts of her opponent.

Heretofore the Norse girl had little difficulty in winning the first set, and Miss Browne was gaining the reputation of being a slow starter. Today in the first four games Miss Bjurstedt managed to get only 4 points, and all of these were on Miss Browne's errors.

Against this assault Miss Bjurstedt steadied for a moment and forced the play against the best defense that Miss Browne could interpose. It was true that the Norse girl's points were made largely on Miss Browne's errors, but they were really forcing shots which she was forced by the playing shots of the champion.

Miss Bjurstedt made a decided bid for the seventh game, but here Miss Browne checked her advance, and, by breaking through and winning her own service, took the set.

The second set was even more keenly contested. Service was won in the first four games and then there was a period of heartbreaking through sharply played games. Miss Bjurstedt first relinquished her service and retaliated by breaking through Miss Browne's. The same situation followed in the next two games, but it was apparent that Miss Bjurstedt's play was weakening.

The ninth game proved the crucial one. Miss Browne was placing better than in any previous game, but here and there an exhibition of an error brought the game to deuce. A sharp cross court volley from the forecourt gave Miss Browne the vantage point, and a soft placement just over the net when the Norse girl was in the back court, gave the Californian the game. The next game, the final one of the match, went to Miss Browne rather easily.

The point score and stroke analysis:

Miss Mary K. Browne vs. Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

FIRST SET.

Miss Browne	4	4	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	6—6
Miss Bjurstedt	1	1	2	0	4	4	0	1	4	0—2

STROKE ANALYSES.

	Net.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	7	1	2	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	13	7	4	0	0

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne	2	4	1	5	6	2	4	1	5	4—37—6
Miss Bjurstedt	4	2	4	0	4	4	2	4	3	1—34—4

STROKE ANALYSES.

	Net.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	10	12	15	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	13	7	12	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	S. G.	Pts. N.	Outs.	P. S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	2	12	66	17	17	24	0	6
Miss Bjurstedt	0	6	80	27	19	14	0	0

Exhibition Men's Doubles.—S. Howard Voshell and Fred Baggs defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Round Robin Doubles.—John R. Strachan and Fred G. Inman defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Harold A. Throckmorton, 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

BINZEN BOWS TO BEHR.

Veteran Stars at Charity Tennis Tourney at Crescent A. C.

Karl H. Behr, the former international-allist, was easily the star of the special tennis matches played for the Red Cross Ambulance Fund yesterday on the turf of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge. In the singles he mastered Elliott H. Binzen, the Fordham boy who has twice held the national indoor junior championship. The contest was fought through two sets, Behr's fine cross-courting being his chief weapon, as he scored at 7—5, 6—4.

Behr paired with Binzen in the doubles against Walter Merrill Hall and Lyle E. Mahan. The veteran and his young partner won this match also in straight sets at 6—3, 7—5.

The series on the courts, which had held an interested and large gallery, finished with Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor titleholder, paired with Hall, outplaying Mrs. Charles Vernon Hitchins and Mahan at 8—6, 6—4, 9—7. Miss Wagner made clever use of her slowly dropping crossing drives in this contest. She repeatedly tricked Mrs. Hitchins by injecting the shot into the rallies.

It was the matches in which Behr competed that centred the attention of the gallery. In the singles he appeared to be a different kind of Behr from the tornado-like, dynamic youth of the early Davis Cup matches. Behr won the first set in four games in a row, after Binzen had led him at 5—3. In these games, as Binzen followed in his service or drives, Behr tossed or smoothly shot for the sidelines for the prettiest of passes. Once in a while he overhanded the ball at the feet of his opponent, who muffed half-volleys by netting the ball.

The ball boys, who occasionally tossed a handful at Behr when he only wanted one, bothered the star somewhat in the second set. It seemed to muss up his cross-driving in the seventh game, with the result that Binzen once more went to the lead at 4—3 on games. Behr settled himself for the force, Binzen to yield position and to tear into his backhand after that. The junior champion rarely got the ball safely across the net off his back hand, with the result that Behr's strategy was rewarded with three consecutive games and the set and match at 6—4.

No rallies of remarkable swiftness marked the doubles match. On their side of the net Behr and Binzen were content with hitting at the challenge that Hall and Mahan. Much to the mystification of the crowd, Behr played this match clad in a green sweater, while most of the spectators were wishing for a breeze or an electric fan. The green sweater accentuated the cool and calm manner in which Behr directed the battle on his side of the net.

The veteran was always in command as he opened with his service, followed in order by Hall, Binzen, and Mahan. The first set went along easily to Behr and Binzen, as they kept Hall busy taking the faster shots or switched to Mahan. The latter rather surprised their attentions, for several times he scored by whipping across splendidly played centre line passes. Hall was distinctly short of practice, and he made all sorts of glaring errors, especially off his ground strokes.

Binzen weakened in the second set, so that Hall and Mahan led at 5—4 on games after coming up from behind at 4—2. Binzen bungled many of his overhead shots in these games, and he also failed to get ball up for his volleys, as he ran in to the net. With an extra set in prospect, Behr once more asserted himself. He was a bit lucky, as Mahan threw away a service by double faults, Behr making the most of that to do his favorite style of three games in a row for the match.

Incidental to the day on the courts, John W. Ivins won the singles championship of the Crescent Athletic Club, to earn permanent possession of the cup. Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Miles S. Charlock 6—2, 9—7, 6—2.

LIGHT WIND STOPS YACHTS.

Small Craft Fail to Finish in Bayside Regatta.

So light was the wind that fluttered over Little Neck Bay yesterday that yachtsmen found it almost impossible to make headway, even before one leg of the course, a distance of 4½ miles, in a regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club. Twelve of the "stars" of the Bayside and Port Washington Yacht Clubs, and contesting "bees" succeeded in finishing.

Benjamin L. Linkfield sailed the Taurus in the race of the "stars," and crossed the finish line a winner. Mr. Linkfield was the first of two minutes and forty-eight seconds over George A. Corry in the Little Dipper. Close behind came George Abbott in the Aria, while in line were the two yachts which are living in close proximity for the championship of the Port Washington club, Charles E. Hyde's Hydra, and E. V. Willis's Altair.

When John Johns crossed the finish line in his "Teaser in the "bird" class, the other contestants were almost becalmed in the bay. The four "bees" were absolutely marooned.

The summary follows:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:58:30	2:28:30
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:31:25	2:31:25
Aria, G. Abbott	5:03:50	2:33:50
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:04:24	2:34:24
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:07:40	2:37:40
Big Dipper, Robert Insley	5:11:44	1:41:44
Red Star, M. Edgerton	5:12:14	1:42:14
Canis Minor, Alfred O'Brien	5:14:38	1:44:38
Big Dipper, Robert Insley	5:22:10	1:52:10
Starlight, John Nesbett	5:55:00	2:05:00
Sea Cross, H. F. L. Funke	5:58:50	2:08:50

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 4½ Miles.

Teaser, John Johns	6:16:00 2:13:16
Cutlass, Dr. W. Bard	6:16:00 2:31:00
Woof, W. R. Teller	6:19:00 2:34:00

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 4½ Miles.

Vespa, James Gillies	Did not finish
Vote, H. P. Rust	Did not finish
Maybem, George Hopewell	Did not finish
Befirst, H. H. Clarke	Did not finish

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 4½ Miles.

Mayflower, Hobart Rawson	Did not finish
Perry, C. E. Smith	Did not finish

ANDERSEN STAR AT STADIUM

Scandinavian-American Champion Wins Three Events.

E. Andersen, formerly of the Swedish-Gymnastic Union, and holder of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League championship, carried off the principal individual honors in the members' games of the Morningside A. C. held in the C. C. N. Y. Stadium yesterday. Andersen registered victories in three events, the running high jump, the running broad jump, and the hop, step, and jump event, in all of which he showed exceptional ability. Ten events composed the program, and all of them were keenly contested. Another prominent performer was M. Voelkl, who won both the 100 yards and 100 yards races from the scratch mark without apparent extra exertion.

The summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Voelkl, (scratch); H. Braverman, (scratch), second; J. Lehman, (6 yards,) third; J. Steimle, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—0:34.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Voelkl, (scratch); Kurzman, (7 yards,) second; H. Braverman, (3½ yards,) third; H. Bloom, (8 yards,) fourth. Time—0:10-5-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Welman, (40 yards.); C. Nelson, (40 yards,) second; I. Lehman, (55 yards,) third; J. Bolsky, (scratch,) fourth. Time—2:24.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hans Schuster, (scratch,); E. Welman, (100 yards,) second; I. Lehman, (75 yards,) third; E. Farrell, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—14:50.

120-Yard Low Hurdles Race, Handicap.—Won by S. Bolsky, (2 yards,) J. Javlofsky, (1½ yards,) second; H. Braverman, (scratch,) third. Time—17.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Andersen, (3 inches,) with 5 feet 5 inches; S. Bolsky, (scratch,) with 5 feet 4 inches; H. Braverman, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 3 inches, third; C. Nelson, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 3 inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Andersen, (scratch,) with 20 feet 1½ inches, H. Braverman, (1 foot 6 inches,) with 19 feet 7 inches, second; A. Kurzman, (3 feet,) with 19 feet 6 inches, third; H. Bloom, (4 feet,) with 19 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Eight-Pound Shot-Put, Handicap.—Won by A. Kurzman, (scratch,) distance, 34 feet 7 inches; J. Steimle, (12 feet,) distance, 34 feet 4 inches, second; S. Bolsky, (12 feet,) distance, 34 feet 2 inches, third; R. Moorhead, (10 feet,) distance, 48 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Andersen, (1 foot,) with 39 feet 6 inches; H. Braverman, (1 foot,) second; A. Kurzman, (2 feet 6 inches,) third; S. Bolsky, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 38 feet 4 inches, third; E. Welman, (3 feet,) with 37 feet 8½ inches, fourth.

Relay Race.—Won by Team No. 1, (E. Farrell, F. Burke, J. R. O'Neil, and M. Voelkl,) second, Team No. 2, (H. Bloom, A. Kurzman, H. Appel, and H. Braverman,) second. No time taken.

PHYSICAL FITNESS AMERICA'S PROBLEM

Coach Metzger Says Colleges Must Grasp Question of Students' Training.

NEED ATHLETIC REVISION

More Cheerful View of Sport Activity May Follow Introduction of Intramural Games.

By SOL METZGER.

This is the sixth of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

When the percentage of those rejected on account of physical disability for the new American army is published we will learn many unpleasant facts about our physical well-being that will likely be the reason for a more general and widespread interest in amateur sport and athletics and in more normal ways of living once peace comes to the world. Strategy, according to Napoleon, is nothing more than superiority in numbers; but superiority in numbers, let us remember, goes hand in hand with physical fitness. That is the way Sparta ruled ancient Greece and ancient Rome ruled the world and the way Wellington won at Waterloo.

We have it on good authority that the Olympic Games gave Sparta its man power and no less a personage than Wellington had something to say about the playing fields of England overcoming the prestige and power of Napoleon. And there are military men who have suggested that Switzerland's neutrality has not violated, while Belgium was solely because the Swiss are a virile, outdoor people who consider it something of a disgrace not to be physically fit, and who are capable of bearing arms, whereas the pacifistic, money-wealth manufacturing people, engaged in peaceful occupations and capable of joy-riding.

Leniency in Athletics.

There is no doubt that our intercollegiate athletic system has produced virile young men capable of bearing arms and that they are going into this war in greater proportion than any others, but our educational institutions have not, as a class, been up to the mark in fitting men physically for the men who went to Plattsburg this year—the very flower of our youth. One out of every four was rejected. Here is what a regular army officer wrote about the physical fitness of the men in the R. O. T. C. camps a year ago to Colonel Palmer E. Pierce:

"Compulsory physical training should be introduced into all of our institutions of learning . . . a course that extends throughout the entire curriculum and is serious enough to be rated among the most important subjects taught. . . . How necessary such a step has become was made very apparent to me at Plattsburg last Summer where I had charge of 300 college students. The sight these young men presented was, to use the expression of an army officer of very high rank, 'pathetic,' and spoke volumes of the startling inefficiency of the system employed in our colleges to train the bodies of our students, if any are employed at all.

"That this side of the training of our young men has been neglected has long been known, that it has been neglected to the extent exemplified by the representatives coming under my observation at Plattsburg was, however, a revelation, and yet these young men were drawn from institutions that rank athletically—if turning our successful teams be considered a criterion—second to none. From these observations and a knowledge derived from them, I am convinced that the process of regimenting our race cannot begin too soon."

This is not comforting news. It may be interpreted in two ways. First, it may be a condemnation of our intercollegiate athletic system. Second, it may be a condemnation of our educational institutions, particularly of those academic men who oppose athletics in any form whatever. That it is a condemnation of those educators who advance daily schedules for students which take no cognizance of physical education there can be no doubt.

Intramural Sports a Necessity.

The whole question of our future physical fitness, though, goes beyond the college. It must extend to and encompass our entire educational structure. Fortunately the Y. M. C. A. and the Boy Scout movement are steps in the right direction. As for the college, itself, there is an almost undeveloped field. While it is true that intercollegiate athletics do not reach the student body as a means of physical stimulation it is also a fact that this action is not their province. Our future work in physical education for the student body is along intramural lines, which call for competition. We have scarcely touched upon intramural sport in our colleges, except in a few instances, though England and Canada have carried it on with great success and with resulting benefits to many.

I look both for the introduction of much of the military in our institutions of learning, as a permanent acquisition, and a more cheerful view of athletics by the previously prejudiced academic. It may be that we will attack the problem from Washington, just as England did following the startling revelations of its physical condition as brought out by the Boer war.

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RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Fielding Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on Aug. 9:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Rouch, Cincinnati.	97	373	57	127	8	8	.340
Hornsby, St. Louis	96	328	62	109	15	11	.322
Steele, Pittsburgh.	26	50	7	16	1	1	.320
Cruise, St. Louis.	104	361	45	115	12	13	.319
Kauff, New York.	96	348	61	111	14	18	.319
Prendergast, Chi.	24	22	1	7	0	0	.318
Fischer, Pitts.	67	194	28	61	7	3	.314
Groh, Cincinnati.	108	409	65	127	12	5	.311
Zimmerman, N. Y.	94	369	43	114	9	12	.309
Griffith, Chi.	75	227	30	70	5	6	.308
T. Clarke, Chi.	47	147	11	45	3	6	.306
Wilhoit, New York.	70	215	26	65	4	9	.302
Carey, Pitts.	97	378	59	113	32	6	.299
Neale, Cincinnati.	85	267	24	79	18	8	.296
Wheat, Brooklyn.	71	252	28	75	3	3	.297
G. Burns, N. Y.	96	381	74	113	23	3	.297
Powell, Boston.	28	118	18	35	3	2	.297
Cravath, Phila.	94	345	52	102	3	9	.296
Rawlings, Boston.	69	190	19	56	5	5	.295
Ruether, Cin.	37	48	4	14	3	1	.292
J. Wagner, Pitts.	51	175	9	51	5	6	.291
McCarty, N. Y.	35	100	11	29	0	4	.290
Chase, Cincinnati.	107	418	55	121	17	7	.289
Olsen, Brooklyn.	94	352	41	100	2	8	.284
Killifer, Phila.	81	269	20	76	3	4	.283
Hendrix, Chicago.	33	55	5	15	1	3	.282
Mann, Chicago.	100	379	55	107	11	12	.282
Rariden, N. Y.	59	156	14	44	3	2	.282
Stock, Phila.	94	354	40	99	11	15	.280
Boeckel, Pitts.	15	43	4	12	1	4	.279
J. Smith, St. Louis	94	317	45	88	10	10	.278
Daubert, Brooklyn.	94	317	45	88	10	10	.278
Packard, St. Louis	26	56	2	10	0	0	.278
J. Smith, Boston.	93	325	41	90	9	12	.277
Whitted, Phila.	89	350	43	91	5	18	.275
Paulette, N. York.	96	338	37	92	14	13	.274
Mayer, Phila.	20	53	5	9	0	2	.273
Stengel, Brooklyn.	95	320	40	87	12	9	.272
Robertson, Chi.	95	320	49	87	12	11	.272
Roush, Cincinnati.	107	409	60	109	12	17	.267
Luderus, Phila.	94	315	31	84	2	10	.267
Adams, Phila.	15	30	1	8	0	0	.267
Killefer, Chicago.	97	314	16	44	4	2	.265
Kilduff, Chicago.	37	91	14	24	5	4	.264
Cutshaw, B'klyn.	101	365	29	96	15	15	.263
Debus, Pittsburgh.	24	88	6	23	1	1	.261
Sallee, New York.	25	73	6	19	0	5	.261
Konetchy, Boston.	96	358	35	93	13	7	.260
Pitzpatrick, Boston	43	120	14	31	3	6	.258
Paskert, Phila.	93	352	56	90	9	7	.256
J. Johnston, B'klyn.	93	352	56	90	9	7	.256
Fletcher, N. Y.	90	357	50	91	4	8	.255
Kelg, Boston.	28	110	17	28	2	3	.255
Cheney, Brooklyn.	21	74	7	19	0	1	.257
Ulrich, Phila.	71	252	22	64	7	7	.254
Cadore, Brooklyn.	27	81	2	16	1	4	.254
Williams, Chicago.	103	353	45	89	5	22	.252
Ward, Pittsburgh.	99	342	40	86	13	7	.251
S. Magee, N. Y.	77	262	25	66	6	13	.252
Rudolph, Boston.	24	68	2	17	1	4	.250
Niehoff, Phila.	81	254	18	63	5	9	.248
Merkle, Chicago.	91	300	29	74	8	20	.247
Hoyt, Chicago.	91	300	29	74	8	20	.247
Therne, Cincinnati	77	243	30	60	12	11	.247
Gonzales, St. Louis	77	299	20	74	7	7	.244
Baird, St. Louis.	93	299	30	73	5	17	.244
H. Myers, Brooklyn.	65	243	20	59	8	9	.243
Doyle, Chicago.	103	370	37	90	4	21	.243
Maranville, Boston	85	327	29	79	15	7	.242
Bighee, Pittsburgh	82	283	29	68	5	9	.240
J. Miller, Brooklyn.	102	412	46	99	6	10	.240
Mitchell, Cin.	35	79	9	19	0	2	.241
Grimes, Pittsburgh	29	58	5	14	2	1	.241
Coombs, Brooklyn.	25	62	5	15	0	1	.242
Piller, Pittsburgh.	58	209	24	50	5	11	.239
Bancroft, Phila.	80	363	38	72	8	9	.238
Barnes, Boston.	28	59	3	14	0	2	.237
Zedder, Chicago.	29	97	9	23	1	1	.237
Alexander, Phila.	29	85	14	20	0	6	.235
Long, St. Louis.	96	244	30	81	13	8	.235
McKechnie, Cin.	25	68	5	16	2	2	.235
Wingo, Cincinnati.	92	247	28	57	10	6	.231
Tyler, Pittsburgh.	30	247	38	57	10	6	.231
O. Miller, Bklyn.	63	183	15	42	3	6	.230
Mamaux, Pitts.	16	51	2	7	0	2	.226
Herzog, New York	80	294	40	67	2	4	.224
Whitted, Phila.	72	232	35	52	4	4	.224
Hickman, Bklyn.	68	214	30	48	5	7	.224
Kelly, Boston.	56	216	24	48	13	6	.222
Tragessor, Boston.	24	63	5	14	1	2	.222
Clark, Cincinnati.	29	131	16	33	6	6	.217
Betzel, St. Louis.	78	234	17	55	6	6	.217
Rixey, Phila.	24	60	2	13	0	4	.217
Meyers, Bklyn.	44	124	10	27	0	4	.214
Cueto, Cincinnati.	46	131	10	28	4	5	.214
Mowrey, Brooklyn.	81	264	20	56	9	6	.212
W. Wagner, Pitts.	58	119	13	23	0	6	.207
Schulte, Phila.	93	309	41	62	8	9	.201
Shean, Cincinnati.	90	309	21	62	8	9	.201
A. Wilson, Chicago	61	159	12	32	4	4	.201
Bailey, Boston.	40	90	7	18	2	2	.200
Cooper, Pittsburgh.	60	170	12	34	6	2	.200
Marquard, Bklyn.	22	45	4	9	1	2	.200

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	106	3,642	414	966	108	80	.265
New York	96	3,376	420	841	91	103	.249
Philadelphia	94	3,100	361	783	51	107	.253
Brooklyn	101	3,347	342	824	84	102	.246
Pittsburgh	100	3,397	342	842	108	103	.248
Chicago	106	3,472	398	828	86	146	.238

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	105	2,548	1,593	134	4,275	.971
Boston	96	2,590	1,265	135	3,990	.966
Cincinnati	109	2,888	1,389	166	4,443	.963
Philadelphia	94	2,524	1,283	141	3,948	.964
Brooklyn	101	2,534	1,272	123	4,151	.961
Chicago	106	2,837	1,349	180	4,366	.959
Pittsburgh	100	2,660	1,272	166	4,098	.959

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Reuther, Cincinnati.	11	2	0	24	13	46	1.000
Benton, N. Y.	20	9	2	40	12	100	.818
Nehf, Boston	23	12	4	57	21	100	.714
Perritt, N. Y.	22	10	4	41	21	115	.714
Sallee, N. Y.	22	10	4	31	21	115	.714
Horstman, St. L.	23	5	2	20	34	74	.714
Schupp, N. Y.	24	14	7	100	29	114	.700
Packard, St. L.	26	7	3	29	19	96	.700
Researd, Y.	22	11	5	60	37	104	.688
Alexander, Phila.	28	18	10	126	34	210	.643
Carlson, Pitts.	25	13	7	87	34	210	.643
Toney, Cin.	29	19	11	88	61	214	.633
Caldwell, N. Y.	50	12	7	60	61	180	.632
Marquard, B'klyn.	22	10	6	56	31	121	.625
Cooper, Pitts.	26	10	6	59	31	168	.625
Vaughn, Chicago.	23	9	5	52	29	88	.583
Tyler, Boston.	23	9	7	71	62	139	.563
Eller, Cincinnati.	27	5	4	66	25	70	.556
Hendrix, Chicago.	25	7	6	45	30	139	.538
S. Smith, Pitts.	27	7	6	33	39	139	.538
Jacobs, Brooklyn.	27	10	9	71	44	150	.526
Ames, St. Louis.	33	11	10	45	45	155	.524
Schneider, Cin.	29	14	13	80	81	266	.519
Oeschger, Phila.	29	7	7	72	45	137	.500
Anderson, N. Y.	20	7	7	46	26	95	.500
Cheney, Brooklyn.	24	7	7	78	51	118	.500
Lavender, Phila.	21	6	6	46	30	105	.500
Mayer, Phila.	23	5	5	23	23	105	.500
Pierce, St. Louis.	5	1	1	3	3	9	.500
Bender, Phila.	9	1	1	15	15	52	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

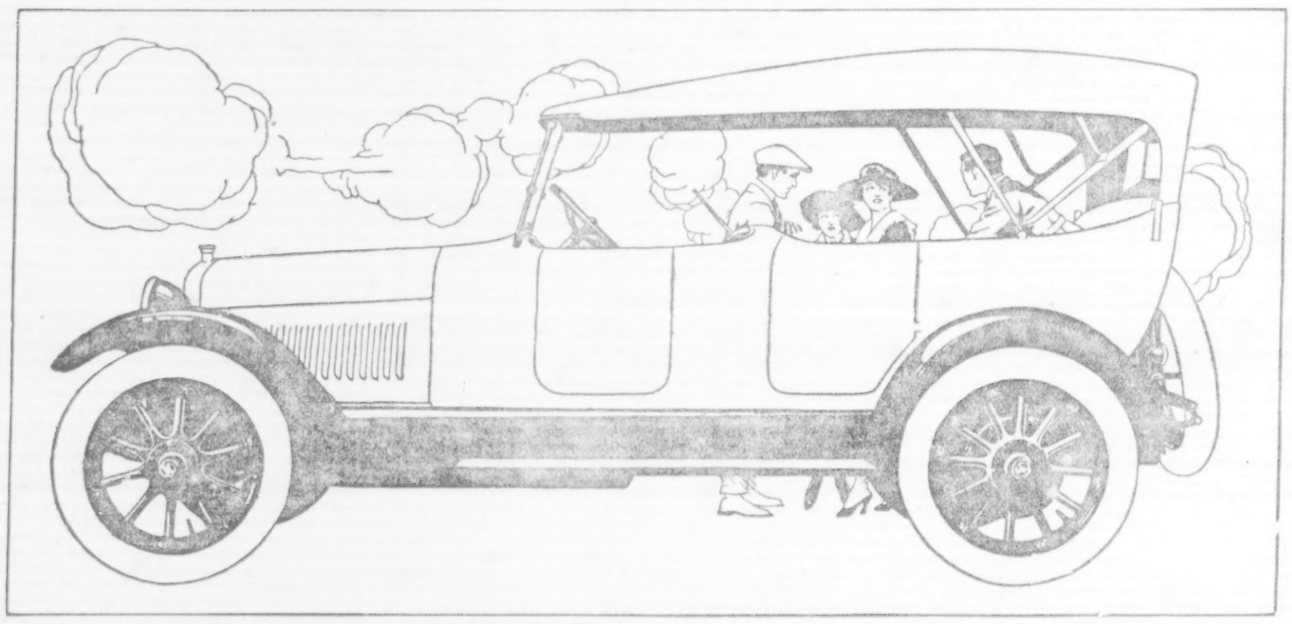
Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	105	404	80	155	19	5	.384
Hamilton, Chi.	3	5	0	2	0	0	.375
Bush, Boston.	31	78	6	28	0	5	.359
Speaker, Clev.	109	392	67	137	27	15	.349
Sisler, St. Louis.	102	412	59	142	24	11	.345
Russell, Chicago.	4	9	4	3	16	0	4	.333
Russell, N. Y.	30	32	3	10	0	1	.312
Veach, Detroit.	105	385	58	120	17	16	.312
Myers, Athletics.	25	47	5	14	2	1	.298
McInnis, Ath.	59	578	31	114	12	13	.303
James, Detroit.	23	33	4	10	0	2	.303
Felsch, Chicago.	107	398	49	119	14	14	.299
Rumler, St. L.	15	27	3	8	0	1	.296
Chapman, Cleve.	111	389	69	116	58	54	.298
Roth, Cleveland.	106	362	51	108	33	19	.298
Baker, N. Y.	103	390	41	115	12	9	.295
Rice, Washington.	104	385	58	113	17	7	.294
Lewis, Boston.	98	339	37	105	5	20	.292
Bodie, Athletics.	98	375	39	109	13	18	.291
Milan, Wash.	106	381	47	111	15	8	.291
Hellman, Det.	38	107	13	31	2	2	.290
J. Walsh, Bos.	30	92	10	26	3	1	.283
Strunk, Athletics.	100	372	50	104	11	23	.280
Weaver, Chicago.	109	412	59	115	21	20	.279
Gardner, Boston.	104	365	35	101	10	26	.277
Judge, Wash.	95	364	54	101	17	5	.277
Severeid, St. L.	90	347	29	96	5	6	.277
Schang, Ath.	91	342	36	94	7	8	.275
Gandil, Chicago.	104	386	30	106	11	10	.275
B

CHANDLER

CHANDLER SIX

Do You Know Why More People This Year Are Buying The Chandler Six Than Are Buying Any Other High-Grade Car?



Do You Know Why in Four Years' Time The Chandler Has Passed and Left Behind, One by One, a Long Line of Other Well Known Cars?

There are perhaps several reasons, all of which would appear very clearly if you had the opportunity or took the time to analyze the history and business policies of the automobile industry. But there is one big basic reason which to you as a motorist is the essential reason, and that one reason is this—that ever since the first Chandler car was designed and built and marketed four years ago last month, the Chandler has offered the finest of design, construction and equipment at the lowest possible price.

The Chandler today offers this excess of value, this dependability of service, just as distinctly as at any time in the four years past.

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It took some little time, of course, for a great part of the motoring world to pin its confidence to this newcomer. Men recognized, indeed the whole trade recognized, that a new type of car which must make large appeal had come into the market. The trade knew that it was the product of men who knew motor building and general motor car design and who were experienced in the best manufacturing practices.

Still—and remember this was more than four years ago—the trade said a newcomer could not win out.

Nevertheless, there were a few hundred Chandler cars manufactured and sold in those months of the summer and fall of Nineteen-Thirteen.

And how distinctly the Chandler has won its place in the very front rank of fine motor cars is reflected in the Chandler sales records of Nineteen-Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen.

Month by month and season after season thruout these four years the Chandler has moved forward and forward, until today its leadership could hardly be questioned.

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Your own observation of high-grade cars in service in almost any market in America would show you clearly how surely the Chandler has come into leadership.

This leadership has been built on the Right Car at the Right Price.

Back in 1914 men were very generally inclined to recognize that the Chandler was the right car at the right price and about two thousand of them had the courage to make sure of their convictions.

Those two thousand won thousands more to their convictions, so that in the year following nearly seven thousand men chose the Chandler for their car.

And the car went on making friends by its performance in the hands of these owners.

◆ ◆ ◆

The whole country marveled at this wonderful motor, at its power, its flexibility, its life and get-away, and its endurance. The whole Chandler chassis came to be recognized as a great mechanism.

So last year, 1916, it was hardly surprising to those who really knew the Chandler that more than thirteen thousand motorists chose this car for their car, more than twice as many as had chosen it the year before.

And now comes 1917, a year of some stress for all trades, a year above all years when the real worth in merchandise counts most. And what is the motoring public's answer in its discussion of high-grade cars? What is its answer in discussion of Sixes most particularly?

From coast to coast so far as our available records show, the Chandler is preferred above all other medium-priced cars, above all other high-grade cars.

Our own sales records show an increase of better than 55% in the first six months of this year as compared with the first six months of last year.

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Records of registration of new cars, although available in only a few typical sections of the United States, indicate a tremendous public preference for the Chandler over all other cars in its field, in some instances as much as a two-to-one preference.

We realize that in some isolated instances, because of peculiar trade conditions, some other car may lead, but in the great markets where men have the choice of all makes of cars, where every kind and type of car is represented, sold and owned, motorists indicate their preference for the Chandler, and prove their confidence in the Chandler, by choosing the Chandler.

Chandler leads because, starting with the right type of car, the Chandler Company has stood firmly by this type of car. It has continued to develop this car thruout these four years until today it approximates perfection in construction and performance.

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We cannot convey to you in the printed page any full conception of the superiority of the Chandler motor, but any one of nearly forty thousand Chandler owners could put you alongside him at the wheel and show you Chandler superiority.

We would be more than pleased to show you this superiority; we would be more than pleased to make clear to you the excellence of the Chandler car in all its details.

◆ ◆ ◆

We would like to show to you what it means in satisfactory road performance that the Chandler motor is equipped with Bosch High Tension Magneto as is the Pierce-Arrow, Marmon, Locomobile, Winton, White, Stutz and the Mercer; what it means to you that the Chandler car is built with a big solid cast aluminum crank case extending from frame to frame and giving absolute rigidity to the motor mounting; that it is equipped with silent chains for driving the motor shafts and with annular ball bearings in transmission and differential and rear wheels.

We would like to show you what these items of design and equipment and many others, typical of the highest priced high-grade cars, mean to Chandler performance.

Come Let Us Show You Why and How Chandler Leads

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1595 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1595*

Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher built) $2295 *Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher built) $2195*

Luxurious Limousine, $2895

All prices f. o. b. Cleveland

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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N

FRENCH WAR LOSSES

Statement of Commissioner Tardieu Shows How France Saves Her Soldiers—Teutons Advance in Galicia.

By a Military Expert.
(This Article Covers Operations Reported Up to Last Friday.)

ONE of the most interesting and important statements that have been issued during the last year was that of M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of France to this country, made to Secretary of War Baker. The importance of this statement lies in the fact that from it we are able to form some estimate, more or less exact, which will have the backing of an official source as to the resources in man power of France and what her losses are.

France has never published her casualties. There have never been the slightest data issued by the War Office on which an intelligent estimate could be based. We speak of the French losses at Verdun as having been about a half-million men. But it is purely a guess. Numbers are destined to play a most important part in the final decision. The idea which was so prevalent a year ago of a war attrition is still sound and is still the primal idea in the situation on the western front.

The ground gained on the Somme and through the subsequent retirement is gratifying and an evidence of progress. But the success in the Somme or in any other great battle on the western front is, in the real analysis, measured in terms of relative losses. These are the considerations which impart to the statement of M. Tardieu such great importance.

France has, in the zone of the armies—and this may, with reason, be taken to mean men actually engaged in military operations—something over three million men. Now, the French are fighting only on the western front and before Saloniki. The French force at Saloniki is relatively small—probably not more than 200,000 men in all, so that, at the minimum, there are in the neighborhood of 2,-130,000 men actually in the fighting zone in France and Belgium. But these figures relate only to those men in the fighting zone. In addition to these there are great numbers engaged in manufacture of war materials. Just how great this body of men is there are no figures by which to judge. Certainly they are not less than a million and a half.

There is a further element to be considered which will bear strongly on the future. The French loss has been constantly shrinking, due to the great use of artillery, until it was but 1.28 per cent. of the enlisted strength for the six months ended Dec. 31 last. [This figure refers to the total loss, but does not include wounded.] This means that, in spite of the heavy fighting on the Somme front of the last six months of last year, in spite of the attacks against the Verdun positions, the total loss of the French in killed, missing, and prisoners was only about 65,000. The explanation of the whole thing can be found in the artillery situation. Almost immediately after the trench system was definitely established in the west the French formed an accurate estimate of the situation and began preparations to overcome the advantage of intrenched positions with artillery. Shells were deemed cheaper than human life, and it was determined to use untold quantities of ammunition in an effort to reduce casualties. The British saw the same thing, and the situation was made lucid in Parliament. We have the answer in the casualty lists.

The Allies have at least 4,000,000 men on the western front, and it is almost positive that, although the Germans have not more than 2,500,000, the actual losses of the latter are greater than those of the Entente. This does not mean that the end is in sight. Far from it. It does mean, however, that there can be but one outcome, although that outcome may be long drawn out. It means, too, that in each blow delivered by the Allies Germany will suffer more than the attacking troops and that the disproportion in numbers which now exists will become greater and not less.

It means, finally, that Germany, in the west, will never undertake another offensive. Counterattacks, taking of unimportant local points where the action is over almost as soon as it is begun—these things we shall see. But there will never be another Verdun nor a sustained attack anywhere unless it is in the nature of a counterattack made to recover some point of great local value, such as the attacks we have witnessed taking place recently on the Chemin-des-Dames.

The Latest British Attacks in the Resumption of the Battle of Flanders Drove the Germans from Important Positions About Westhoek and Hooge.

In many of the German recent reports we read of the use of shock troops. Each division apparently has its organization of these troops. That the Germans have found such an organization necessary so late in the war means but one thing—that there are not enough stable, dependable troops left in any division to which to intrust the carrying out of the fight along German lines.

In the earlier days of the war—in fact, as late as the battle of Verdun itself—the use of entire units of troops of the general line in the charges was common. Now it is no longer safe. Specially selected units must be used for this purpose. It bears out what so many critics of the war have written and what is made manifest from such photographs of the German prisoners recently captured as have reached us—that there is a steady deterioration in the quality of German troops now being brought into action.

The total mobilization of which France is capable is not more than 5,000,000 men. France, in killed, missing, and prisoners, has lost since the beginning of the war approximately 612,000 men, judging from M. Tardieu's letter. This may seem like a decided underestimate based on the admitted German casualty lists, which for the same period, show similar losses of 1,480,000. Possibly it is, to a certain extent. At the same time it is certain that the German losses have been much heavier, both in total numbers and in proportion to the number enlisted, than those of the French or the British. This is easily understood. Germany has been fighting on every front. She has borne the entire burden of the western front, has been the mainstay of the Russian front, was heavily engaged in Rumania and in Serbia. In a lesser degree, she was also involved in Gallipoli. Moreover, Germany, for the first two years of the war, was fighting on the offensive continually and for the most part against strongly defended positions, carefully prepared in anticipation of just what happened. It is, therefore, not unreasonable, particularly in view of the difference in tactics of the two forces, that Germany has lost twice as many killed as has France.

On the other hand, it is probable that this disproportion does not hold good in the case of the wounded. Because of this very difference in the fighting tactics, the probabilities are that the proportion of wounded is greater in the case of the French than in the case of the Germans. Germany's wounded, for the period, reached the figure of 2,620,-000. How many of these ever returned to the front no one can say. The German figure of 90 per cent., however, is ridiculous and utterly unworthy of serious consideration.

No estimate is given by M. Tardieu of the French loss in wounded. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, if we accept his figures of permanent loss, that the wounded number more than 1,500,-000. This would give the total French loss in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners as 2,360,000. What proportion of French wounded return to the front is not given, but this can be estimated with some hope of reasonable accuracy. Fifty per cent. would err, if at all, on the side of conservatism. The French total loss from the battle front since the beginning of the war would then be, approximately, 1,500,000, up to the 1st of January of this year.

On the Russian front the week has been marked by a continuation of the retreat which followed the desertion under fire of practically an entire army. On Friday of last week Czernowitz was occupied by the Austrians, after having been in Russian hands since June, 1916. This was the most important capture yet made by the Germans in their new offensive. Czernowitz is the capital of Bukowina, the Austrian crown land, and, as such, has not a little political importance. But is has something much more in a military sense. No one point bears so strongly on the situation of Rumania as does this city. Rumania has lost more than two-thirds of her territory to Germany, (also as the result of Russian treachery,) and, with it, all of the resources for the manufacture of ammunition which she possessed. Being completely cut off from all of her other allies, her sole source of war supplies is Russia. That Russia has proved a rather unstable reed upon which to lean is beside the question. The main point at present is the means by which the needed military supplies can be sent from Russia into Rumania where they are to be used. One of the reasons that induced Rumania to go into the war when she did was the Russian occupation of Czernowitz. Had this city not been in Russian hands, Rumania, seeing the difficulties of supplies and transport, would have hesitated a long time before taking the decisive step.

Czernowitz is in direct touch with the most important Russian iron mines, (in in the Provinces of the Don Cossacks and of Katerinoslav,) and of the great iron works at the latter place. These provinces are tapped by direct rail communication with Bukowina, making Czernowitz an ideal base for subsequent distribution through the Rumanian Province of Moldavia. From Czernowitz a railroad runs almost due south, dividing Moldavia almost squarely in two and—which is the important point—paralleling the Rumanian border. From this main stem there are several offshoots, breaking into the mountain wall which divides Moldavia from Transylvania. Here we have an ideal railroad situation for an army in the field, a lateral line capable of sustaining heavy traffic and a number of feeders reaching to numerous points on the battle line. When it is realized that the Rumanian line is directly before this railroad as far north as the Trotus River and only breaks away from it here to parallel it at the boundary line, the relation between the road and the Rumanian line becomes at once apparent.

When the Austrians retook Czernowitz, therefore, they delivered to the Rumanians, as well as to the Russians, the greatest blow which has been sustained since the fall of Bucharest. The situation thus created, however, is by no means hopeless, as connection by rail between Russia and Rumania has, in no sense, been destroyed. The base will have to be transferred from Czernowitz to Kishineff in Bessarabia. From this latter place, a railroad, coming from the east and also tapping the Russian iron country, forks, the northern fork running to Jassy and the southern fork going to Galatz. Two branches radiating from Jassy also strike north and south, respectively, each branch, as in the case of the forks from Kishineff, eventually reaching the main stem from Czernowitz to Bucharest. If, therefore, the Russian defense stiffens to the point of preventing further German advances toward this main line, the Rumanian situation will cease to be acute. But as long as the German advance continues, the threat to Rumania is vital, and may cause the evacuation of all Moldavia, which is all that is left of Rumania in the hands of the Rumanians, and the retirement of the Rumanian Army into Bessarabia, behind the Pruth.

Following the capture of Czernowitz, the Germans and Austrians proceeded to clear the belt of Galicia between the Dniester and the Pruth. This they have succeeded in doing almost as far as the confluence of the Zbrocz and the Dniester opposite Chotin. This is about as far as the Germans at this writing seem able to go. Although they have effected a crossing at several points of the Zbrocz, they have not succeeded in doing so on any wide front. To force a crossing of a river at isolated points means but little. Such a movement can only be successful when the front of crossing is sufficient to permit the army to spread out on the other side. This the Germans have been unable to do.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russian Army gives evidence of being much better in hand than at any time since the retreat began. Instead of the blind, unreasoning pellmell rush to the rear which characterized the early days of the retreat, the Russians are standing their ground and giving battle. Their counterattacks have regained some few of the villages which had been so shamelessly abandoned, and the Germans have been pressing up sharply. South of the Pruth, however, there is every indication that the retreat is still under way, and, unfortunately, this is the more vital section of the line because of the effect on Rumania. At this writing the line runs almost due south from Czernowitz, curving slightly in Southern Bukowina toward Kimpolung and Dorna Watra, which places have been taken.

In Rumania the fighting in the north has produced two effects. The first is that the offensive started by Rumania to aid the Russian situation has come to a halt, after promising initial successes marked by the capture of over 10,000 men. The second is that the northern end of the Rumanian line is being slowly bent backward toward the east, thus throwing into danger the entire line which now runs along the Transylvanian border. The Germans are drawing nearer and nearer to the main railroad, which I have mentioned, between Czernowitz and Bucharest. The loss of this line will be little less than a catastrophe, but whether the Russians have enough realization of the problem with which they are faced to appreciate it remains to be seen.

Certainly it seems that Germany feels that now is her opportunity to force a separate peace, and is leaving no stone unturned to effect this result. If she fails now she knows full well that the failure is irremediable and that it is final. Consequently, she is making the very best of the opportunity which seems to be presented. Reports from all sources indicate that in this attempt she is doomed to failure. But the Russian situation, both political and military, is so liquid and unstable that it is impossible to see ahead even a day and say what tomorrow will bring forth. However, it is not apparent that the Russian democracy has anything to gain by a separate peace, while it has much to lose. As nations or great groups of people are not altruistic except in theory, and never when their own interests are involved, it is on the surface idle to speculate on a Russian peace.

But even if it did occur, Germany would not have won the war. Regardless of Russia, Germany will be vastly outnumbered, particularly with the United States in the field, and even though Italy has not been of very great use to the Entente so far, she can neutralize practically all there is left of the Austrian Army, so that it cannot be used on the western front. The withdrawal of Russia would mean, however, an attempt on Suez, a reconstruction of the Mesopotamian situation along Ottoman lines, and the unquestioned superiority of the Teutons in the Near East. Then only an overwhelming German defeat in the west could force peace.

On the western front the only event of moment has been the steady forward movement of the Canadians toward Lens. Beginning a progressive movement from the north, the Canadians advanced along the Lens-Bethune road almost to the outskirts of the city. They then struck south, and in a short time had taken the Château du Moulin, which brought them within less than a thousand yards of the centre of Lens. From the village of Eleu they then moved eastward until their line was due south of the city and but about a half mile distant. The gains are small but consistent, and Lens is in a fair way to be surrounded and captured.

Further north, where the great blow was struck last week, there has been relative quiet, although the Germans have attempted unsuccessfully to launch counterattacks against the newly taken positions. The weather has been such as to make any major attacks impossible.

Have You Ever Danced to the Music of the Aeolian-Vocalion?

IT LENDS to your home the very atmosphere of the ball-room! It is never noisy, nor strident—yet it possesses almost the carrying power and tone-depth of the orchestra itself. Whether the number be a jolly syncopated one-step, the merry lilt of a fox-trot or a dream-laden waltz melody, the fine *musical* quality, together with the buoyant well-marked rhythm of it all, makes dance music on the Vocalion entirely irresistible.

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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

East 79th Street Dwelling Near Fifth Avenue Purchased for New Residence.

ACTIVE SUBURBAN MARKET

Tenement Property Investments—Mortgage Loans on Old Downtown Buildings.

In the upper Fifth Avenue residential section the five-story dwelling at 21 East Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 102.2, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been purchased by James Imbrie from Milton I. D. Einstein. Mr. Imbrie resides in the abutting house at 16 East Eightieth Street, and has had plans prepared by the architect, Henry C. Pelton, for erecting on the Seventy-ninth Street plot a five-story American basement residence.

Tenement Deals.

The five-story flat at 306 West 143d Street, 25 by 99.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, has been purchased by Joseph Greenberg of Hoboken from Ida A. Person.

The five-story tenement at 345 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, between First and Second Avenues, has been sold by O'Reilly & Dahn and Emanuel Simon to William H. Steinkamp was the owner of record.

Big East Side Stable.

Fannie Greenebaum has purchased the three-story stable at 328 and 330 East 108d Street, 50 by 100.11, between First and Second Avenues, from Ruth C. Burras. The consideration was $28,500.

Bronx Sales.

The two four-story flats at 2,526 and 2,528 Park Avenue, each on plot 21 by 105, have been sold by Schwab & Co. The same brokers also sold the two-story dwelling at 309 East 180th Street, 16.8 by 100.

Matilda Remlein has purchased from James T. Barry 2,007 Daly Avenue, an apartment house, 44 by 100, and has taken in part payment the flat, 25.6 by 100, at 948 Brook Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The three-story residence at 1,253 Pacific Street, near Nostrand Avenue, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for the New Jersey Land Company.

R. A. Schlesing sold the tenement house at 468 Harman Street, 25 by 100, for Joseph Hauke to John Long.

Sales at Queens.

The Sloop Realty Company has transferred to the Bond and Mortgage Company a plot 80 by 150 on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 280 feet south of Laburnum Avenue, and 65 by 89 feet on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 100 the east side of Nineteenth Street, 100 feet south of Queens Avenue, Flushing.

The Twentieth Avenue Realty Company sold to H. M. Bleis a plot, 30 by 80, on the west side of Debevoise Avenue, 86 feet south of Elm Street, Long Island City.

The Saga Building Company sold to L. Symball the dwelling, 22 by 94, on the west side of Van Wyck Street, 80 feet north of Swale Road, Jamaica.

Long Island.

The residence of Louis Hellner of Roslyn, on the corner of Elm Avenue and Jefferson Street, 125 by 100, has been purchased by A. Melia. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., represented by Hunter W. Finch, were the brokers.

New Jersey.

A plot fronting 90 feet on the west side of North Mountain Avenue, Montclair, has been sold by F. M. Crawley & Brothers for Frank E. Bradley to Mrs. Alice M. Gregory.

Feist & Feist have sold the residence at 58 Johnson Avenue, Newark, for Charles Mussehl to Edward T. Casebolt. The plot is 45 by 150.

The Ware & Dailey building, at Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue, Crowley to sale, has been sold by James Crowley to Arthur W. Clapp of Passaic for about $75,000. The property is in the heart of Passaic's business district, covering a plot 68 by 100 feet.

Westchester County.

Thomas S. Burke has sold for Alfred McComb, to Edward H. Siller, the two-family dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, at 27 and 29 Carroll Street, between McLean and Van Cortlandt Park Avenues, in the Lowerre section of South Yonkers.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization has sold the Joseph M. Fallon, Jr., house on Claremont Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, to F. Windsor Eveland.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the building at 120 Water Street to the Gem Fountain Company for a term of years.

Samuel H. Marun has leased the store at 806 Ninth Avenue to John Haas.

Additional evidence of the revival of business activity on Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street is shown in the leasing of the two top floors in the former Simpson-Crawford building, now being reconstructed at the southwest corner of Twentieth street for the estate of Mary A. Chisolm, to Adelberg & Berman, Inc., wearing apparel. The Brett & Goode Company made the lease as agents of the property. The rental will aggregate about $75,000.

Realty Notes.

Two mortgage loans aggregating $55,000 have been placed by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company for John V. Dellard and others on the property at 57 and 58 Whitehall Street, between South and Front Streets, opposite the Staten Island Ferry, and on two five-story tenements at 88 and 90 Laight Street.

Bastine & Co. represented Edward H. Delafield in the recent sale of the dwelling at 5 West Thirtieth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased, with Duryee & Co., for Saranac Lake, the Bianchi Camp, on Lower St. Regis Lake, to Philip S. McFadden.

The seven-story loft building at 91 East Broadway, extending through to Henry Street, east of the Manhattan Bridge, will be altered into a garage at a cost of $90,000 for the Henry Garage Company, which is said to have purchased the property from the Lazarus Realty Company. The plot is 25 by 175.

Prizes for Auction Buyers.

An auction sale of Edgemere, (L. I.,) property will be held on the nights of Aug. 20 and 21, comprising five cottages and 187 lots. It is a liquidation sale by the L. S. B. L. Company and will take place under a tent on the premises at 8:30 each evening. As an inducement to bidders prizes will be given to the purchasers, including two automobiles, a portable cottage, a motor boat, a victrola, and lesser prizes. J. H. Mayers will conduct the sale.

Richard Croker's Farm at Auction.

Richard Croker's country estate at Richfield Springs, N. Y., will be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day on Aug. 23 in the Vesey Street Salesroom. It contains 303 acres, with two dwellings and outbuildings. It was on this farm that Mr. Croker raised and bred many of his famous race horses.

Describes Queens Development.

The accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens for the last year are described in an attractive booklet just issued. It gives not only a report of the work of the principal committees, but also includes alphabetical and classified lists of the membership representing the business interests of Queensboro. George J. Ryan is President of the Chamber.

HIGHBRIDGE REMOVAL.

Piers in River Declared a Menace to Navigation.

The Bronx Board of Trade has started a campaign to urge the city and Federal authorities to remove one or more of the piers of Highbridge in order to clear the channel of the Harlem River for increased navigation.

The bridge crosses the Harlem River at about 176th Street and connects Washington Heights with the Bronx. It is little used, however, as Washington Bridge to the north of it meets all demands for foot and vehicular traffic.

While the various drawbridges which cross the Harlem at intervals in some measure tend to obstruct traffic, the most serious obstructions are met with at the Johnson Iron Works (at Spuyten Duyvil) and at Highbridge.

At the Johnson Iron Works, a half mile from the Hudson River, the Harlem makes a double reverse curve. The currents in this vicinity during both ebb and flood tides are strong, making navigation for single boats difficult and for boats bound in different directions almost impossible.

The amount of traffic at this point even at the present time, however, is large, about 7,300 vessels a year passing there, an average of about 20 a day.

The contemplated improvement of the Harlem River includes the elimination of these conditions by the straightening of the channel at the iron works, and negotiations are now under way with Isaac G. Johnson & Co. for the purchase of the necessary right of way, which it is expected will be brought to an early and successful conclusion. Both sides are at the present time working on the question of the compensation involved.

At Highbridge, however, it is not a question of money, but of the absolutely necessary alteration, for the commercial development of the local waterway, of a bridge structure that has acquired some historic interest.

Among the opponents of the scheme, though, the fact seems to have been lost sight of that Highbridge is but an old part of the old aqueduct system, erected primarily to carry water conduits across the Harlem River Valley to the Highbridge reservoir. It is ley to the Highbridge reservoir. It is not, and never has been in the usual sense of the word, a bridge.

In the "History of Bronx Borough," by Randall Comfort, in a chapter entitled "Bridges of the Bronx," occurs the following statement, setting forth the justice of this claim:

"About a quarter of a mile below Washington Bridge rise the graceful arches of Highbridge, only intended for pedestrians, as between the footwalk and the arches are three immense water conduits. When completed in 1848 it had only two conduits, each three feet in diameter, but about 1863 the walls of the bridge were raised, and a third pipe, seven feet six inches in diameter, was laid above the other two.

"Various plans were proposed for the aqueduct at this point,' some one writes, 'and in 1837 a contract was actually let and work started on a rock fill, with an arch at the center eighty feet wide and thirty feet high, with a view to using to lay the water pipes on top of the embankment, and cover them with earth.

"Luckily, the Government saw very quickly the error of this plan, which would have effectively barred the Harlem as a navigable stream, and, refusing to allow the continuance of the work, stepped in and caused the erection of the bridge as it now exists."

The report of the Bronx Board said:

"With regard to the present navigability of the Harlem River at this point, the most important point to be taken into consideration is the fact that the horizontal clearance between the bridge piers of Highbridge is but forty-four feet. The depth of water beneath the bridge is thirteen feet, except between the two piers on the east side of the channel, where it is fifteen feet.

"It is with difficulty that collisions with the piers are averted when the tide is running, as there is a very strong current generally."

The barges using the Harlem River at the present time are of about 300 tons capacity. The new Barge Canal vessels are to be of 2,000 to 2,500 tons capacity.

These new vessels will in many cases be thirty to forty feet or more in width. Obviously, with a canal barge forty feet wide attempting passage between the piers of Highbridge there will be but a few feet of but four feet. If conditions are not altered, therefore, it will be practically impossible for such barges to negotiate the passage safely.

"The only solution of the difficulty is the removal of one, and possibly two or three, of the piers, and making the necessarily accompanying structural changes.

"The Bronx Board of Trade has for many years been agitating this proposition, and has consistently urged the various municipal, State, and Federal departments affected to give consideration to a plan for relief.

"As a result, the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate now has the matter in hand, and early action by that committee is being urged by the Board of Trade and by all those interested in the development of the waterway."

New Asbury Park Church.

As the result of a competition for the new building of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park the Trustees have just accepted the design of Lucien E. Smith and Harry E. Warren, associated architects of this city. The church will be erected on the northeast corner of First and Grand Avenues, Asbury Park. The old edifice was destroyed by fire last Spring.

The auditorium will seat 725 people. The church has been noted for the excellence of its music, and provision has been made for a vested choir of seventy-five voices. In the basement will be a basket ball court with visitors' gallery, boys' club, &c. The design is a domical building of brick in the Lombard Romanesque style of the north of Italy. Construction will be started at once.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Alonzo Semple to Adolph Triedler the three-story dwelling at 32 West Eleventh Street, and for Mrs. M. C. Ver Planck to Dr. James S. Green the four-story dwelling at 143 East Thirty-seventh Street.

The Houghton Company has leased to Robert G. McFerran the four-story dwelling at 146 West 113th Street for Frederick H. Von Stade.

Froman & Taubert have leased for T. J. O. & F. Rhinelander the four-story dwelling at 1,333 Lexington Avenue to Dr. J. C. Franck.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has rented for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the three-story dwelling at 105 East 121st Street to Elizabeth Doris.

Bonwit, Teller's Philadelphia Deal.

Bonwit, Teller & Co., who have one of the large Fifth Avenue department stores, have just purchased the Hotel Colonnade in Philadelphia, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. The property is near the Bonwit, Teller store in that city, at Chestnut and Thirteenth Streets. The hotel, it is said, will be continued for the present, but it is assumed that the site will eventually be used for a large department store.

$12,000 Theatre for Queens.

Among the permits for new buildings issued last week by the Queens Borough Building Bureau is one for the erection of a theatre at Corona to cost $12,000.

The building will be known as the Rex Theatre and will be erected on the southeast corner of Jackson Avenue and Fortieth Street. It will be of one story, brick, and 40 by 115 feet. The Rex Theatre Company will be the owner.

To Sell Keyport Plot.

Joseph P. Day will sell next Saturday at auction seventy-eight residence plots at Keyport, N. J. They are in the Van Deventer Park section of Keyport, within three minutes' walk of the railroad station. The sale will be held at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

PROPOSED EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT VITAL NEED FOR PORT DEVELOPMENT

Forty-Foot Channel Through Hell Gate Seems About to be Realized—Will Mean Much for Manhattan and Bronx Industrial Growth —Dock Commissioner's Views.

NOT only are the shipping and industrial interests whose chief centres of activity are in Manhattan vitally interested in the proposed deepening of the East River from the navy yard in Brooklyn through Hell Gate, so as to provide a forty-foot channel, but in the Bronx there is an equally keen desire to see this very important improvement to the port facilities of the city successfully carried out. The deepening of the tortuous Hell Gate waters and other shore improvements near by, so as to afford shipping a safer and more expeditious entrance to and egress from Long Island Sound, have long been recognized by farsighted municipal officials and business men as indispensable to the proper expansion of the city's enormous shipping and railroad interests.

Congressman Murray Hulbert, representing the Harlem and Bronx districts, is thoroughly familiar, not only with the local needs, but with the larger problems entering into the logical development of the Port of New York.

Largely due to his urgency, the forty-foot East River channel was incorporated into the River and Harbor bill adopted by Congress a few weeks ago and now awaiting the President's signature.

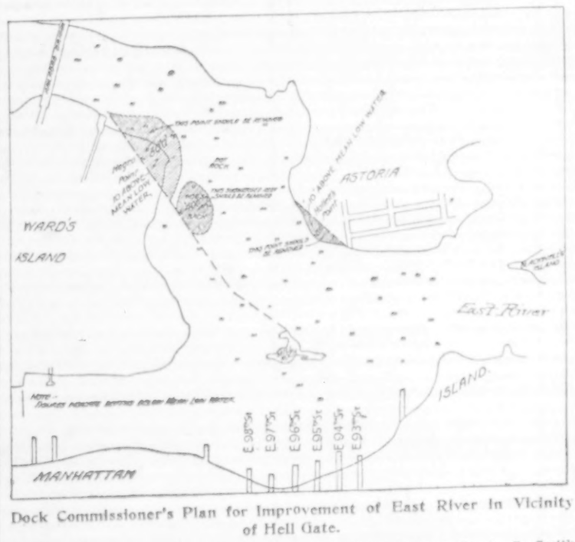
Speaking of this improvement from the viewpoint of the Bronx, Charles E. Reid, Secretary of the Bronx Board of Trade, said last week:

"The proposed improvement to the East River is desirable just as much from a commercial standpoint as from one of preparedness, or even a coastal. The Port of New York should not have but one entrance and exit, when a second and more easily navigable one is available at an expenditure very small when compared to the additional benefits to be derived to the city, the country at large.

"Moreover, a double entrance to the Port of New York, one of which utilizes the East River, constituting it a part of a trans-continental, or even a coastal, route, will have a marked effect upon the development of the waterfront areas of the Bronx. The realization will make the East River route more favored by navigators.

"Of prime importance is the fact that the route to the Port of New York via the Pennsylvania, among the great passenger railroads, also have lines running through the Bronx.

"It is the belief of the Bronx Board of Trade that as the improvement of the East River proceeds great steamship companies will seek the favorable conditions to be offered by the territory north of the Harlem, and that a port which will come into its own as a port of call for the great cargo and passenger carriers of the sea."



Dock Commissioner's Plan for Improvement of East River in Vicinity of Hell Gate.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who has been an ardent advocate of prompt and adequate harbor improvements, said recently regarding the East River deepening:

"If the war has done nothing else, it has emphasized the danger of continuing the neglect of the back door of New York Harbor furnished by the East River. The Federal Government, by the building of the Ambrose Channel, has provided adequately for the ocean entrance, but by continued failure to appropriate the relatively small amount necessary for the East River improvement it has left the entrance to the Sound completely bottled up so far as the largest commercial ships are concerned, and has made it impossible for the ships of the navy to use the channel.

"There is at present a channel only 28 feet deep through the East River, and there are a number of reefs and shoals which make operation by deep-draught vessels dangerous or impossible. Fortunately, there seems to be a growing appreciation on the part of the Federal officials of the need of immediate appropriation for so much of the East River improvement as involves necessary changes at Hell Gate. This narrow strait is blocked by a reef known as Pot Rock, and navigation is made difficult because of tidal conditions brought about in large measure through the tortuous channel.

"The Government should make 40 feet through Hell Gate as quickly as funds can be provided.

"A great railroad has spanned Hell Gate with a bridge which cost more than twice the amount which would have to be spent to dig a channel under it through which our warships could pass. Private capital thought it worth while to spend over twenty millions to save a few minutes in time and a short break in transportation.

"Can a nation that votes $7,000,000,000 for war without a dissenting voice hesitate to spend a few millions required to double the effectiveness of its greatest port? The expenditure is a war measure of the first importance, but it is also the best possible Federal investment to encourage the nation's commerce. I venture to say that a sum equal to the estimated cost of the Hell Gate improvement is paid out by shippers and consignees every two or three months, judging from the manner in which goods in transit are handled and rehandled or held on railway cars which should be discharged immediately on reaching their destination. The congestion due to inability to open up the East River to deep sea traffic is one of the reasons for the extraordinary expense added to the nation's commerce.

"Every Government engineer who has studied the matter has urged the improvement. It has been placed in every River and harbor bill considered by Congress for the past five years, only to be defeated through one cause or another. It is approved by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

"About $7,000,000, it is estimated, is required to give shipping the benefit of a forty-foot channel through Hell Gate. The Dock Commissioner's plan provides for the cutting off of the small southeasterly section of Ward's Island known as Negro Point, about 600 feet, and also about 200 feet from the extreme westerly edge of the Astoria peninsula.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a recent letter urging this improvement, said very convincingly:

"A forty-foot channel leading in from the Navy Yard from the south and an equal depth through Hell Gate would practically double the strength of our fleet if concentrated in Long Island Sound. The reason that the Ambrose Channel and Montauk Point are so far apart that it would take double the force to contain our fleet in these waters in order to guard the outlets at both of these points, to prevent the passage of our fleet.

"A deep channel through each entrance is desired in order to permit of the passage of vessels at all stages of the tide and without undue risk to the large and very expensive battleships of the navy, and also to ships of the navy in case they need to pass through either entrance after having been injured in an engagement off the coast in the immediate vicinity."

MORTGAGE MORATORIUM CONDEMNED BY REALTY MEN

An anonymous letter was circulated in real estate circles last week declaring that the big loaning companies of the city and State were calling their mortgage loans and requesting all property owners to ask the Legislature to declare a moratorium on real estate mortgages for the period of the war.

The statement that loans are being generally called is absolutely denied by the big loaning companies of this city and the moratorium is condemned as decidedly unwise and economically unsound.

The letter stated:

"Mortgagees throughout the city, State, and nation are calling their mortgage loans and are demanding entire or partial payment of principal; these demands mortgageors are unable to meet as there is no mortgage money in the market, due to the high and increased interest payable on Government and corporate securities.

"The result is foreclosure sales at which the mortgagee is the sole bidder, the owner is wiped out and the base valuation for State and municipal taxation is reduced about 50 per cent.

"As the war continues the present deplorable conditions will be accentuated. Every European nation has a mortgage moratorium, as have a few of our own States, and the necessity for one is now being considered in New York and other States and also at Washington.

"It is suggested, therefore, that the members of all real estate and taxpayers' associations forthwith write to Governor Whitman and to the Senators and Representatives from New York State, urging a mortgage moratorium somewhat after the following:

"'No owner or holder of a mortgage on real estate, on or after April 6, 1917, shall during the term of the present war call for a reduction in the principal sum of any such mortgage or cause to be instituted or completed any proceedings to foreclose any such mortgage; and all such foreclosure proceedings instituted on or after April 6, 1917, shall forthwith be discontinued on the passage of this act. The cost of such proceedings up to and including the cost of such discontinuance shall be paid by the Mortgagor.

"'All mortgages on real estate maturing from on and after the passage of this act if not renewed or extended shall remain open mortgages for the same principal amount thereof and at not exceeding the rate of interest prior to such maturity.

"'If municipal taxes and interest required to be paid on or after April 6, 1917, under the terms and conditions of any mortgage on real estate are not paid within three months after becoming legally due, the owner or holder of any such mortgage shall have the right to declare and an assignment of rents to become due from the property covered by said mortgage and to have the control and management of said property turned over to said owner or holder, who shall apply said rents to the payment of (1) any municipal tax liens on the property; (2) expenses of operation, management, and repairs; (3) interest on said mortgage. The said owner or holder is to act as agent and trustee for said mortgageor and as such render monthly statements of account. Whenever said overdue and unpaid municipal tax liens and overdue and unpaid interests are paid out of rents collected or otherwise, the assignment of rents shall forthwith be canceled and the control and management of the property turned over to the mortgageor.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York, which represents the leaders on real estate mortgages in the City of New York as well as the Property Owners' Association, has notified all life insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, title and guarantee mortgage companies, and all other leading institutions to communicate with members of the Legislature in opposition to a measure drafted by Senator Ottinger whereby the State would be authorized to take action to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages until the war has ended.

Such a proposition, states the Advisory Council, reflects the attitude of the borrower and entirely disregards the lender.

"'It is advocated,'" said Birch Helms, Secretary of the Advisory Council, yesterday, "'for the most part by shoestring real estate speculators, that is, speculators who hold title to property only by paying a small amount of the purchase price, and heavily mortgaging the remainder.

"These shoestring operators hold property only for a quick turn over, and usually are able to persuade innocent purchasers to load up with many pieces of real estate, upon which title is obtained only by the narrowest of equities.

"A moratorium that thus only protects the borrower would discourage all lending on real estate, since no sensible business man or institution would be willing to invest money in a proposition in which the State would be able to declare that the investment could not be realized until the end of the war.

"The mortgage market has experienced enough discouragement within the past few years without imposing another damper on it. Money should be able to be invested in this particular field, for it offers exceptional advantages if conservatively maintained.

"The reasons advanced for the passage of a moratorium law on real estate mortgages are that large appropriations and other expenditures incident to the war, are calling in mortgages, which, while due, in normal times would be permitted to run indefinitely.

"Thus thousands of small home owners who have mortgages on their property, and who have invested in war bonds after being satisfied that the holders of the mortgages on their homes they are paying for several years, their indebtedness for would continue have been embarrassed by a demand for the discharge of their mortgages. Such reasoning is fallacious, for lending institutions have not been foreclosing the mortgages any more than before the war, and their mortgages are not called if there is any way out of it.

"The result of foreclosure is ownership of property, which lending institutions do not want, since they must always be in a position to pay their depositors from liquid assets. In reality, what has been taking place is that a few lending institutions have gradually been establishing the principle of amortization in the making or renewal of their loans.

"This principle simply requires the payment at regular periods of small fractions of the loan, equal in amount to the value of the depreciation on the property for the particular period specified.

"Several owners of large buildings, who have held title by small equities, have thus been required to pay off small accounts on their loans and as their properties are already heavily mortgaged have been unable to borrow from some one else to pay these amounts. Shoestring operators of this character and not small home owners are now advocating a moratorium. They do not, however, extend the moratorium to the non-payment of rents by their tenants, although their rents have been raised recently in many cases.

"They have always opposed the idea of amortization, because its operations would make real estate transactions an investment and less of a speculative character. However, the amortizing of all real estate loans has been continually advocated by the Advisory Council, and it is to be hoped that no moratorium will be enacted into law so as to protect these shoestring speculators, and discourage all lending on real estate.

"Recently the Secretary of the Farm Loan Board, W. W. Flannagan, advised Gilbert Ray Hawes that a New York State might enact a law providing for a moratorium on real estate mortgages similar to the practice followed by the Farm Loan Board.

"But in such a case the lender is protected, according to Mr. Flannagan's communication to Mr. Hawes, by having installments of his loan paid for a period of two years by an association of which the defaulting borrower is a member.

"This provision is made, says Mr. Flannagan, not because of the war, the relaxation advanced for a moratorium in New York, but rather because of the difficulties connected with the agricultural industry, where many an honest man might be temporarily embarrassed because of the loss of his crops by means of drought, flood, winds, storms, and other natural agencies, as the loss of a herd or flock by pestilence or disease."

Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said yesterday:

"Many of the real estate owners associations in this city has sent to each Senator and Assemblyman of this State and to the members of its association an unsigned memorandum headed 'Mortgage Moratorium,' which proposes that mortgages on real property shall be unenforceable until six months after the termination of the present war.

"The proposition is that the Legislature of the State of New York shall pass a law prohibiting holders of mortgages from demanding a reduction in the principal sum of or payment of the entire amount secured by any mortgage, and from instituting, completing or completing any proceedings heretofore begun or now connected with, the foreclosure of any such mortgage made before the passage of the proposed act, or from instituting or continuing any legal proceedings to enforce the payment of the obligation secured by such mortgage, and directing the discontinuance of such proceedings which had been instituted on or after April 6, 1917.

"It is further proposed that all mortgages made prior to the act, and maturing on or after April 6, 1917, shall be payable at the option of the owner of the premises, but that such payment may not be demanded nor the rate of interest increased, even though by the terms of the instrument the principal sum would be due.

"The memorandum in question tries to justify this action by the statement that mortgagees throughout the city, State and nation are calling their mortgage loans and are demanding entire or partial payment of the property, which demands owners of the property are unable to meet. It is claimed this is so because there is no mortgage money in the market because of the high and increasing rates payable on Government and corporate securities.

"In the first place, it should be remarked that the passage of such an act would most probably be held by the courts to be unconstitutional, as offering against the provision of the Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Bonds and mortgages are contracts and the right to foreclose the mortgage is a vital inherent part of these securities. A deprivation of which for any substantial term is clearly an impairment of the obligation contained in the instruments.

"To deprive the holder of this class of securities for an indeterminate time, which may be years, and six months thereafter of the right of foreclosure which he now has, surely is prohibited by the Constitution. It deprives the holder not only of his remedies but of the right which he now has to demand interest at the legal rate after the maturity of his obligation.

"Irrespective of the legal question, there is no necessity for a moratorium of this sort. There has been no increase in the demands by mortgagees upon owners of property since the beginning of the war. The experience of the writer, who is very familiar with the situation is that the situation of owners has improved in this respect. An inspection of the daily filing of lis pendens, as disclosed in the newspapers, shows that no such action is being taken.

"The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company is not foreclosing now any more mortgages than it was before the war and the pending actions, including many which probably will be settled by default or judgment, are less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the number of mortgages which the company has guaranteed.

"There is no lack of mortgage money for good security. Taking Brooklyn, where there are not more mortgages upon homes of occupying owners than in any other of the boroughs, the experience of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is typical. Since Feb. 1 and May 1 the company had sold in Brooklyn mortgages amounting to $11,620,709.61, and had loaned during that period $10,841,475. The company is able to sell every good mortgage which it gets, and is taking every good mortgage which is offered to it.

"Owners of real estate which has depreciated are, of course, being called upon to reduce their indebtedness now as they were before the war, but to no greater extent, and mortgagees are making losses and taking them now, just as they were before the war, but there is no greater movement to oppress owners or which might result in oppression to owners now than there was before the war. In fact, there will be greater leniency shown than there was before because of the sentiments which the war brings forth.

"The danger to real estate owners, however, in agitation for such a moratorium. It is quite natural that if agitation of this sort proceeds to the point where mortgage holders would fear that they could not collect upon their securities, the economic condition would become dangerous. Naturally, holders of mortgages would then seek to improve their position. Those who could call their mortgages would do it, so that even if they could not collect before the moratorium had caught them, they would at least have exercised their legal right to demand and collect legal interest instead of the lower rate which the owner had been paying.

"Moreover, there are many mortgage holders who are dependent upon interest income. To them, such a moratorium would be a real deprivation, and naturally, they would seek to evade it. Like every other unnatural action interfering with the economic laws governing business and financial transactions, the owner or the debtor, and not the holder of the security, would come out the greatest sufferer.

"It must be remembered that the savings of the people are really invested in the mortgages upon the land of this State. The savings banks, insurance companies, trustees, building and loan associations, and other agencies for accumulating and distributing savings are the holders of the bulk of the mortgages upon land in this State. The persons directing these institutions, as trustees of the savings of the people, would have to take such measures as would minimize the loss and danger which such a moratorium would cause.

"What those measures might be cannot now foretold.

"In the interest of the entire real estate market talk of this sort ought to stop, and the ordinary rules of business be permitted to apply to these business transactions."

ASTORIA WANTS SHUTTLE TRAINS.

A recommendation that four shuttle trains be operated during rush hours across the Queensboro Bridge between Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, has been adopted and sent to the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the Astoria Heights Taxpayers' Association.

These shuttle trains, it is pointed out by the association, would supplement the through service and very materially relieve the serious overcrowding which exists at present on the regular trains running between South Ferry and Dismars Avenue.

The recommendation is as follows:

"We recommend that four shuttle trains be operated during the rush hours between Fifty-seventh Street and Dismars Avenue in addition to the regular through trains now operated.

"This, we believe, would relieve the overcrowding of the through trains between South Ferry and Ditmars Avenue.

"Astoria passengers on the Second Avenue elevated line wait for Astoria through trains, while passengers bound for points on Second Avenue north of Fifty-seventh Street get on any trains running north.

"When the Astoria train reaches Fifty-seventh Street well crowded with Astoria passengers, there is no provision made for taking on the tremendous traffic bound for Astoria which comes from points north of Fifty-seventh Street.

"This same traffic, now doubly filled with Astoria passengers from both uptown and downtown Manhattan must take on more Astoria-bound passengers at the Queensboro Plaza station coming from the subway extension.

"If additional trains were operated between Fifty-seventh Street and Ditmars Avenue many passengers bound for Astoria would take any local train running north and change at Fifty-seventh Street, if they knew an empty shuttle for Astoria started from there.

"This same additional shuttle train could take on passengers changing from the subway at the plaza.

"In short, all through trains between South Ferry and Astoria are already overcrowded and cannot possibly take on any more passengers at either Fifty-seventh Street or the plaza.

"A shuttle service on a five-minute headway would relieve congestion very much, there being nothing to interfere with a fast shuttle service between Fifty-seventh Street and Ditmars Avenue during the entire rush-hour period.

"The present arrangement is absolutely unsatisfactory and will never do."

BIG TRAFFIC INCREASE.

Reports Show a Total of 100,000 Over May on Queensboro Subway.

Travel on the Queensboro subway and elevated extension continues to show an increase, according to figures compiled by the Public Service Commission from reports made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of sales of tickets at the stations on the new lines.

According to these totals, there were sold during the month of June 1,225,204 tickets, which is an increase of nearly 100,000 over the totals of May.

No figures are available for July, but estimates are that they will show an increase over the figures for June.

In the figures as compiled by the Public Service Commission the sales of the Queensboro Plaza Station are added to the stations of the Queensboro subway extension, and this gives that line the biggest total of the three.

The travel on the subway line has exceeded the expectations of the Public Service Commission and the Interborough management.

The totals on all lines are as follows:

Queensboro Subway (without Plaza Station)	584,508
Queensboro Plaza Station	326,100
Astoria line	370,870
Corona line	393,726
Total	1,225,204

The totals by the stations on the several lines are:

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.

Lexington Avenue	68,600
Jackson Avenue (north platform)	171,300
Jackson Avenue (south platform)	25,800
Hunter's Point Avenue	84,386
Eleventh Street	64,360

ASTORIA LINE.

Heebe Avenue	40,900
Washington Avenue	88,100
Broadway	66,870
Grand Avenue	88,850
Hoyt Avenue	72,900
Ditmars Avenue	43,900

CORONA LINE.

Rawson Street	12,200
Lowery Street	2,921
Bliss Street	21,040
Lincoln Street	11,280
Woodside Union Station	48,240
Fiske Avenue	23,410
Broadway	13,525
Twenty-fifth Street	35,580
Elmhurst Avenue	31,820
Junction Avenue	52,690
Alburtis Avenue	115,000

COAL PRICES.

Broadway Association Making Inquiries on Next Winter's Rates.

Steps have been taken by the Broadway Association toward preventing a recurrence of the experience that New York had last Winter, when the price of coal became so high. Early in June the association took up the question with the Congressmen representing the city, and Senators Wadsworth and Calder, and also requested Mayor Mitchel to inform the association what steps were being taken to relieve the situation. The Mayor referred the letter to the Commissioner of Accounts, and A letter received from James McGinley, Chief of Staff of the Commissioner, said:

"The commission is very much alive to the requirements of the situation, both in New York City and other parts of the country. It has been able to establish a considerable measure of supervision over the price of anthracite coal, and, since the conference with the committee of the city representing the commission by the representatives of the companies, it would seem from the correspondence that by agreement a maximum price has been established for bituminous coal.

"The commission has endeavored to improve the transportation service by stopping the misuse of coal cars, also to increase production, particularly in the bituminous field, where the greatest trouble has existed, by arrangements with the operators and the railroads whereby the supply of coal cars will be increased, loading at mines will be increased. Apparently its efforts are meeting with success, but the Government is obliged to depend upon the co-operation of the operators and transportation companies in the absence of laws giving authority to exact obedience to its orders.

"If the legislation which has been introduced for the purpose of giving the Government authority to fix prices and take over the mines and railroads if necessary, and to require preferential shipment of such commodities as coal and food, is enacted into law, the Government will be in a better position to exact such a standard of service as will insure a reasonable supply of coal and prevent the charging of further exorbitant rates."

JULY BUILDING.

Construction Restricted by High Cost of Building Material.

Building statistics for July make a very unfavorable comparison with those of the same month last year, permits taken out for new construction, according to returns received by Dun's Review from 100 leading cities, calling for the expenditure of only $53,068,111, a decrease of 50.2 per cent. as compared with July, 1916.

While to a considerable extent this poor showing may be attributed to the abnormal advance in prices of lumber and practically all other materials, as well as unusual scarcity and high cost of labor, most of the loss is due to the pronounced falling off at New York City, where the total this year amounted to only $3,907,080, as against $50,523,887 for the same month in 1916, a decrease of 92.2 per cent.

Although every borough shows very sharp contraction, much the greater part of the reduction appears in Manhattan, which reports $365,500, against $45,472,250, due, however, to the fact that many plans were filed in July last year in anticipation of a change in the building code.

The cities outside New York made a comparatively favorable exhibit, permits at the 90 centres reaching a valuation of $49,161,081, as against $58,008,275, a decrease of 12.3 per cent. Gains appear in 37 points, but, as a rule, the improvement is not especially great, the most noticeable being at Philadelphia, where plans were filed for a large public library. On the other hand, extremely sharp decreases occurred at Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Washington.

	1917.	1916.
July, 100 cities	$53,068,111	$106,802,142
June, 100 cities	58,410,217	89,815,102
May, 97 cities	67,040,969	97,669,810
April, 96 cities	77,283,900	85,779,104
March, 100 cities	76,211,903	75,806,885
February, 100 cities	62,070,889	71,578,202
January, 81 cities	44,695,358	44,095,358
	1916.	1915.
December, 82 cities	$58,827,827	$67,679,278
November, 90 cities	62,531,756	58,111,873
October, 85 cities	72,382,850	60,151,479
September, 90 cities	58,880,133	61,023,645

Buyers at Mountain Lakes.

The popularity of Mountain Lakes Park, N. J., as a home centre near the city, has been indicated in the number of good sales during the Summer season. Among the latest transactions there was the purchase of a home in the country estate colony by A. E. Woolsey for $16,000. C. D. Smith also bought a house in the same section for $18,000.

Sales made in the main section during the week were a house on plot 100 by 200, to Frederick Barker; a house to James Wilkinson, on plot 150 by 200, and one on plot 150 by 180 to Charles Poggenberg, for $8,800.

Deal Property at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Saturday, Aug. 25, on the premises six lots and dwelling in Deal Beach, N. J., at the northeast corner of Norwood and Neptune Avenues.

On the same day he will also sell a plot in West End, N. J., adjoining the Takanassee Hotel, at the northwest corner of Ocean and West End Avenues, facing the Atlantic Ocean.

NEW BUILDINGS IN TIMES SQUARE

Many Important Improvements in Neighborhood Indicate Business Expansion

CHANGES IN 42D STREET

Two Theatres in 43d Street Near Broadway—Activity in Fifth Avenue Section.

Despite the lack of building activity in the city during the present year, there has been, in the Times Square section, a reasonable amount of construction work, and the extensive alterations under way on several old buildings will add materially in the Fall to its physical appearance and doubtless to its business prosperity.

The only new structure completed this Summer is the towering Bush Terminal Commercial Buyers' Building at 130 and 132 West Forty-second Street, just east of the Knickerbocker Hotel. With its twenty-seven stories on a fifty-foot plot it is by far the most sightly as well as the tallest building in the Times Square centre, and the unusual character of its attractive architecture has aroused considerable attention from the crowds frequenting that hustling business and transit section. Helme & Corbett of Brooklyn are the architects.

In the same block, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, two other operations of interest are under way, one being a new two-story home for the Corona Typewriter Company at 129 West Forty-second Street, the property having been leased for a long term. The old, remodeled house formerly there was torn down last week. Near the Sixth Avenue corner, on the south side, the McCreery Realty Corporation is rebuilding its six-story loft at 110 to 114, running through to Forty-first Street. The plot at 110 to Forty-first Street, a short time ago and is being added to the main structure.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public Auction Sale
Thursday, August 23
at noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Factory Buildings and Building Lots
at
ELIZABETH, N. J.
(Frontage on Elizabeth River)
Write for Leaflet.
Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r,
OFFICES: 100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NEXT SAT., AUG. 18TH
3 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine.
Absolute Auction Without Reserve
The Connor Place Known As
"BROOKSIDE HOMESTEAD"
Boston Post Road & Richards Ave.
SO. NORWALK, CONN.
"Brookside" is a quaint Colonial home, 15 rooms and bath; eleven acres fine land fronting 600 on Post Road and 1200 on Richards Ave. Large barn, outhouses, lawn, stately trees, acre potatoes; artesian well said to be one of finest in State, etc. REAL VALUE OF PROPERTY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE CUT SO LOW THAT IT WILL BE WITHIN REACH OF THOSE WITH MODERATE MEANS. SEND FOR BOOKLET.
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN HOME
WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR 15 ACRES, NEAR SUMMIT, N. J. 4 LOTS EDGEMERE.

ACREAGE OR PLOTTAGE
IN EXCHANGE FOR LARGE LOFT BUILDING.

FIFTH AV. RETAIL ZONE.
HAVE CASH BUYER for Property suitable for improvement.

For Cash,
Investment Property of Highest Class. Only Property at Sacrifice Prices.
GEORGE NEIMAN,
437 Fifth Ave., at 39th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
GEO. NEIMAN OFFERS
LONGACRE SQUARE
Yielding a big income; EXCHANGE WITH CASH CONSIDERED.

SINGLE TENANT PROPERTY
can be traded for smaller Properties and cash—
THIRTIES, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Leased long term, with security.....$50,000
Owner pays only mortgage interest.. 30,000
Net income.....$20,000

NEAR SUMMIT, N. J.
15 Acres.
Want income property.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, BROADWAY.
TEN (10) YEAR MORTGAGE.
APARTMENT HOUSE RECENTLY COMPLETED
Will trade for property suitable for improvement.
A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
$2,400 ANNUAL NET INCOME.
Single tenant.
Near Vanderbilt.
$25,000 INVESTMENT.

EDGEMERE LOTS, FREE AND CLEAR; WANT INCOME OR SUBURBAN HOME.
GEORGE NEIMAN,
437 5TH AVE.

OWNERS!
Our long and varied experience in exchanging real estate is at your disposal. We invite you to call at our office or send us complete details of any properties you wish to dispose of.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

54 East 87th Street.
Three-story and basement; 21 feet wide, two baths; electric light; white woodwork; perfect condition. Rent $1650

78 East 92d Street.
Four-story and basement; bay windows; two baths; electric light; parquet floors; white woodwork. Rent $1650
Markwin Realty Corp., 29 W. 45d St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO OWNERS.
Houses under our management have been
100% Rented this year.
Why not let us manage your apartment house? We will produce the maximum net returns and our charge for service is reasonable.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d Street.

Magnificent Modern Residence
For sale: No. 8 East 92nd Street, in the choicest location of New York City. Caretaker on premises. Toch Realty Company, Owners, 320 Fifth Avenue, or apply at your own broker.

INVESTORS
A few selected mercantile Properties for investment, including one tenant propositions, for sale and exchange. Principals only.
Ogden & Clarkson Corp.,
605 Fifth Av.

On Gowanus Canal
DOCK AND YARD.
843 ft. dock, 238 ft. on Carroll Street. For sale to close estate or lease for term of years. Brokers protected.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.
Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
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Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

$200,000 Net Annual Income
on an investment of $2,000,000 in equity in finest constructed building in financial district. Mortgage of above property placed for twenty-five years. Wonderful light facing three sides. Principals only. Address, REPRESENTATIVE, F 428 Times Annex.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

18-Family Apt., Brooklyn,
In fine residential section; near new subway station; also convenient to car lines. Equity $18,000, for exchange, small unincumbered dwelling preferred. Will entertain other offers. Owner, 87 Times.

Have you a few dollars to put into one of the most remarkable real estate investments ever offered you?

Don't Miss This Sale—
Come and bring your family—your relatives—your friends. You will enjoy a pleasant hour or two even if you don't buy a lot—and perhaps you will be one of those for whom we have a pleasant surprise.

The De Mott Estates Property Must Be Sold!
400 Splendidly Located Lots
in the finest, most exclusive residential section of
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
We are going to offer this property to YOU for whatever YOU want to pay for it at
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.
THE SALE WILL BE HELD UNDER A MAMMOTH TENT, RAIN OR SHINE.
TO REACH THE PROPERTY—Go north to Village Avenue, Rockville Centre, and follow direction signs.
REMEMBER—Two Sessions daily, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Gerth's Realty Experts and Alfred H. Wagg Associated, 192 Merrick Road, Rockville Centre, and 1269 Broadway, N. Y. C.

There Will Be Good Music AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT. IF YOU BUY YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY ONLY 30% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE TO OBTAIN A FULL WARRANTY DEED. The title is guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Esplanade on the Ocean Front.

If You Lived at Manhattan Beach
on those 98 degree days
You Wouldn't Mind the Heat
You get days like that every summer, *but not at Manhattan Beach.*
Here it's always cool, with the Ocean right in front of you.
Lots now selling at $850 each.
Come down to-day or write for booklet.
Joseph P. Day Sales Act. Room 500, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BEFORE YOU SIGN THAT LEASE FOR YOUR APARTMENT
See our model private houses with sun parlors, in Brooklyn; latest improvements; with or without garage; one block from station; time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; fare five cents; $500 cash—rent you are now paying will pay the rest. Consult us.
BEST VALUE IN NEW YORK
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE TODAY
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
217 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.
TEL. BARCLAY 4585.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A 16-family modern apartment house, 47x101, fully rented for $6,792 per annum. Downing St., close to Franklin Ave. "L," Brooklyn. Can be purchased at a bargain on easy terms.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42nd Street.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Will Sacrifice Following Properties:
Bronx corner apartment house, rent over $8,800. Price $78,000. Bronx, 3-story brick business building, $7,500. Richmond, Staten Island, 2-story and basement cottage, all improvements, on large plot, $6,500. Brokers protected. J. E. Mautner, 19 West 20th St.

VERY CHEAP
Jerome Avenue, between two subway stations, plot of two lots. Price, $5,750. $1,500 cash.
E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome & Burnside Avenues.
Telephone Fordham 1848.

JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 196th St. Fordham 1293.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL AND LARGE HOME PLOTS AND ACREAGE at
Little Neck Hills
and Other North Shore Sections.
Small and Large Homes FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
220 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 2162—Cort.

A HOME OF DISTINCTION SACRIFICED BY OWNER.
Conceded one of the most beautiful all year homes of its class on Long Island, built and occupied by owner. Italian Architecture, on 100 foot Boulevard; 30 minutes from Manhattan, five minutes from station, hollow tile stucco, stone trim, green Spanish tile roof, copper leaders; hot water heat; 11 rooms, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, piazzas, billiard room, 3 baths, oak floors, two-car garage, beautiful trees and shrubbery, near Country Club; photos and details on application. Owner, 250 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 79 Jamaica. Sundays Hollis 6542.

UNDER THE ELMS.
New cottage, delightfully situated, park-like surroundings, restricted, 7 rooms, tiled bath, gas, electricity, white enamoled finish, beautifully decorated, tiled kitchen, piazza, garage; 17 minutes from Penn. station or Flatbush Ave.; 3-cent fare; 15 minutes from seashore; $5,250, without garage $5,000; easy terms.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less money than city rent; $150 cash, balance $12 per month. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

AN IDEAL HOME.
OCEAN VIEW HEIGHTS
8 rooms, every improvement, large living room, fireplace, parquet floors, oak trim; 7 minutes L. I. R. R. Depot; finest residential section in Jamaica. High, dry healthy. Easy terms.
Owner, Box 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

Public Auction
EDGEMERE Long Island
LIQUIDATION SALE BY L. S. B. I. CO.
5 COTTAGES, 187 Choice Restricted LOTS
ON THE PREMISES—RAIN OR SHINE—UNDER TENT.
Monday and Tuesday Nights, August 20th-21st
Commencing Promptly at 8:30 P. M.
Liberal Terms—No Assessments—Free Policies.
Savings Bank Books and Liberty Bonds Taken in Place of Cash.
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This Property Lies in Edgemere Proper—Beach 32d to Beach 38th Street. No Bungalows Can Be Erected on This Property as It Is Restricted to Private Residences.
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When You Can Buy Lots and Cottages at War Prices.
J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, 135 Broadway, N. Y. Phones 253-254 Cort.
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WE are trying to get a clean-cut chap not over thirty-five who is willing to work hard for a "real opportunity." He must have salesmanship in his makeup and of course be the type of man that a large corporation would want as a representative.
The remuneration will be satisfactory and depends entirely on what a man can do.
We shall regard replies as confidential, but to save time would prefer that they give details.
ADDRESS BOX D 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Write for Booklet "T."
Sage Foundation Homes Co.
Forest Hills Gardens
15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.
A place of Artistic Surroundings.
25 new Houses for sale on attractive terms.
Prices from $10,500 to $28,000.
47 West 34th St., New York
Forest Hills, Long Island

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Kew Gardens
LONG ISLAND
16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan
The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.
Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
Only New York Office
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HOWARD BEACH ESTATES
Plots and Houses
On Water-front—Within the City—30 minutes from Broadway—Private Bathing Beach—
Easy Terms, No Assessments, Restricted.
N. Y. Office, 51 Chambers St. Ph. Worth 3556

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SMALL ESTATE
Within 21 Miles of N. Y. City and 1¼ Miles of Station
6 acres beautifully landscaped; splendid gardens; quantities of fruit. Modern stone and stucco house containing 7 bedrooms and 3 baths; large stucco garage; chicken houses, etc. For sale to close an estate at $25,000.
LEWIS & CONGER (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 105 Broadway.

Estate of Five Acres
COLONIAL House, setting back amidst shade trees and flower gardens.
12 Rooms and 3 Baths.
2 garages, horse and cow barns, ice houses, &c.
One Hour from New York.
Bargain at $30,000.
Mount Kisco Estates, Inc.
Telephone 500—Mt. Kisco.
Jos. P. Merriam, Pres. Chas. T. Risley, Mgr.

GENTLEMAN'S HUDSON RIVER ESTATE OF 5 ACRES.
40 minutes from Grand Central; highly located, commanding picturesque views of river and surrounding country; modern dwelling, five master's rooms, two baths; garage; cottage; tennis court; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers; price greatly reduced. Particulars,
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., New York.

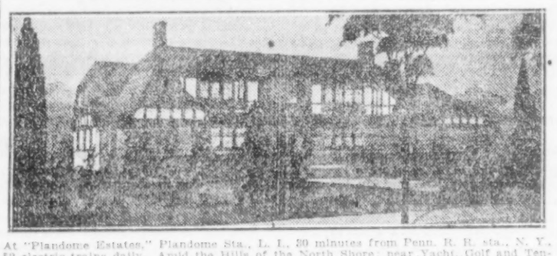
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917
at 2 P. M., on the premises in large tent, rain or shine.
40 BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES
on MAMARONECK AV., Opposite Gedney Farm Hotel, GEDNEY WAY, BOLTON AV. & GEDNEY TERRACE,
Right at the Gedney Way Station
of the N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R.,
Trolley on Mamaroneck Ave. Runs Directly to White Plains R. R. Station (N. Y. C. R. R.),
Opposite Gedney Farm Golf Club, Horse Show and Polo Grounds
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
Terms Very Liberal. Titles Guaranteed Free.
CLARK, CLOSE & DAVIS, Attorneys, Realty Building, White Plains, N. Y.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917
at 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine,
20 BUNGALOW PLOTS On Long Island Sound
WITH WATER PRIVILEGES. MUST BE SOLD SEPARATELY,
At MEADOW BEACH, Immediately Adjoining
RYE BEACH
Westchester County, New York,
On Rye Beach Road, Beach Place, Sea View Place and Harbor Place
60% May Remain on Mortgage 3 Years at 5%.
EDWIN P. SHATTUCK, ESQ., 26 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

Saturday, Aug. 25, 1917, at 2:30 P.M., on premises, Rain or Shine.
NORTHWEST CORNER OCEAN & WEST END AVS.
FACING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, adjoining the Tagkanassee Hotel,
WEST END, N.J.
The magnificent plot 165x735x250x735, with the three-story frame hotel thereon. Open for inspection. Caretaker. This plot is one of the finest plots for improvement on the Atlantic Coast.

Saturday, Aug. 25, 1917, at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,
9 LOTS AND DWELLING.
Northeast Corner Norwood & Neptune Avs.,
DEAL BEACH, N. J.
The choice plot, 300x150, with the three-story and attic frame dwelling thereon; 12 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, open plumbing, hardwood floors; beautiful trees, shrubs, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated; will be offered in two parcels. Open for inspection; seen by permit.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAP
TO THE AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

This Beautiful All Year Home Just Completed.

At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I., 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. sta., N. Y., 52 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; solarium, breakfast porch, sleeping porch, verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains, 9.20 and hourly.
Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. JANSSEN, 34 West 30th St., New York. 'Phone 3207—Madison Square.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate
QUAKER RIDGE, SCARSDALE
Must be sold, owner leaving city
32 acres; artistically landscaped grounds. Frame Colonial dwelling; 10 family bedrooms, 5 baths, 6 servants' bedrooms and bath.
Separate gardener's and chauffeur's cottages; garage, dog kennels, cow stable, chicken houses, tennis court.
Property is one of the most desirable in Westchester County, within easy commuting distances.
For further particulars apply S-175.
Fish & Marvin
527 5th Ave.

LARCHMONT on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $8,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $900 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

COUNTRY PLACE ON THE SOUND
Charming new English house of 12 large rooms and 3 tiled baths, 2 extra lavatories, hardwood floors, latest plumbing, hot water heat, electric lights, gas, sewer, and water; ample ground with shrubbery, &c. Bathing beach, tennis and golf; 1½ miles to Stamford, Conn., station; Clark's room 5085, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 8881.

A FARMER'S FARM
60 acres of high, level land, free from stone; large oak and walnut trees; house has 4 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, hot-water heat; large spring; modern garage and cow-barn. Full details and photographs from
J. F. McKEAN, 342 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

GREEN-ACRES, SCARSDALE.
Attractive residence overlooking Bronx Parkway, near Scarsdale Golf Club; 20 mins. out; 4 master's, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths; ready September 1st. Pay $1,500 cash and reduce monthly carrying charges to $90; regular renting price $140 per month.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East 41st St. Phone Murray Hill 9226.

BRONXVILLE
Our Fall list of houses is now ready. Nothing for sale under $12,000, or for rent under $100 per month. File your requirements with us now.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St. Phone Murray Hill 9226.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
A modern home can be had at substantial reduction. 7 family bedrooms, 5 bathrooms; garage; unusual grounds; tennis court; high-class restricted neighborhood; convenient to depot and Sound.
FRED'K P. BOEHM,
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
FOR RENT OR FOR SALE
Bungalow type house, 7 rooms; tiled bath; electricity, hot water heat, fireplace in living room; glass enclosed porch; restricted park. Rental $55. Sale $6,800.
Houses to rent $50 month and up.
H. B. DOWNEY, 232 Huguenot St.

For Sale—Harmon-on-Hudson.
7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; River view; fruit trees; shrubs, hedge. Cost $6,000. Can sell for $4,800. Terms to suit. Train daily.
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PELHAM MANOR.
NEW Colonial House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; garage; plot 75x190. Price $11,500. Terms to suit. Train.
CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y. 7257, 1452

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,700
BUYS THIS PRETTY HOME in a location in
PELHAMWOOD
At the above figure, plus price of a plot $1,200 up, you can own one of the prettiest homes in Westchester County.

House 7 Rooms, 2 Baths; all the up-to-date improvements and appointments.
We are ready to build this house for you on a small payment down and on monthly payments thereafter.
There Are Lower Priced Plots.
The grounds are beautiful, rolling, shaded by huge forest trees, and right at the R. R. station at Pelham, 25 minutes from Grand Central.
Give this announcement SERIOUS thought and see us at once to talk it over.
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, Inc.,
54 Lawton St. Tel. 4300 New Rochelle, and 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. 8455 Murray Hill.

For Sale at
PELHAM HEIGHTS
On the highest point in Pelham, within 5 minutes' walk of the station.
Very attractive shingle dwelling, with large porches, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and four chambers, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths on second floor; 2 rooms and bath on third floor. Garage; space for 3 cars; 2 baths; chauffeur's quarters above; grounds covered with beautiful shrubbery and trees; plot 150x133. For further particulars apply S-1622.
527 5th Ave. New York Fish & Marvin Pelham New York.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain.
One acre, highest land in Westchester County. View of Long Island Sound. Modern house, five family bedrooms, four servants' rooms, three bathrooms. Garage. PRICE $25,000.
Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
11 East 42d Street

TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Country Home, Beacon on Hudson, in the Highlands;
hour and half from Grand Central; splendid train service.
Also Hudson River Boats.
Brick home, 14 rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors; sleeping porch; stable and garage; cottage 7 rooms and bath; Summer house; fruit, 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
TO RENT, FURNISHED,
At Rye-on-Sound.
50 Minutes Grand Central, electric trains. Handsomely furnished home, near station and country club; 6 master's bedrooms and 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas, electricity. Stable and garage with main room one acre, attractive grounds. Best neighborhood. $3,500 a year from October 1st.
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FIVE-ACRE PLOT
Just out of Tarrytown, in the Pocantico Hills, overlooking lake; near Sleepy Hollow Club. Sacrifice immediately. J. R. G. Ivey, Owner, 60 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2120.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR
A House of Distinction at representing one of the best examples of old English architecture, and containing every appointment which enters into the most modern type of residence construction. The exterior is of Tapestry Brick with Stucco Inserts, the porch and balcony floors being reinforced with steel and concrete. The interior contains a handsome Living Room, Palm Room with Fountain, Reception Room, Dining Room, Lounge, White-tiled Kitchen, Servants' Dining Room, Billiard Room, 7 Master's Bedrooms, with four Bathrooms, and Sour Servants' Rooms with Bath. Main rooms and halls decorated in Imported Silks. Brass plumbing throughout. Interior telephone system, electric lighting, steam-heating plant. Grounds over an acre in extent, with handsome shade trees. Excellent view of New York City. Exclusive mountainside location. We are authorized to offer this property
Inspection can be made by appointment only. FOR SALE REAL ESTATE BROKERS (Opp. Lackawanna Terminal)
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CENTER OF NEWARK, N. J.
FACTORY FOR SALE
40,000 Square Feet Nearly All on One Floor
With 100,000 Square Feet of LAND—Quick Possession—SPRINKLED—Perfect Light.
CORPORATION REALTY CO., 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Telephone 1500 Montgomery.

SHORE FRONT HOME WITH PRIVATE DOCK
Great Bargain, $12,500. Terms to Responsible Buyer.

A picturesque country year-round home, high, in healthy hills, with extensive grounds, fronting on large lake. House is new, modern, has every convenience, newly built; contains immense living room with open fireplace; library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; six master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for particulars. Must effect quick sale.
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640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6634 Audubon.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT BRIARCLIFF.
70 ACRES.
For sale; might rent furnished, a very attractive combination, all year country home and farm, in a first-class location, on a high ridge overlooking the Hudson; level, highly improved land, with extensive lawns and large trees surrounding the dwelling; orchard, gardens, etc.; brick filled frame house of 20 rooms, with five baths; steam, electricity, gas, village water; garage for five cars; barns, cottage; convenient to stations at Scarborough, Briarcliff, Ossining, and Pleasantville; near two country clubs; in perfect condition.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42nd St.

Lake Bargain
WEEK END FARM.
32 miles from Grand Central, 15 minutes from an express station; 100 trains daily. 65 acre farm, high, rolling land with an eight acre lake; fine shade trees; good house of pleasing appearance, built in Revolutionary days and remodelled in 1842, with improvements installed in 1915.
A farm that pays on a one man unit basis. A place where you get to know your friends.
Price $17,500. Liberal terms. Full particulars and photographs from
J. F. McKEAN, Real Estate Broker 542 Fifth Avenue.

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We have most attractive homes in PELHAM HEIGHTS and PELHAM MANOR to offer for rent for $1,000 to $4,000 per year. Four new houses which may be bought on payments of $1,500 down and on monthly payment basis. Large grounds, houses 9 rooms, 3 baths, steam and hot water heat. Splendidly built and architecturally correct. If you are looking for a home in the lower part of Westchester County consult the COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 PROSPECT AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

THE MONEY IS WORTH IT.
For Sale in Bronxville, a gentleman's house and five acres of beautiful lawn and trees; flower garden 300 feet elevation; magnificent long-distance views; fine stone mansion with twenty rooms; three baths; stone garage, large barn with stall; chicken run; all for one. Convenient to links; 28 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily.
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We Offer Several Attractive New Houses
Small and large. Well located. Elegantly appointed. A variety of styles. Little actual cash required. Garages built to suit. Ready for occupancy between now and October.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOME
Furnished or Unfurnished
BAY SHORE, L. I.
Best section of South Shore, L. I.; within sight of Great South Bay. Modern house, 11 bedrooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, graded lawn, garden, etc. Your opportunity to purchase a real home at an attractive price.
TERRY & BREWSTER, Bay Shore, L. I. Phone 302.

HUNTINGTON.
$25 Lots
High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.
$25 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
25x100. Warranty Deed. Free Railroad Tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE.
SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Huntington, very best section; handy to Country and Yacht Club; actual water front; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn; large dwelling, stable, garage; photos mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

Biggest Country Place Bargain
Beautiful 4-acre country place, lawns, drives, South Shore, magnificent views of bay, main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $7,500, worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK

SMALL POULTRY FARM.
6-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out from city; sell or lease for $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B., THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Am obliged to sell my new home, (never been occupied,) containing eight rooms, 2 baths. Choice location; tennis, golf, bathing handy. A charming house at just cost to me; $9,500, on terms. Owner, N 207 Times Downtown.

Country Estate—91½ Acres
Water front, 16-room house, farm, orchard, stable, garage, ice house, boat, at Sands Point; BIG BARGAIN; quick cash. Tindall, 1761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Wonderful Bargain.
$12.50 Per Lot.
22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell choice; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

GREAT NECK
Colonial House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, large plot of ground, overlooking the waters of Little Neck Bay, close to the links of the Great Neck Golf Club, is offered at $20,000.
Acre and a third, 12 rooms, 3 baths, high elevation, shrubbery and trees well planted, right of way to water, price $30,000.
60x350 feet, excellent shore front, Long Island Sound, house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, maid's garage, pier, sea wall, all in excellent condition, offered at $28,000.
BAKER CROWELL, INC.
47 West 34th St.

Small Farm Buyers, Wake Up!
Do you not realize that OPPORTUNITY is knocking at your door RIGHT NOW? You read every day of the alarming shortage of farm produce. YOU KNOW the prices you are NOW paying for poultry, eggs and garden truck. There never was a time when you could be so sure of a BIG SUCCESS in poultry, fruit and garden farming as NOW!
It has the FARMS; ready to move in at once, from 2 to 5 acres, good buildings and rich garden soil, in town of 9,000 people, hour from New York, near station, stores, school and trolley, and they are the best BARGAINS in Long Island.
Call or write for lists and pictures.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 W. 34th St.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1,350
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R. R. tickets.
E. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms, bath, panel walls, beamed ceilings, large open fireplace; modern, improvements, gas, electricity, &c.; large garden plot, select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. B., BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

AN UNUSUAL
proposition to offer—a practically new semi-bungalow home, 7 rooms, bath, 25-foot living room, gas and electricity; every city convenience, and only 30 minutes out; 5 minutes from express station on restricted property; very fine neighborhood, for $5,900. Phone Mr. Briggs, 3877 Cortland.

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The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant finish, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. S 84 Times.

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her beautiful home, in perfect condition, at North Freeport, for $2,200, terms to suit, 7 rooms, improvements, fruit and shade, grape vine, large plot. Box 16, Roosevelt, L. I.

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MONTCLAIR.
Open for inspection including Sundays.
$20,000 25 Melrose Pl.; exclusive location; beautiful Colonial residence, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, solarium, sleeping porch, tiled terrace; 6 master bedrooms, 5 tiled baths (showers). Interior woodwork finished ivory; every appointment; large plot; convenient Lackawanna, Montclair.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

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Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

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Broadway Corner of 29th Street
Stores and Lofts
Entirely Remodelled and Renovated Throughout.
Exceptionally Light and Desirable
Will Be Ready for Occupancy October First

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
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New York City's Mountain Suburb.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR FALL RENTAL

$1,100—Modern house, 10 rooms and two bathrooms.
$1,400—New house, 10 rooms, three bathrooms.
$1,800—Mountainside residence, 12 rooms, three bathrooms.
$2,000—New house, 11 rooms, four bathrooms; garage.
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Exclusive Agency for Choice Mountainside Properties.

STRANGERS—Our advice is to rent first; become acquainted; then purchase.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.

Beautiful all year round Home, on two acres of well shaded land—frontage on three streets—8 master's bedrooms and 3 baths, servants' rooms and bath. The house, besides being heated by steam, has 6 open fireplaces; hot water supplied by "Rudd" system. Enclosed porch is also heated. Property is 25 minutes from station. Fanwood is located between Westfield and Plainfield on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, less than 1 hour from New York. $20,000 WILL BUY THIS EXQUISITE PLACE, with EASY TERMS of payment. It is a bargain. SEE IT! Inspection permit from

JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N.Y.City. Tel. 744 Cort.

MONTCLAIR

$18,000 Owner needing larger house desires to sell his MOUNTAINSIDE brick and clapboard residence, Centre hall, large living room, with open fireplace, panelled dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, large enclosed porch, with tiled floor; steam, gas, electricity; hardwood floors, very attractive grounds.

H. S. Connolly & Co. 929 Lacka. Sta., Montclair, N. J.

For Sale, Jersey City Factory Property

Corner lot, 157.106 feet. Three-story brick building; fill construction; 15,000 sq. ft. floor area; light for 4 sides; modern up-to-date 200 horsepower steam plant. 15 minutes to all freight stations. Must be seen to be appreciated.

P. O. Box 8, Bergen Branch Post Office, Jersey City.

A DEFENSELESS HOME

is one with unimagined title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make splendid investments.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

MONTCLAIR

To close estate, we offer for $12,500 an attractive residence, containing 14 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, and all improvements, on large plot, 70x150, in one of our most desirable locations; only 5 minutes Lackawanna Sta. If you want this place you must act quickly.

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Station. Montclair, N. J.

3-ACRE ESTATE

Essex Co., N. J. 40 minutes cut on D., L. & W

Modern brown stone house, living rooms in solid mahogany; centre hall, library and dining room in panelled oak; seven bedrooms and baths; sleeping porch, barn, garage; grounds beautifully laid out, trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, fruits, berries and flowers of all kinds; for sale at a great sacrifice; adjoining Essex County golf course. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, 2,823 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR

Open for inspection including Sundays.

$11,000 118 Beverly Road. Charming Colonial residence. Centre hall, large living room; solarium, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, sleeping porch, every appointment.

Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT ADAM DAY,

Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
86 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1868.

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BOGOTA—TENAFLY—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J. Tel. 6

BUY A HOME

the kind you have been looking for. 7 rooms, bath, sun parlor, oak floors, butler's pantry, gas, kitchen, steam heat, laundry in cellar; plot 70x100; price $8,250, including garage. Chas. R. Piper, 140 Montrose Av., South Orange.

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From October 1st in a restricted neighborhood. All improvements; 8-room House. BARGAIN.

Ferguson & Van Name, 91 William St., N. Y. C.

Waterfront—Lake Hopatcong

Pretty 6-room and bath bungalow, furnished; private dock, boat house, motor boat. Price $3,500; also waterfront plots, finely situated, reasonable, easy terms. Owner, ROBERT WARD, on premises Saturdays and Sundays; Raccoon Island, or 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.

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$1,300 to $1,800.

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Unfurnished Studio for rent; North Light; unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath, also furnished Studio, North Light.

J. E. BALL, Manager.

164 & 166 WEST 79TH ST.

Six Rooms and Bath. Rent $42.00
All improvements.
Park st., private rear, "L" and Subway Stations.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

1730 Broadway

Northeast Cor. 55th St.

11 Story Modern Fireproof Apartments,

2 to 8 ROOMS

All Large and Light.
Attractive Rental.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
N. A. Berwin & Co.,
56 West 45th St. Tel. 4452 Vanderbilt.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS

80 WEST 40TH ST.

Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart.
7 ROOMS & BATH; ALSO 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent on Premises.

5 & 6 ROOMS
865 West 148th St.
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

THE PLAZA,

795 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th, elegant eight-room corner apartment; rent $60 and $67.50. Superintendent.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600.

Apartments East and South of Central Park

270 Park Avenue
47th to 48th Street
The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments
Restaurant under management of the Ritz-Carlton. Service in apartments if desired.
6 to 10 Rooms, 3 to 4 Baths—$4000 to $6500
12 to 17 Rooms, 4 to 6 Baths—$7000 to $15000

64 E. 86th St.
Between Madison & Park Aves.
4 Rooms and Bath
$1050 to $1400
6 Rooms—2 Baths
$1300 to $2000

112 E. 74th St.
10 Rooms—3 Baths
$3500 to $4000
8 Rooms—3 Baths
$2500 to $3200

40-48 W. 59th St.
Duplex
10 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3500.
Simplex.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—$2500.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1600.

125 E. 72nd St.
11 Rooms—3 Baths
$4500 to $4800
8 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3300.

Full information on private houses and apartments furnished and unfurnished upon request.

799 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 74th Street
3 and 4 Rooms and Bath
$900 to $1400

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

74 Madison Avenue	2 Rooms and Bath	$720
8-20 East 48th Street	2 Rooms and Bath	$720 to $900
6-28 East 40th Street	2 Rooms and Bath	$600 to $780
14-16 Madison Avenue	1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath	$600 to $1500
3 East 63rd Street	3 Rooms and Bath	$600 to $900
0 East 68th Street	1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath	$480 to $1100
30 Madison Avenue	2 Rooms and Bath	$540 to $600

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely Fireproof.—Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 90th St.
Fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator Apartment house; large, sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Runoia,
267 West 86th St.
Modern high-class fireproof Apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West,
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $3,000.

251-55 West 98th St.,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator Apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,400.
One Apartment of 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Descriptive booklet upon request. Representative at each house, or call at office of agents.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
IN THE APTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM Oct. 1st

THE BELNORD,
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
6 to 10 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

BENNINGTON CORNERS,
817 West End Av., cor. 97th St.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents, $1,700-$2,100.

CORINSECA,
209 West 79th St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,000.

PASADENA,
10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 6 & 9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

Wellington & Wellesley Court,
561 West 143d St.—562 West 144th St.
The Saguenay & Castleton,
538 West 143d St.—547 West 142d St.
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $450 to $900.

THE BARNARD,
106 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA,
9 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.
One Apartment on Each Floor.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St.
Cor. Central Park West.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92ND ST.
6 to 8 Rooms,
Rents $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

TUILERIES,
251 West 95th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

BARRINGTON,
202 West 81st St.,
Adjoining Corner Broadway.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,100.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE. READY SEPT. 1ST.
ELLIS COURT,
204 West 81st St., near B'way.
3 & 4 Rooms, Housekeeping.
2 Physician's Offices.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN,
37 West 93d St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

VIOLA,
100 West 76th St.
S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 101st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

HADRIAN,
225 West 86th St., Cor. Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

109 WEST 82ND ST.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
310 Convent Av.
near 145th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $750 to $960.

Rockcliffe & Highmount,
South Corner B'way & 141st St.
5, 6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $630 to $1,000.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest Corner 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $810.
Electric Light.

DALLAS COURT,
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $750 to $1,020.

170 WEST 75TH ST.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Cor. 97th St.
7 Rooms, $1,300.
5 Rooms, Furnished, $1,200.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $570.

VARONA & WESTPORT
630-634 West 172d St.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $540.

JEANNETTE COURT,
248 Audubon Av.,
S. cor. 178th St.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $420 to $600.

MELVIN COURT,
572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $324-$456.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler
Branch Office, Broadway and 144th St.

200 WEST 57th STREET
Southwest Corner 7th Avenue
NEW FOURTEEN-STORY STUDIO AND APARTMENT BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENTS of from 2 to 8 rooms and 1 and 2 baths. Largest studios in New York. Twenty-foot ceilings. Open fireplaces. Rents $1800 to $4500.

SINGLE APARTMENTS of from 3 to 6 rooms and 1 to 3 baths. Rents $1300 to $2900.

Subway express station at building. Refrigeration. Mail chute. Renting agent on premises every day, including Sunday.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.
9 EAST 44th STREET. TELEPHONE 8300 MURRAY HILL

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
One Block from Subway Station
3-4-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $1,750.

Mentone
895 West End Av.,
S. E. Corner 104th Street
One block from Subway Station
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,250 to $2,300.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th St., Two Modern Buildings. Close to Subway Station.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,550 to $1,650.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One block from Subway Station
7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
$1,100 to $1,750.

Plans can be seen on premises daily, including Sunday.
Or by writing, telephoning or calling at the main office of
PATERNO BROS., Owners,
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside

HERE ARE HOMES
The Choicest on Washington Heights
FIFTH AVE. BUS SERVICE THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION.

The Nathan Hale 454 Fort Washington Ave., Southeast Corner 181st St.
"Most Beautiful Apartments on Washington Heights"
Improvements: Two Elevators, Needle Spray Showers, Sunken Sanitary Bath Tubs, Vacuum Cleaning, Elec. Signal Systems, ample closets.
4-5-6-7-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $50 to $120

Brockton
601 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, Corner $50
4 Rooms $45
5 Rooms, Corner ..... $57.50-$60
5 Rooms ..... $52.50-$55

Swampscott
560 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms $36
5 Rooms ..... $40 to $45
6 Rooms ..... $55 to $60
7 Rooms ..... $60 to $65

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms ..... $40 to $42.50
6 Rooms $65
7 Rooms ..... $70 to $81.67
8 Rooms $100

Bellcourt
595 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 178th St.
Elevator.
High, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
6 Rooms $70
7 Rooms ..... $70 to $80
8 Rooms ..... $95 to $100

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
Overlooking its own and adjoining gardens.
4 Rooms ..... $36 to $40
6 Rooms ..... $55 to $57.50
7 Rooms ..... $62.50 to $70

542 W. 179th St.
Non-Elevator.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Rooms; very desirable rooms; service and apartments as good as any in elevator house. Rent $33 to $36.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St. Telephone 2110 St. Nicholas.
3,759 Broadway, Corner 156th St. Telephone 870 Audubon.

The Following Houses Are Under the Management of
Telephone 6410 Bryant. **BING & BING** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES

1 & 2 Rooms	The Woolsey, 141 East 44th St. East of Lexington Ave.	Unfurnished, $40 - $80 Furnished, $50 - $100	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St. One Block West of B'way.	Unfurnished, $37.50- $90 Furnished, $45	$107.50
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St. One Block West of B'way.	Unfurnished, $77.50- $90	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.	Unfurnished, $42.50- $75 Furnished, $55 - $92.50	
2 & 3 Rooms	The Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	Unfurnished, $35 to $45	

Manager at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

WELLSMORE
77th STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500
Also 2 & 3 Room Suites, $900 to $1,000,
Suitable for Physicians.

BONA VISTA
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 109th STREET
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800

BEAUCLERE
109th STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY
7 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Service Unexcelled
SEVEN EIGHT and NINE ROOMS with Two and Three Baths
Inspection Compensates
C. E. HAMES
Resident Manager.

New Apartment Hotel
READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN SEPTEMBER.

Hotel Alexandria, 250 WEST 103D STREET
Between Broadway and West End Ave.

Building 15 Stories High. Most Advanced Type of Apartment Hotel Construction.
Service and Appointments to Meet the Requirements of Discriminating People.
1 and 2 rooms with bath. 3 rooms with 2 baths.
ALSO LARGE APARTMENTS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY.
Ready for Inspection. Leases now being made by representative on premises.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT FOR RENT.
High Class Restaurant. Unsurpassed View of Hudson. Subway Express Station at Corner. "L" Station Within 2 Blocks. Surface Cars Within Half Block.
S. L. ROOT, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Formerly of Hotel St. Andrew and Blackstone, N. Y. Telephone Riverside 6747

St. George
1125 Lexington Avenue
6 · 7 · & 8 Rooms
$1,200 - $1,320 - $1,440

Wiltshire 610-18 West 141st St.
3 & 4 Room Suites
$530 to $660

Sherwood House 2790 Broadway
7 Rooms $1,100
8 Rooms $1,200

Apply on premises or
DEED REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street New York

HENDRIK HUDSON APARTMENTS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Over 110th and 111th Streets
COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER

APARTMENTS OF
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1500-$1700
8 rooms, 2 or 3 baths, $1600-$2000
9 rooms and 3 baths, $2000

Gymnasium for adults and roof garden playground for the children.
Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.
Subway Express Station at the building.
Frank A. Peteler, Manager at the Buildings.

AN IDEAL BLENDING OF CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Terrace"
S. W. Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, So. Yonkers

"The Valberk-Leighton"
Corner Valentine Lane, Berkeley and Leighton Aves., So. Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment Houses; large, airy, outside rooms; equal in finish to any New York City apartment; in exclusive Van Cortlandt Terrace, the best section of South Yonkers, surrounded by one-family dwellings; within easy walking distance of Barnard, Horace Mann and Riverdale Country Schools and the famous public schools of Yonkers.

3 Rooms & Bath	$432	2 Rooms & Bath	$348 to $432
4 Rooms & Bath	540 to 660	5 Rooms & Bath	960 to 1080
5 Rooms & Bath	744 to 840	6 Rooms & 2 Baths	1080 to 1152
6 Rooms & 2 Baths	780 to 900	7 Rooms & 2 Baths	1320 to 1440

Eight minutes' ride from Van Cortlandt Park, 40 minutes from 42d St.
Rollins Bros., Owners and Builders,
545 South Broadway, Cor. Oakwood Ave. and Valentine Lane.
Wm. H. Leslie, Resident Manager. Telephone Yonkers 4380

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411 Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.
The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$29 to $31
4-room	$29 to $36
5-room	$40 to $44

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $720 to $1,050 yearly.

Private Dwellings
Nos. 111-125-129-143 West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700.
Apply on premises or to above management.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO
717 Fifth Ave.
Near 56th St. Tel. 270 Plaza

We are offering the following high class apartments at moderate rents

784 Park Ave
S. W. Cor. 74th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1500-$1800
Southern Exposure

Broadway
West Side 51st-52nd Sts.
5 and 6 Rooms
$1050-$1200
Hall and Elevator Service.

353 West 57th St
The Kenmore
8 Rooms and Bath
$1000-$1200
Hall and Elevator Service.

Hamilton Terrace--- 144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
3-4-5-6-7 elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near sub. & "L" $40 up
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 2,573 B'way (147th St.)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
High-class elevator apartment house, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 room suites, ranging in prices from $9.00 to $11.00 per room, in a select residential section, for select families without DOGS or small children. A few choice apartments yet to rent. Managed by the owner, insuring the best possible service. Write, call or 'phone for picture and plans.
AROCO REALTY CORPORATION
Phone: Audubon 2325. Office: 145 Audubon Avenue, Cor. 172nd Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
401 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 79th St.
10 and 11 rooms & 3 baths, $3,200 to $3,500; refrigeration, filtration, free table ice.
The St. Denis
N. Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.
One Apartment left, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Convenient, modern apartments, large rooms, abundant closets.
$2,800
Louis Kempner & Son
Broadway at 92nd St.
Phone Riverside 3120

"ORIENTA"
302 West 79th St.
7 ROOM Apartments
Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND
The Hamptons
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated, every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150
El Nido 121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High-Class Modern Building. Corner Apartments.
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200
Semiramis 137 West 110th St.
Near Lenox Ave., Facing Central Park. High-Class Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Rooms, $720 to $1020
The Northern 851 West 181st St.
Cor. Northern Ave., Overlooking Hudson
Largest Outside Rooms in City. 2 baths.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1200
The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Ave.
Northeast Corner 179th St.
New House—All Outside Rooms, 2 Baths
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $480 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter, 140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 and 2427 Morning.

205-11 West 107th St.
near Broadway.
7 Rooms & Bath, $55-$60
All Modern Improvements.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

345 WEST 70TH ST.
SANTA MONICA
Elevator Apts., Overlooking Hudson River
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $50 to $75.
All modern conveniences. Ownership Management.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,150
One 7-Room Apartment. Every window overlooking Hudson, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

Elevator Apartments.
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Rooms, Large Light, $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
500 WEST 140TH ST.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
$450 to $840 per year.
Exceptionally fine, new building.
See Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway Station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms
Including 9 Room Duplex Apartment
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

2405-71 Broadway
AT 91ST STREET.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.
Kendal Court
521 WEST 111TH STREET.
Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Most Apts. in New Houses. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN B. REEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065—John.

JUST COMPLETED 2,261 Harrison Avenue,
N. W. Cor. 180th St., block No. Burnside Av. Charming Model Apts. in New Houses. Subway, 1st off University station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $27 TO $40
They have every known improvement; its equal can only be duplicated in apartments situated in Riverside Drive or Park Av.

The ADLON | The ALJOMOR
7th Ave. & 54th St.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE
Suites of 3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
RENTALS, $900 TO $1,800
Large Foyer and Reception Hall.
UNOBSTRUCTED LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Not only is the house fireproof, but soundproof as well. Parquet floors in all rooms, also abundance of large closets. Maid and valet service. Uniform service day and night.
References of the Highest Character Absolutely Indispensable.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

JOAN-DE-ARC,
PINEHURST AVENUE,
S. W. COR. 178TH ST.,
Two blocks west of Broadway, subway station at 181st St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All superbly planned and finished in the most modern fashion; overlooking Hudson, Palisades and Fort Washington Park; most beautiful and healthful section of Manhattan.
Rents $39 to $75.
SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT STRICTLY HIGH CLASS.
Apply Supt. on premises. Phone 5000 St. Nicholas.

THE BEST VALUE—7 ROOMS
Large, Light and Delightfully Situated
"COURT REBELLE"
416-20 WEST 122ND ST.
Opposite Morningside Park, on the Hill.
RENTS $75—$80.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th Street and Broadway.

Doctor's Office
Doctor will share his Office with Doctor or Dentist; excellent location and desirable surroundings; all conveniences.
Hotel San Rafael, 65 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

743 5th Ave.
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
Bachelor & Kitchenette Apartment of
2 ROOMS & BATH,
with All Modern and Up to Date Conveniences.
MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill

Raymore
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,500 to $2,200
Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

The Bolton Amsterdam Av. Entire Block 176th to 177th St.
Elevator apartments, all modern improvements; unobstructed views; near High Bridge Park.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $23 to $37

J. S. MAXWELL,

3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.,

Offers the Following Apartments to Rent:

126 West 91st St.,	between Columbus and Amsterdam aves.	7 Rooms.....$57.50
460 Manhattan Av.,	near 130th St.	6 Rooms.....$30-$32
504 West 135th St.,	near 137th Subway	5 Rooms.....$33
621-25 West 135th St	near Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms.....$35-$45
601 West 136th St.,	corner Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms.....$40-$65
607 West 136th St.,	adjacent Broadway	4-5-6-7 Rooms....$34-$54
520 West 139th St.,	near 137th Subway	3-4-5-6 Rooms....$38-$65
507 West 140th St.,	at Amsterdam Av.	6 Rooms.....$38
521-3 West 156th St.,	bet. Broadway and Amsterdam	6 Rooms.....$26-$30
40 St. Nicholas Place,	near 155th St.	4-5-6 Rooms.....$40-$60
576 West 161st St.,	adjacent B'way	4-5 Rooms.....$32-40
112 Haven Av.,	bet. 171st & 172d Sts., 2 blocks west of Broadway	3-4-5 Rooms.....$36-$50
821 West 178th St.,	cor. Pinehurst Av.	6 Rooms.....$45
2505 University Av.,	Corner 190th St., New Apartments	3-4-5-6 Rooms....$29-$55

Model Eight Room Apartment

Southern exposure, rooms all outside. Spacious Living Room and Library. Dining Room in the Gothic period, 3 large Master Bedrooms, 2 Master Baths and Lavatory. Parquet Flooring throughout. **An unusually attractive apartment.** Other apartments with 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms.

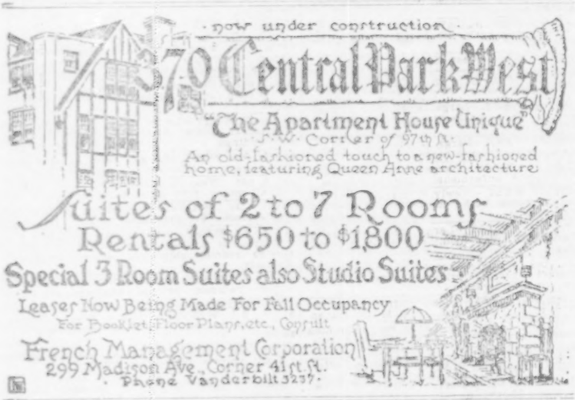
Manhasset APARTMENTS

BROADWAY 108th to 109th St.

Commanding fine view of the Hudson. One block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus Line or Subway Express Station. The house of large rooms, with excellent service, centrally located, where the rentals are moderate.

May we show you these very desirable apartments before you decide?

H. B. SNYDER, Manager.


now under construction
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique
N.W. Corner of 97th St.
An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms
Rentals $650 to $1800
Special 3 Room Suites also Studio Suites
Leases Now Being Made For Full Occupancy
For Booklet, Floor Plan, etc., Call
French Management Corporation
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3259

THE ST. JAMES

109-111 West 45th Street

HOTEL APARTMENTS ON LEASE

Furnished Suites of 2 & 3 Rooms

References Required.

HOWARD BAYLEY,
Manager.

ALWYN COVRT

182 West 58th Street.

A modern corner building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible To the Business and Amusement Centres

SUITE OF 10 OR 12 VERY LIGHT ROOMS, WITH 5 BATHS,

And Also a Duplex Suite, Suitable for a Small Family or a Physician.

Unusually large entertaining space.
Appointments and service unexcelled.

Resident Manager. Columbus—4253.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no duplex suites—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW BUILDINGS

Transit Facilities: "Subway," "Bus" and "Surface"

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

160th, 161st St., also Ft. Washington Av.

Very high class elevator Apartments; large rooms and foyers; spacious closets

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms,

1 and 2 baths;

Moderate Rents.

Office, 900 Riverside Drive,
Cor. 161st. 'Phone Audubon—4087

Corner Apartment

7TH AVE., 1919 Corner 116th; one block to subway & L express station; don't miss this opportunity to select now a desirable 6 room corner apartment, ready for occupancy; $1,000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

57 West 75th St.

7 Exceptionally Large ROOMS

Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.

All rooms practically face on street or wide, open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.

The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest appliances.

Attentive and courteous service.

Rents $1,200 to $1,900

Immediate possession.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

$2,600—$3,000

495 West End Ave.

S. W. Cor. 84th St.

Apply Superintendent on Premises, or

ALFRED C. BOWMAN,
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5463.

One Hundred Twenty-Five West Twelfth Street

NEW SIX-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Suites of 3 and 4 rooms, each with foyer and bath. Two 3-room suites arranged for physician or dentist. All rooms exceptionally large, designed to insure easy housekeeping and the maximum of comfort. Cross ventilation. Abundant closets. Efficiency kitchen, equipped with garbage chute. Service supreme. These highly desirable apartments are located in a street restricted by the city to residential use exclusively.

The LUSTGARTEN CO., Inc., Builders & Owners
68 William Street Telephone John 6120

East 56th St.

NORTH EAST CORNER 1 FIFTH AVENUE

Announcing an unique idea in ultra Apartment Homes . . .

Upon completion of reconstruction work this group of fine mansions—the property of Lord William Waldorf Astor—now being made into an exclusive apartment dwelling, may appeal to you. Located in the most desirable section of Fifth Avenue, its elegance, its homelike atmosphere, and the fact that it is a step in advance of even the finest apartment hotel, are features that make it worthy of an inspection visit. There are suites of from one to five rooms, with one or more baths.

An exceptional restaurant which is expected to become noted for its atmosphere of luxuriousness and comfort, as well as unusual cuisine, will be maintained.

The premises are now open for inspection. Occupancy by October first.

Management of Warren E. Krechting.
Formerly Asst. Manager Hotel Manhattan.

No. 1 EAST 56TH STREET. Tel. 865 Plaza.

70 East 77th Street

Between Madison & Park Aves.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 baths

A few very desirable apartments may still be reserved in this new building—the only one being erected this year between Madison and Park. Now open for inspection.

Rental $2200 and up

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

PARK AVENUE APARTMENTS

925 Park Avenue

N. E. Cor. 80th St.

TRIPLEX APARTMENT of 11 rooms and 4 baths. Private entrance on 80th Street. Three open fireplaces. Servants' hall. Private laundry. Southern exposure. Rent $4500.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS. No vacancies.

SINGLE APARTMENTS. No vacancies.

823 Park Avenue

Adj. N. E. Cor. 76th St.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS of 12 and 13 rooms and 4 and 5 baths. Rents $4800 to $5500. Servants' dining room and 3 servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Open fireplaces. Individual laundries. One apartment with private roof garden. Southern, western and eastern exposures.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.
9 EAST 44TH STREET TELEPHONE 8300 MURRAY HILL

NEW BUILDING

14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
340 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 6200

THE TOURAINE

9-11 East 39th Street

HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE

The patronage of a select clientele solicited.

HOWARD BAYLEY,
Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner

9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$2,500-$4,000

Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.

Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

RENAULT COURT

207-211 WEST 110TH ST.
Opposite Central Park.
High Class Elevator Apartments
6 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Also 8 Room Doctor's Apartment.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
CLEMILT REALTY CO., 507 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

West 219 81st St.

CORNER BROADWAY

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths.
Rental $1,200 to $2,000

Superintendent on Premises, or
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 2750

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,

Between Riverside Drive and Broadway; subway express station; HIGH CLASS elevator Apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.

3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.

Unusually large, light and airy; Rents $42 to $75.

Superintendent on premises. Tel. 3505 Audubon.

QUEENS.

If You Could Know
the Joy of Living in

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS

The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden—there is a beautiful outlook from EVERY window and sunshine in every room.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

Compare the economy of our rentals with those in Manhattan, compare the social and recreative features which we have provided in this community to attract the best type of tenants. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for children, Gardens, &c.

TAKE THE SUBWAY

Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights.
to Grand Central Station, 42d Street.
Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway.
Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet, with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office, Opp. 25th Subway Station. Tel. Newtown—700.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 13TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

High-Class Fireproof Apartments
Under Owner's Management.

507-513 W. 113th St.
Fireproof Elevator House.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.

530 W. 113th St.
Fireproof Elevator House.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Apply Superintendent on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 513 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone, Morningside—8240

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

LAKEHURST

N. E. Cor. 180th St.
Pinehurst Ave.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5-6 ROOMS $50 $60

OVERLOOK

S. E. Cor. 181st St.
Pinehurst Ave.

1-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $840
1-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $1,300

Office Telephone 9818 St. Nich.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)

9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.

Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L" subway and cars

Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

WESTBOURNE COURT

556-558 West 140th Street.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4-6-7 Rooms and Bath
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply on premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5TH AVE.

THE OSBORNE,

174 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Large All Outside Rooms.
Attractive Arrangement.
With Short Hall.
Apply on Premises.
OR
EARLE and CALHOUN,
BROADWAY AND 72D ST.
Southwest Corner. Phone Columbus 5116

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 LARGE ROOMS,
All Improvements.
Rent, $47.50 to $57.50.

BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 8 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

314 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

6 and 7 Room Apartments
209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway and Subway.
Rents $36 to $45.
Modern Improvements. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200

5 Rooms, Bath.....$720
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2716—MURRAY HILL.

Attractive, Large Rooms at Moderate Prices

ANNAMERE COURT

609-615 West 115th St.,
Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-619 West 114th St.,
Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
8 Exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.
8 story fireproof building.
7 Rooms, bath, and maid's lavatory.

I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 W. 114th St. 'Phone 2890—M'side.

$65—$75—$85—$100—$115

7-8-9 ROOMS

1 & 2 Baths.
Elevators, Hall and Telephone service.

218 West 59th St., near B'way.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park West.
424 Central Park West, North Cor. 102d St.

See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms $750 to $780 Per Annum
7 rooms $1100 to $1300 Per Annum
8 rooms $1400 to $1500 Per Annum
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 Per Annum
with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

10 & 11 ROOMS

3 baths.

Rental $2,100 to $3,000

Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.

Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.

125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

STRATFORD-AVON

210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor,
Rental $2,700

Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.

One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt.,
Rental $2,500

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LaSALLE

30 East Sixtieth Street

New York's highest type Apartment-Hotel

Opens October 1st, 1917.

Yearly or season leases now being made.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 or more large rooms (furnished or unfurnished), each bed room with outside bath and large closet. *Restaurant* service equal to that of the finest hotels.

The Hotel will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, M. E. SNIFFEN, of Millbrook Inn, Dutchess County, and late of Hotel Hawthorne, New York.

For booklet and full information apply to Weld & Saydam, 20 East 42d St.—Phone Murray Hill 515, or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS
174 West 79th Street. $1500
515 West 110th Street. 1450
604 West 115th Street. 1100
606 West 116th Street. 1450

7 ROOMS
250 Riverside Dr. (97St.) $1200
431 Riverside Dr. (115 St.) 1400
606 West 116th Street. 1200
616 West 116th Street. 1100
620 West 116th Street. 1200

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

EARLE CALHOUN REAL ESTATE

BROADWAY and 72nd STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

8 ROOMS and 3 BATHS

11th Floor, near Central Park, and facing Manhattan Square. Living room 18x28. Bedrooms face South. Modern building. Attractive rental.

Consult E. C. Simpson,
182 West 58th St. (Columbus 4253)
or Superintendent on premises,
44 West 77th Street

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

203 WEST 111TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 AND 6 ROOMS.
Rents $40-$50.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. Cor. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant

149 East 40th St.

Modern, High Class Building
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
$800—$1,080
Renting Agent on Premises.

ARTHUR HALL

51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1100 to $1550 Per Annum
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

Have You Seen
1186 MADISON AVE.
1182 MADISON AVE.
53-55 EAST 86TH ST.
57-59 EAST 86TH ST.
6, 7, 8 Rooms, Bath, Electric Light, Etc.
RENTS $40 to $110.
Only a Few Choice Apartments Left.
PAPAE & CO.,
1186 Madison Ave., cor. 87th St.

THE WITHINGTON

16 East 60th Street
At Madison Avenue

Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $50 and up.

FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
616 Madison Ave., N. Y.

3&4 ROOMS, BATH

NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.

Possession at once.
RENTS $1000 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corp.
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7160.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
—Broadway, Cor. 80th St.—

THE KING

56 E. 87th St. NR. PARK AVE.

High class modern elevator apartment, day and night service.
6-7 ROOMS, BATH.
MAIDS' LAVATORY. $850—$1,200.

ST. ANDREW,
2 East 127th St.,

CORNER 5TH AV.; FIVE ROOMS; ELEVATOR APARTMENT; RENT $55. SUPERINTENDENT.

3-Room Duplex

Modern Apartments, with bath. Large rooms; high ceilings. Rent $1,200. 25 East 30th St. Right on premises or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

A—"Hoffman Arms"

640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.

6 to 10 rooms, $1,300 up.

Excellent service; large rooms; near Park.

53-55 EAST 96TH ST.

Adjoining Madison Ave.; near the Park; especially light, airy rooms; personal supervision; elevator and telephone service.

8 Rooms $840-$900
7 Rooms $800
Only two left

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

11-Story Fireproof Apartment

121 Madison Ave.

Cor. 30th St.

9-10-14 Rooms

Single and Duplex

With 1, 2 and 3 baths. The rooms are large, some being 22x29 and 18x22; well arranged and with high ceilings.

$1,600 to $4,000

—further uptown these apartments would bring $500 to $1,000 more. They are now under

New Management

which will lease for 1, 2 or 3 years. Supt. on premises, or

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William St. Tel. 2260—John.

981 Park Ave.

Corner 83rd Street.
Modern Fireproof Building.

4 to 9 Rooms

2 Master's Bedrooms.
First Floor Corner Apartment,
Suitable Physician—Separate Entrance
Rents $1100-$2400 per annum
Renting Agent on Premises.

63 East 74th St.

N. W. Cor. Park Av.

FIRST FLOOR
8 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS TWO BATHS $2,200

THIRD FLOOR
9 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS TWO BATHS 2,500

Possession October 1.
Apply to superintendent, on premises, or
Ogden & Clarkson Corp.,
AGENTS,
Tel. 1124—Vanderbilt 605 5th Av.

BRONX.

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
West Bronx
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rental
Every Modern Improvement
Agent on Premises.

1400-1410 Grand Concourse

N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
two blocks from Jerome Av. subway station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Large, light, comfortable Apartments.
NEW BUILDINGS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

On account of tenants going away for the Summer, we have several attractive six and seven room apartments, furnished, in our HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX which we can rent until October 1st, at ridiculously low figures. Here it is possible to obtain all the comforts of home, with the conveniences of a hotel.

HOTEL WOODWARD
B'way & 55th St.
Telephone, Circle 2000.

4 & 6 West 50th

3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS

Rent from $1,200 to $2,400
Continuous Elevator Service.
Maid, Valet and Chef Service.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

At Larchmont—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, lavatory, garage; half acre; shady lawn; $350 until Oct. 1. Box 394, Larchmont. Phone 299 Larchmont or 2422 M. Hill.

CHARMING CHESTER HILL HOME FURNISHED.

Owner going to training camp; will rent house for eight months; rent $125 per month. Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Westbury, L. I., seven rooms, two baths, garage, acre grounder; exceptional rental, $60. Box 484, Westbury, L. I.

New Jersey.

Real Bungalow—Beautiful mountain lake, 2 hours Lackawanna, R. R.; $50 for month. W. C. Starrett, Bridgeville, N. J.

New York State.

Adirondacks—Johnson Lake; modern nine-room furnished cottage; excellently located, near lake and hotel; sacrifice balance season, $225. Holmes, 547 West 110th, (Broadway.) upstairs.

Adirondack cottage, remainder season, $100; 7 rooms, screening balcony; sandy beach; select. Corner, Rev. Dr. Love, Lake Pleasant.

Beautiful Copake Lake, Berkshires.—Four, five room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elev.; $15 week. C. L. Stillwell, Hillsdale, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

RENT Summer, 5 furnished rooms, in country, $60. Mrs. T. R. ARNOTT, Montgomery, N. Y.

Wanted.

A small house wanted for immediate occupancy until Sept. 15, within commuting distance from New York; near water preferred; state particulars and rental. M. G. Luchs, 526 West 111th St.

Wanted—Bungalow or Catskills, month or longer, house, comfortably furnished, about 8 rooms and bath; good locality; full details; reasonable. M 125 Times.

Wanted—Cottage for September, on water; must have bath. X 201 Times Annex.

FARMS.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
HOUSES TO LET.
MORTGAGE LOANS

See Page 17, First News Section.

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

IF YOU want to buy an old house, with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, or $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once. B Stire, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Rents collected, estates managed, money advanced in anticipation of rents; will give surety bonds or any amount; all business strictly confidential. M. R., 237 Times Downtown.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, 123 WEST 85TH STREET, THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING; 25 FEET WIDE; 2½ STORIES; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; ALL UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST. BARGAIN. APPLY OWNER, 123 WEST 85TH STREET.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.
To settle estate will sell ten-family steam-heat and hot-water apartment, situated in one of the best renting sections of west side, New York. City rents about $4,200; mortgage $20,000, at 5 p. c., held by insurance company; an unusual opportunity. Attorney, S 45 Times.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
156 Broadway, Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Ave., at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5000.

156th St., 550 West.—Four-story, specked brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths; steam heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $30,000; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

150 St. Nicholas Av., Sear. 129th St.—Three story and basement, 15 rooms; good for rooming house; rent $1,200. Wm. A. rooming house; rent $1,200. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

For sale at less than land value, private dwelling with 2 baths, very desirably located, close to Broadway and 145th St.; D Morgan, Agent, 3,575 Broadway; 145th St.)

57TH, EAST.—Sacrifice attractive private dwelling, 20 rooms, good neighborhood, wide street, $10,500; terms. Volzing, 208 East 57th.

Thompson St., near Canal.—5-story building suitable for manufacturing or storage; lot 24x108. Edward C. Martin, 149 Broadway.

Three private houses near Jersey City, each two-family, $6,600. P 149 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

MT. LOS, YOUR GAIN.—Builder, pressed for cash; will sacrifice to quick buyer, elegant 2-story detached, new law flat, 60x100; latest improvements; 21 families, rents $6,500 yearly; exceptional paying investment; best Bronx residential avenue, near subway station; will take $4,000 cash over mortgage; biggest bargain in Bronx. "BUILDER." Box 115, 3,013 Third Av.

Three-family brick house, two six-room apartments and one five-room apartment; steam heat; all modern improvements; price $9,700; mortgage $7,000. New York University station, Nos. 1 and 9 New York Av. subway. E. Osborne Smith, Jr., 58 and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fox Hills.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Old Colonial mansion on Ocean Av., near Brighton Line; large grounds, about two acres; all kinds fruits; shade trees, flowers, acres; all kinds fruits; shade trees, flowers, &c.; under cultivation; garden, vegetable garden, &c.; under cultivation; garage, chauffeur's house has hard-wood floors, age, chauffeur's house has hard-wood floors, 3 master's bedrooms, three baths, four servants' quarters, &c., out of new; must sell; business necessitates moving; will accept $100 month from right party. Phone Midwood 1311 W.

BUILDERS—ATTENTION!
891 Stuyvesant Av., near Halsey St., Brklyn. A 3-story and basement brick dwelling in good residential neighborhood; a good bargain for a 3-family dwelling. If you are interested inquire of W. H. ROSCHERDING, 25 E. 11th St., Brooklyn.

RENT WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase an "Argyle Home," 6 rooms, bath, fine flower and vegetable garden, no children. Phone 7443 Flatbush.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., 2 both sides of street; 2 story, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Furnished house to let; eleven rooms, bath; choice location; six blocks to subway; owner reserves one room for boarding or lodging if desired. 120 Hancock St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family house for sale, 11 rooms and 2 baths; on Flatbush Av., Elmhurst Heights, about 500 feet from the subway and elevated station; price, if sold quickly, $8,500; terms to suit. Address Owner, Box D 265 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Choice lot, 50x126, in Forest Hills Gardens, on Deepdale Road, facing park; terms reasonable and a substantial sacrifice for quick sale. C. E. Agger, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptionally modern, tile-stucco nine and ten room houses, nearing completion; all bathrooms, hot water supply, garages; 5 minutes from ferry; rent $55 and $75. Edgar Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton, Staten Island. Tel. 885 Tompkinsville.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Actress's artistic home in Bensonhurst at bargain because of permanent engagement in California; stucco, extra-modern, semi-detached house; fireplaces, electric porch; dining-room, a delight, living room a real comfort, drawing room a beauty; awnings and screens; close to ocean; 20 min. from 34th St. for 5c. fare. 1743 85th St. Bensonhurst, for 5c. fare. Phone 8th Ave. Beach 173.

Lynbrook—Must sell at once new house, 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, laundry; beam ceiling, gas and coal ranges, steam heat, cement walks, garage; fine location; $4,000; small amount down, balance like rent; also a house for $3,500. Arthur Mellermott, owner, Vincent Place, Lynbrook, L. I.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box 278 Times Downtown.

two homes in one
two family detached house in the country, 30 minutes out, close to express station, steam heat, gas and electricity, schools etc.; very fine location; a great bargain to close; phone Mr. Bragg.

For rent, Forest Hills, L. I.—New modern house, completely furnished six rooms, two baths, large attic, laundry, storeroom, cemented cellar, steam heat, electricity, gas, large garden; 10 minutes house to Forest Hills Square; moderate rental; possession Sept. 1. Cooper, 113 Jewel Street, write, call. Phone 8263 W Forest Hills.

COZY LITTLE HOME
farm land, some fruit and shade trees, main road; ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 251 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Baldwin Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for booklet. J. W. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Seashore Home, $2,000; on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements near trolley, school, stores, &c.; write for further particulars. "Shore Home," Box 283 Times Downtown.

Thirty minutes from Broadway, 2 blocks from water, 1½ blocks from station, beautiful bolted tile roof house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, 125x100; terms to suit. M 84 Times.

Neponsit, the year round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; 8 room, $450 cottages; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Woodmere.—Will sell at bargain, easy terms or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 8 room, three baths, garage; worth investigating if seriously interested. S 82 Times.

WATERFRONT AND SMALL FARM.
North shore, hour and about 3 acres; house, 10 rooms; outbuildings, boathouse, &c. WM. L. GERARD, 1 West 34th St.

Bargain.—Very attractive new house; nine rooms, every convenience, large plot; garden; delightful home in community; $7,200; owner leaving city. McIntosh, Queens, L. I.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 40x100 feet; 4 years' payments made. Benson, Room 909, 88 Wall St.

Beautiful new residence at Lynbrook; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; built to sell for $8,200; sacrifice $4,500. Martens, 99 Melrose Av., Lynbrook.

SACRIFICE—6-room modern house; also 12 lots at entrance of Neponsit ocean-block; divided, exchanged; easy payment. Crane, 130 West 34th St.

AT DOUGLASTON—One acre waterfront; beautiful grounds; good house. H. J. Peper; phone 2603 Bay Ridge.

Rosedale, L. I.—30 lots for sale; must dispose of them at once. Particulars, Spring 6592.

House in Rockville Centre, close to school and station; sacrifice to quick buyer; plot 75x166. Address Owner, 178 77th St.

Bungalow, $4,000; building, $1,600; inspection invited. P 137 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Thirty minutes from Grand Central; Westchester County; house 15 rooms, large garage; suitable for all-year residence, where superb location and accessibility are required. Address G., 247 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN IN WESTCHESTER
REAL ESTATE.
Choice tract of land, 50 acres; beautiful view; splendid location on Purchase St., 1½ miles north of White Plains, suitable for subdivision or gentleman's estate; will sell at a bargain or might exchange for New York City income property or interest in a live business proposition. Owner, C 238 Times Downtown.

A beautiful English cottage of 9 rooms and three baths will be available near Scarsdale Station in October for a refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; environment, accessibility, and charm of this offering are ideal. Mr. T. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

Two Building Plots.—Seven minutes' walk Larchmont station, in exclusive restricted neighborhood, surrounded by beautiful homes; convenient to bathing and boating; 50x175, $980; 100x207, $2,100; all improvements; reasonable terms. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St.

At Scarsdale.—Three minutes from depot am building two houses, nine rooms and three baths each; every modern improvement; ideal environment; price very low and reasonable terms. J. T. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

BUNGALOWS.—Four being erected from unique plans at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account of having own sawmill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800—Madison Square.

At Larchmont.—Five-minute walk from depot toward bathing beach; beautiful 7-room Dutch Colonial; all modern improvements; plot 65x160; price $7,000; easy terms. T. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

A fine estate, high elevation, large house, garage, stable, 10 acres; 30 minutes to Harlem; 5 minutes railroad; nominal rent, $75 per month. Kaldenberg, 433 Broome St., New York.

CALLED, must sacrifice at $5,800 beautiful 7-room cottage; Dwight Av., New Rochelle; just completed; all improvements, open fireplace, gas kitchen; easy terms. F. A. Reilstab, 316 Fifth Av., New Rochelle, telephone.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON.
Beautiful homes for sale and rent.

FOR SALE—Beautiful four-acre estate at Scarsdale; large modern house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; grounds in perfect condition; price, terms, photos. J. T. WITHERS, 39 West 31st st. Phone 9891 Madison Square.

New stucco house, beautiful surroundings; 21 minutes Grand Central; eight living rooms, two baths, sleeping, breakfast, and sun porche; two-car, steam heated garage, $25,500. Owner, 2,565 Broadway.

Park Hill.—10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, hot water heat, electricity, gas, fireplaces; sensible, artistic, large porches; finest condition; $1,200. N 208 Times Downtown.

AT GREENACRES, SCARSDALE.
Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths special features; price reasonable; terms to suit. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—Bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

A 150-acre country place, 11 buildings, fine condition; State road; one hour out; very reasonable price if sold direct to cash buyer; no brokers. F. L. F., N 319 Times Annex.

Beautiful new house; ten rooms, three baths; $14,500; small amount cash, or income property as part payment if desired; Park Hill, Yonkers. S 71 Times.

Park Hill, Yonkers.—For Rent, beautiful(ly situate) artistic home, ten rooms, three baths, sleeping porch; $100. Apply to owner for further particulars.

Bronxville.—Unfurnished, attractive house, near station; rent $75; telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER HILLS, nine acres, bordering lake; view; ideal gentleman's home. S 24 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,500; very easy terms; delightful country home; large grounds with fine old shade trees; high in healthy mountains; 8 rooms, bath, open fireplace, pantry, central hall; very large living room, with walls paneled in hardwood; fine billiard room; huge verandas; upper balcony, high and healthy; city convenience; convenient commutation; steam heat; near station, schools, country club, fine lake. Address Owner, 485 Times Downtown.

WRITE ME NOW—If sold immediately, will furnish new summer cottage for $300 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, open brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily; 20 minutes' walk. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane. John 5047.

MUST SELL my 9-room house; in splendid condition; plot 50x100, at Edgewater, N. J., directly opposite Grant's Tomb, on Hudson River, New Jersey; only 5 minutes to ferry; Edgewater is fast becoming one of our largest industrial centres, and real estate values increasing rapidly; this is a wonderful opportunity for a boarding or boarding house; price $4,500; easy terms. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. L. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

MUST SELL—9 min. from station 12 rooms, 2 baths, lighting, 2 toilets, 3 lavatories; gas, electricity, heat, sewerage; oak floors and trim, slate roofs; large garage, chicken run, lot 70x100; front two streets; Lawrence Park West; Cherry Terrace; fruits; inspection invited; moving South; $10,000, terms might rent. Phone Worth 5324, or call R. L. Hollowell, owner, Dunellen, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Attractive new Upper Mountain Avenue home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, sun parlor, sleeping porch, oak floors; every convenience; large shade trees; handsome lawn and shrubbery; 3 minutes to train, trolley, church and school; plot 75x174; $9,000. Owner, or The Stevenson Co., 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

12-room house in Bayonne for sale; residential section, Bayonne, New Jersey, on plot 25x100; house in excellent condition, inside and out; finished attic, modern bathroom, hot-water heat; fireplace; closet in cellar; garden cultivated, three lawns, hedge, driveway; only $8,000. Call or write, 23 East 23d St., N. Y.

AT RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.
Ideal family homes; actual real bargains; plots large enough for gardens; all improvements; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; from $3,500 to $4,500; terms to suit. D 481 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL California bungalow, hour out, in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; seven rooms, bath, hot water heat, electric light, beamed ceiling, inglenook, two fireplaces; large, shaded plot; six minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. T., box 251 Mahwah, N. J.

Actress leaving for California immediately will sacrifice beautiful country home; spacious grounds; congenial neighborhood; high altitude; only 20 minutes from Herald Square; agents, curiosity seekers ignored. Full particulars and photo from Lackawanna, 200 Times Downtown.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt, 13 Park Row.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive house in Summit; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

A SPLENDID HOME,
$5,000, worth $7,500; near Brick Church Station, East Orange; hardwood floors; improvements. J. G. TRUSDELL MOORE, Opp. Brick Church Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Account going West, owner sacrifices real California bungalow, 7 rooms, tile bath, hardwood floors, trim, open fireplace, rubble stone foundation, plot, 100x188; fruit, shrubs, trees; no reasonable offer refused. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Catelle, Washington, D. C.

ACT QUICK; BARGAIN $600 CASH.
Beautiful home, park section; delightful surroundings; all improvements; parquet floors, tiled bath, open fireplace; half hour from New York. Phone or write Owner, W. O'Connor, 509 West 124th St.; Morningside 5520.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Account death must sacrifice beautiful old-fashioned bungalow; modern improvements; spacious grounds; in Rutherford; ideal location; $2,500; terms arranged. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

New six-room semi-bungalow, all improvements, oak floor and trim; in living and dining room; lot 50x130; five minutes to cars. Price, $5,500. Address Klein, 10 Chestnut St., Caldwell, N. J.

Attractive country home, eight large rooms, bath; modern improvements; half acre, beautifully shaded; convenient everything; express train service; sacrifice price. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Would you be interested in buying a nice little home, in the most beautiful suburb in the State, surrounded by refined neighbors, if you were positively sure all that this ad. offers were true? If so, visit the property and be convinced that all we claim is so. Here are the facts: House, seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, magnificent model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large living room; open fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; on large plot; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets, sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 5 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, 55.90; price, $5,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write or phone Owner, Hanson B. Ayers, 146 West 56th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—High, healthy location, fine view, high-grade surroundings, honestly built Dutch Colonial home; brick stucco house; large living room, solid paneled dining room, complete all-gas kitchen; 5 large bedrooms, 2 baths, separate shower bath; large sun parlor, sleeping porch; most ideal home for New York commuter; Lackawanna; field clubs, golf; $14,500; make offer; just completed; a perfect home. Raymond Connolly Co., South Orange, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J., property; grand, up-to-minute; 8 rooms, bath, and attractive house and beautiful grounds, 130x550; 6 minutes' from station. Owner, 17 Fulton Av., Jersey City, N. J.

A bargain if sold at once; house, 6 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, heat; plot 40x160; price $3,350 worth $3,600. J. Olsen, 86 Beechwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

NED MOKEY—Owner says, "Get offer." New house, never occupied; 7 rooms, every modern imp't; high ground. WITHROW, Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

Builder's New SIX-Room Houses,
Tiled bath, gas, electricity, parquet floors, $3,500; cash $100. Commutation 8c.
64 Palisade Av., Bogota, N. J.

Account death, widow sacrifices beautiful country home; spacious grounds; fruit, flowers; $3,600; worth $5,000. Rutherford, 216 Times Downtown.

Furnished ten-room house to rent for Winter or year; $75; large lot; trees; three fireplaces; big sleeping porch; garage. M. U. Baker, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Furnished or unfurnished house, nine rooms and bath, near Erie R. R., trolley; golf links; moderate to quick action. Mrs. R. Adams, 864 Beaumont Pl., Newark, N. J.

For sale or rent, cottage of 9 rooms and bath, in excellent section of New Rochelle, G. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1845 For Sale.

Beautiful one-family house; extra lot; elegant garden, rose bushes, trees; sacrifice; good location. 636 Polk St., West New York.

Attractive Montclair houses; $65-$75; convenient stations. Owner, 257 Midland Av., Montclair.

CORNER HOUSE with store; good for dry goods; all improvements; sell cheap. Jos. Vessely, Little Ferry, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

South Orange, Mountain Station; Maplewood properties. Eugene Hughes & Bro., opp. depot, South Orange, N. J.

174-Acre farm for sale; fertile; well drained; grow everything; suitable buildings. Apply owner, 312 Madison Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Lot for sale 25x1 0 feet, Ocean Heights, N. J. P 325 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ESTATE.
Near Peekskill, N. Y., of 150 acres, free and clear, fronting on both sides of State Road; four living houses, one bungalow style, with all improvements; eight barns; garage for three cars; gravity water system connecting all buildings; 50 acres under cultivation, rest woodland and pasture; will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for store or semi-business property in Manhattan or Brooklyn, and will add cash. Address G 317 Times Downtown.

The Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., with offices in many parts of the State of New York, has exceptional listings of good farms, estates and all other forms of country property throughout the State; write us what kind of property would interest you most and we will send you an attractive list of such. Central Office, The Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., Oneida, N. Y.

For Rent—Attractive 8-room cottage in Catskills; open fireplace; broad veranda; tennis court; reduced sale for August and September. Address Mrs. W. H. Wakeham, Shandaken, N. Y.

Attractive corner property, 100x150, at Pearl River, 26 miles from New York; sacrifice quick buyer. C 280 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most complete country homes in Connecticut, beautifully and conveniently situated; 25 acres elevated with extensive views; house 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot water heat; stable, garage, and poultry plant; price, $15,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 120 East 34th St.

A real farm in Guilford of established reputation; 77 acres, 2 apple orchards, pears, cherries, and plums; 2 never-failing springs; old colonial house; large fireplaces; 3 large barns, houses for 2,000 hens; buildings worth more than asked for entire property; price $5,600. John Knox, 183 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; farming or boarding house; price $4,500; easy terms. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. L. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

MUST SELL my 9-room house; in splendid condition; plot 50x100, at Edgewater, N. J., directly opposite Grant's Tomb, on the Hudson River, New Jersey; only 5 minutes to ferry; Edgewater is fast becoming one of our largest industrial centres, and real estate values increasing rapidly; this is a wonderful opportunity for a boarding or boarding house; price $4,500; easy terms. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. L. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
In beautiful Great Barrington, on the Green River, a farm 45 acres; 2-story cobble construction; large basement barn; antique 10-room house, with every convenience; electricity; $6,500; easy terms. H. G. Woodin, Great Barrington, or Stiles, 1 East 128th St., New York City.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE
THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE, "BROOKLANDS," OF THE LATE MAJOR THEODORE G. BARKER, NEAR HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. The residence is a handsome, comfortable, two-story house, with modern conveniences, located on the summit of a hill from which a commanding view of the surrounding mountains is obtained. It is approached through prettily shaded, well kept roads winding through avenues of trees. Storeroom, kitchen, large stable, barns, corn crib, and outbuildings all in good condition. A large fertile vegetable garden, kept in fine condition and containing arbors with varieties of grapes; a fine apple orchard and various kinds of fruit-bearing trees. Water is furnished to the residence by a ram operated by water from an excellent spring at the foot of the hill. Electricity supplied. The flower gardens, hedges, and lawns are well kept and most attractive. Around the house are beautiful white pines 100 feet high. There are two hundred and forty-four acres of fine land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. This property is one of the handsomest in a section noted for its beautiful homes, and there is none better for convenience of location. For terms, apply to W. Huger Fitz-Simons, 63 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., or to Mr. H. W. Howe, Hendersonville, N. C.

State of Washington—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000—320 ACRES—$1,000.
WORTH $5,000 IN FIVE YEARS.
For stock or dairy; some timber; several creeks and springs, about 1-3 tillable when cleared; very little brush; all good pasture; 5½ miles from P. O.; 40 miles from Portland; 250,000 pop.; $575 cash, balance time. J. A. P., 360 North 19th St., Portland, Oregon.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA FARMS $15 PER ACRE and up. Easy payments. Fruit, Dairy, Stock, Climate, Schools, Churches, Roads, Markets and Neighbors of the best. Get our Farm Lists, magazine and other interesting literature, all free. Address F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke Va.

FOR SALE, for cash, 100 acres of Oregon yellow pine timber land, H 170 Times.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

A CORNER APARTMENT.
Rents, $17,200; price, $160,000; mortgage, $100,000 at 5 per cent.; will exchange equity for country place; all business property within 250 miles of New York City; brokers protected. J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building.

Washington Heights Section—A 2-family house, subject to one mortgage; good equity; to trade for suburban home with small mortgage. Box Real, 505 5th Av., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

Beautiful modern six-room house in Rockville Centre, L. I., or three improved lots in Garden City Estates, for 7-8-room house with garage; within 15 miles of Columbus Circle; full particulars to M 104 Times.

A free and clear country place, near Peekskill will be exchanged for free and clear city property; will add cash. Frank Lockwood, Putnam Valley, Peekskill.

2 lots, free and clear, in Bronx; will trade for 2-family house, west of Bronx. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., N. Y. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

Will give 10 lots, free and clear, situated in Islip, L. I., for a first-class, good car. N 323 Times Downtown.

100-acre farm, near Meriden, Conn.; will exchange for commuter's place. J. B. Dean, Southington, Conn.

Two good lots, near Washington Bridge, for sale; no dealers. P 124 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange for a farm within 100 miles of New York City any ten-family cold flat apartment situated in one of the best renting sections of west side, New York City; all trolleys, subways, and elevated station within two blocks; rents $2,700; mortgage $10,000; guaranteed a good investment. What have you to offer? Address Owner, Box S 44 Times.

Want a farm in New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut in exchange for 2 ten-family houses; total rents about $5,900; total first mortgages $35,000 at 5 per cent.; property situated in fine renting locality; owner purchased them for cash about five years ago; an opportunity to trade a farm for a good investment. Address owner, box S 45 Times.

CHICAGO, FREE AND CLEAR.—We have for exchange for New York City property 2 fine pieces of property in business section Chicago, free and clear; fully rented; total rent, $4,140; bringing liquid only. Rose Realty, 503 5th Av., N. Y. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

I want to buy a small, free and clear business or store property, not over $100,000; full particulars only; brokers protected. Emma L. Fraser, Peekskill, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT COMPLETELY FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE IN SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, EITHER DIRECTLY ON 57TH ST. BELOW 5TH AV. OR WITHIN ONE DOOR OF THE AVENUE; FURNISH IMPORTANT DETAILS IN LETTER BEFORE AUG. 15, ADDRESS L. J.** TIMES.

Starting to-morrow, Monday, we will offer different exchange propositions daily in The Evening Telegram; these offerings will continue for the week; send in your proposition, and if attractive we will advertise it, too; Keep in touch with this office. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., New York. Tel. Vanderbilt 3864.

A private family, no children, desires to rent furnished or partly furnished house 80 or 90 ft. wide; all care taken of premises in return for moderate rental. Responsible. Room 1737, 21 Park Row. Tel. Cortlandt 2107.

Wanted, bungalow, 7 or 8 rooms, Mount Vernon section, large living room and real fireplace; also nice grounds the principal requirements; will lease furnished or unfurnished; give particulars with photo if possible. 257 Times Downtown.

Wanted, small house for Fall lease; select neighborhood; about 40 minutes out; Westchester or Long Island; by very responsible couple, no children; full particulars by letter only. Rainey, 100 Morningside Drive.

Wanted, to rent, year, country home in or near village of two; house must have improvements; some land, with fruit, &c.; rent reasonable; possession about Oct. 1. Address X 304 Times Annex.

Vacant non-elevator apartment house wanted; 20 rooms; between Lenox and Lexington Avs., below 125th St. X 323 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE family desires to lease, or may purchase, a well-furnished private house or east side; must be high-class; adults. Responsible, 180 Times.

Wanted, gentleman's country estate; bargain; $30,000; not less than ten acres; improved property; near New York. S 54 Times.

Home wanted; cash for real bargain in run-down property, New York or vicinity; full description and price for attention. X 324 Times Annex.

Will pay cash for small place, Westchester or Long Island; must be a bargain; not over forty minutes from Wall St. N 241 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, year round, Oct. 1, 9 or 10 room house, 2 baths, large plot, 40 minutes out, Westchester or L. I. Address, end of month, Box 1, C 326 Times Downtown.

Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St.

Is your property hard to rent or sell? I can offer practical assistance in either case; twenty years' experience gets results. John Kirk, 309 Broadway.

Will buy improved for little cash or will exchange free and clear lots; brokers protected. W. H. Sperling, 1 Union Sq. West.

Parties having woodland containing oak can find a market by addressing Forester, 101 Park Av., New York. Room 213.

Commuting place, farm, $17,000 to $20,000; owners only; all particulars. S 25 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

FORECLOSURE SALE.
The property known as "Fyhurst" and situated on the shore of SHIPPAN POINT-ON-THE-SOUND at Stamford, Conn., will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION
on Tuesday, Aug. 14th, 1917, at 2 o'clock
IN THE AFTERNOON,
upon the premises. Property has a shore frontage of over 330 feet and stands back to Ocean Drive West. Stone and shingle house with fourteen rooms and two baths. Stable, etc. Further particulars and map may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
G. HARRY ABBOTT, Committee,
16 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone 201.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Parlor floor, exceptionally large and light; 3 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rents $35-$45. Apply to janitor or Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

44TH ST., 141 EAST. (The Woolsey.)—One and two rooms, baths and kitchenette, unfurnished, $40-$75; furnished, $50-$95. Supt. 5-D, '3 EAST.—Large, light room in private house; private bath; electricity; references.

60TH ST., 45 EAST.—Floor in private residence; large rooms, electric lights, steam heat.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Seven large, light rooms, $75; ground floor; also 4-room studio apartment, top floor, $35.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
137 East 54th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Apartments. Acme Leasing Co., Handsomely Unfurnished. Renting Specialists. Furnished. 505 5th Av.

BACHELOR AND STUDIO APARTMENTS.
115 EAST 34TH ST.,
127 EAST 34TH ST.,
142 EAST 34TH ST.
Rent $40 to $45 per month.
FOLSOM BROS., INC.,
127 East 34th St.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS.
59 East 54th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

MADISON AV., 926, (East 73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern; rents $45-$65.

OPPORTUNITY for French-Italian family of adults, who can furnish unquestionable references, to get a high-class apartment, rent reasonable, as caretakers of house. M. S., 100 Times.

PARK AV. CORNER.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENTS ON THE AVENUE TO BE SUBLET AT LOW RENT.
TEN ROOMS, ALL VERY LIGHT; FOUR MASTER'S ROOMS, TWO BATHS; FOUR MAIDS' ROOMS AND BATH. LEASE TWO YEARS AND ONE MONTH FROM SEPT. 1 OR TWO YEARS FROM OCT. 1.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 MADISON AV. Phone PLAZA 4951.

UNION SQUARE, 36.—Studio apartment to sublet till May 1. Apply Superintendent.

Bronx.

2,226 LORING PLACE, BRONX,
Near New York University, (183d St.)
High-Class New Elevator,
3-4-5 ROOMS.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH ST., 11, 13, 15 WEST.—To lease, 8 large rooms and bath; fine kept and exclusive; only four families in house; from Oct. 1. Can be seen. Squire Janitress, No. 11.

87TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises, Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

11TH ST., 27 WEST.—Beautiful Washington Square section; 8 all-light outside rooms; elevator apartment; rent $1,100. Apply Owner.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Three light, airy rooms and kitchen for rent. Apply Superintendent or 2028 Columbus.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and baths; duplex studios, with bedroom and bath, rents $1,500 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting Agent on premises daily and Sunday. PAYSON MCL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Elegant eight rooms, all modern improvements; $48.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Bright, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevators, telephone, hall service. Hart.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Seven light rooms; private hall and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway; ready Sept. 15; terms reasonable; careful management.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—One, two room apartments, comfortably furnished; electricity; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; references.

81ST, 31 WEST.—Two airy rooms and bath to sublet, Summer; $60 per month. Hotel Colonial, Apartment 903.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55, $60.
57TH ST., 31 WEST.
7 LARGE ROOMS; ADULTS ONLY;
$85 PER MONTH.
LEWIS B. PROCTOR, INC.,
165 BROADWAY. TEL. 7475 CORTLANDT.

NO. 502 WEST 92D ST.
Sublet for one year from Oct. 1, 1917, modern apartment, six rooms, two baths, $1,300. Apartment No. 44.

92D ST., 251 WEST. (Apartment 10A.)—Large corner apartment 8 r

Rooms and Board

The New York Times

Sunday, August 12, 1917.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

126TH ST., 23 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; conveniences; moderate rates.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 47.

147TH, 427 WEST (Convent Ave.)—Beautiful room, every convenience, private family; central; reference.

149TH, 503 WEST.—Light room; comfortably furnished; southern exposure; private family; no other boarders; references. Storm.

149TH, 506 WEST.—Large room; bath; private residence; Christian family; gentleman; reference.

151ST, 518 WEST.—All improvements, parlier, $6; smaller, $5.50; today, evenings. Demora, 1618T, 504 WEST.—Large front room; comfortably furnished; private family; references exchanged.

168TH, 602 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

172D ST., 620 WEST.—Will rent room or share my airy apartment with responsible business woman. Dore.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (147th.)—Unusually attractive, cool room, running water. Apartment 5, north.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.

Gentlemen can have beautiful large room, overlooking Hudson River, with balcony and private bathroom; elegant; strictly private residence, occupied by owner; near 103d St. subway.

IN PRIVATE APARTMENT, vicinity Central Park, 93d St. station, suite 3 light rooms, front, bath; also single room, running water; breakfast if required; yearly arrangement; seen by appointment; business people; highest credentials. Q 36 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room, sunny exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large, handsomely furnished room, overlooking Hudson; running water; Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 580. — Connecting rooms, one single, facing river. Audubon 8200. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Exceptionally cool room, private bath optional; appreciated if seen. Penthouse.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large room, lavatory, closets, shower, elevator, $5. Apt. 51.

VOCAL TEACHER will share his apartment with gentleman. G 40 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 820.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Janitor.

WEST END AV., 868, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful large room and alcove, private bath, electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 919.—Beautifully furnished large, small room; Summer rates; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 954.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 961, (174th.)—Double, single, bath; facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 487, 84th.—Beautiful room, with private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Handsomely furnished rooms; electric light; tiled bath; running water; telephone. $3.50; $6. 192 State St.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 315 Gramatan Av. Opposite High School.—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; use grounds surrounding house; electricity; bath; conveniences; $2.50-$4.

ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted by young married couple board and use of two; bright and airy; New York City refined but liberal family; vicinity of New York or suburbs, New Jersey suburb. State fullest particulars; letters; N 172 Times.

LARGE furnished or unfurnished room for music studio, with private bath; must be reasonable; all particulars; references. X 250 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY going to business wants clean, outside, nicely furnished room; running water; elevator apartment; 96th-86th West; vicinity 72d St. Y. 58 Amsterdam Av.

FURNISHED ROOM and bath, by gentleman, between 9th and 75th Sts.; about $10 week. S 28 Times.

PHYSICIAN desires office, board and lodging, West Side, Manhattan; particulars. S 46 D.

LARGE, QUIET room in private family for permanent gentleman, below 14th, near 5th Av. Leland, 1 West 34th.

Unfurnished.

MAN AND WIFE want one or two rooms, with bath, preferably between 42d and 14th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs.; if satisfied will lease. references. G 289 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large connecting studio rooms, kitchenette, newly decorated, telephone; reasonable.

12th St., 91 West, Apt. B-C.—New, reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

18TH, 105 EAST.—Attractive home, private family; unusual opportunity; elevator apartment; references exchanged.

54TH, 15-17 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; reference.

58TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms, meals served; quiet surroundings.

74TH, 22 EAST.—Large, small rooms; near Park; $4-$7. Lenox 6613.

85TH, 58 EAST, (Park-5th.)—Accommodations, single, en suite; families, bachelors, transients.

86TH, 1345 Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Suites, rooms; telephones; elevators; hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (69th St.)—$9 to $15; select residence; limited number; bath each floor. Winter reservations now made.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (69th St.)—$9 to $15; select residence; limited number; bath each floor. Winter reservations now made.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 26th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Opportunity secure desirable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

54TH, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths; references.

57TH, 333 WEST, (The Byron,) large, small rooms, with board; private bath.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

69TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room; bay window; running water; electricity; adjoining bath; quiet, exclusive house.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings, exclusive home; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Fenwick; large room, private bathroom; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Desirable accommodations in handsome American home; excellent table, personal supervised; references. Telephone Columbus.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; also studio, suitable for any light business.

72D, 207 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor floor; private baths; excellent board.

73D, 153 WEST.—Room and board, excellent table; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 251 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; modern conveniences, private family; parks, subways; references.

77D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; parlor floor; near Drive.

79d ST., 256 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, unexcelled table, with or without meals.

79TH, 120 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; best home table; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

79TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

79TH, 239 WEST.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table. Pine location.

79TH, 151 WEST.—Double rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

177TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations; Park, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

178TH, 562 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; excellent location; subway.

187TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

191ST, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table board; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 114-152 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ideal room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, The Georgian.—One, two room apartments, comfortably furnished; and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Bergen House, Ridgefield Park, N. J.—On hill; railroads, thirty minutes from New York; attractive location; all improvements; especially desirable for persons wishing to commute; cool, comfortably furnished room with superior board for one, $9; for two persons, $16. Telephone Hackensack 1079-M.

Care of invalids and elderly people in osteopath; physician's country home; all conveniences; hills of Sussex. Dr. G. R. Boston, Newton, N. J.

Nurses home and care for convalescents, Hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms, amusements, large farm, dairy, chickens, &c.; table first class; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Glorious private lake; fishing, boating, mountains; open fireplaces; $10. Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.—Rate, $9 to $15; rooms, with or without bath; excellent food, dairy, chickens, fine gardens, and fruits; bathing, fishing; write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple and maid wish full accommodations in country, farm preferred; willing to rent small furnished bungalow; August 1 next; Hempstead, Cheerful; no sanitarium life; prices, $10, $12, $15. Z 354 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms. Superbly Furnished.
Restaurant Chef and Service. Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 695, (94th St.)—Large, cool front and back rooms, newly furnished; private bath, also rooms; automatic elevator; home cooking; references.

WEST END AV., 724, (50th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 815.—Private family; beautiful rooms, suite, single; exceptional table.

Brooklyn.

DORCHESTER ROAD, 1,705, Flatbush.—Large, small rooms; board; reasonable; references. Flatbush 4879.

Long Island.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS to rent; also garage; rates seasonable. Address M. Sayre, Fire Island Av., Babylon, L. I.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS?

The Association, at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated houses and boarding houses; daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

GENTLEMAN desires two or three unfurnished rooms, private bath, and board, in refined American family; prefer home where parents and "blues" are not a daily part of life, though we all have them at times; kindly state terms. P 128 Times.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, Christian, tired of hotel life, will pay well for home comforts and fine table; no boarding house surroundings; select neighborhood; city or country. Address Apartment, S 100 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN would like board and room, private or boarding house; 70th to 100th Sts., west side. X 320 Times Annex.

Music student, board, room, use piano, private family, Brooklyn, beginning September; state terms; would teach part payment. P 186 Times.

By young gentleman, vicinity of 30th to 50th Sts., between Lexington and 5th; state particulars. G 33 Times.

COUPLE would like room, with board, in a refined private family, near 72d or 96th St. subway; references exchanged. M 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, refined, like room and board refined private family, west side, 86th to 116th. M 23 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires board and room with private family above 70th. G 58 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Trained nurse with completely equipped modern home in Connecticut offers elderly people or invalids cheerful; no sanitarium life; prices, $10, $12, $15. Z 354 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms. Superbly Furnished.
Restaurant Chef and Service. Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

228 St. Mark's Pl., St. George, Staten Island.—Double and single rooms overlooking bay; spacious grounds, home cooking. Telephone 2046 Tompkinsville.

Gentleman desires country board, residence, within commuting distance, preferably Staten Island or Long Island; state terms. G 315 Times Downtown.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent table and service; open year round.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Cool rooms, overlooking water; excellent cuisine; 1 hour from South Ferry. Telephone 997 Tottenville.

Long Island.

AMERICAN COUPLE can accommodate a few select people in our large, pleasant home in Patchogue, L. I.; lawns, shade, garage; 8 minutes' walk to bay or depot. Use of auto if desired; prices moderate. Address Private, 101 Carman St., Patchogue, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Ward Cottage, former manager Mary Elizabeth Tearoom; one large room and one small room, for balance of season; 265 Rue de St. Felix. Telephone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Freeport, L. I., (Crystal Lake House.)—Large airy room; beautiful grounds; first-class accommodations; special rates for Fall; open all the year.

Greenport, L. I.—Pleasant, homelike place; limited to fifteen; near bay; good home cooking; fine for kiddies; adults, $12; children, $8. X 858 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. F. P. Dawes, Telephone Larchmont 581.

Private family owning fine home, choice location, can accommodate several people with room and board, season or year; five minutes walk to two railroad connections. Telephone 1480J New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHESTER HILL.—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; American family owning attractive home, limited number guests, 190 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2071.

Exceptional accommodations, private house; residential park; 10 minutes New Haven station; select society. Edgewood Park, Station 2, Box 52-J.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Long Island Sound; delightfully cool accommodations; table. Telephone 91W, New Rochelle, Neptune Island.

Colonial, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large room; excellent table, select; quiet, cheerful; no sanitarium life; easy communication.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161.

HILLCREST.—Airy rooms; tennis; own garden; five minutes from station. E. S. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Tuckahoe 54.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—THE ARDSLEY.—Open all the year; near station; rooms with and without bath. Address Mrs. J. M. SILLIMAN, Phone 292.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

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Glorious private lake; fishing, boating, mountains; open fireplaces; $10. Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

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Couple and maid wish full accommodations in country, farm preferred; willing to rent small furnished bungalow; August 1 next; Hempstead, Cheerful; no sanitarium life; prices, $10, $12, $15. Z 354 Times Annex.

LADY TRAINED NURSE, with home near Drive, would care for infant in her home. Nurse, 3,759 Hyde Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, small rooms, large or small; excellent board; $12 up; special rates to couple for long term. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 181th subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms. Excellent Chef and Service.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN OFFICE POSITION by young gentlewoman thrown upon own resources, where education, social experience, personality, integrity count; quick, tender of character, ready conversationalist, adaptable, tactful in handling correspondence, accurate, rapid in dictation and type; highest credentials; receptionist, interviewer, or similar capacity; no soliciting. Address D 457 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT, Practical Nurse.—Desires position caring for invalid lady or child; experienced care deaf or blind. X 347 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable, long experience; entire charge books, office, handle correspondence; references; salary, $25. G 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert experience; double entry, controlling accounts; knowledge French, Russian. F 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, understands card system; experienced; accurate; $18. M. L., 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, five years' experience; capable taking charge; references; $15. D 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; years' experience; controlling accounts. S 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, Correspondent.—Executive ability; entire charge; $20. E. C. K., 32 West 112th.

CHAUFFEUR, LADY.

Evenings and Sundays, 3 years' touring experience, repairs; references. F., 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable and careful, making minor repairs. Bertha Schneider, 1,850 Park Av.

CHEMIST.—Graduate desires position in laboratory or factory; has concern manufacturing organic products, in a food laboratory, or in the laboratory of a concern requiring analytical work; highest credentials. Address G. Box 156, 59th St. Station, N. Y. C.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young woman wishes position as congenial companion or attendant on elderly lady; highest references. Address Box 117, South Bound Brook, N. J.

COMPANION to lady, invalid nurse, any position; trust; highest references. Reasonable, Times Harlem.

DIRECTOR OF WELFARE.—Capable, energetic woman desires position in factory or business organization employing large number of female workers; exceptional references. G 46 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling out home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; references, Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, smart styles, remodeling; reasonable. Marie, 266 West 72d. Col. 2715.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress; out day, $2; alter, make over; city, country. S 83 Times.

EDITOR.—Five years' reader fiction magazine, will criticise, edit, suggest; models for manuscript; highest references. S 72 Times.

EXPERT Hardanger embroidery worker on any article desires to do work home. Write Box 17, Park Branch, New York, N. Y.

GIRL, matured, would like half time work, mornings. Hughes, 129 West 133d St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, French; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; anywhere. Governess, 143 4th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Edgemere, visiting governess, French, German, English, piano. Pacquin, Post Office. Far Rockaway.

GOVERNESS, French.—Educated, refined young woman; highest references. Barrere, 49 West 64th St.

GRADUATE NURSE wants two or more hours' work in afternoons relief reading or doctor's office. M 127 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Englishwoman, refined, well-bred, desires situation as housekeeper or other position of trust in country home; best references. Anglo, E 234 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, with son 11; refined, to business people or otherwise, or lady's companion; references Mrs. R. Brook, 553 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman with 2 year child, housekeeper or manager; prefer elderly or semi-invalid people; country or suburbs. B. 325 Clifton Av., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position wanted as housekeeper and companion by a woman with business experience; best references. X 201 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, Companion, or Secretary; exchange for refined home by competent; educated woman; state full particulars; references. F 170 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman, refined, with child, wishes position as housekeeper; prefer country. L. W., 120 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, (28,) refined; good cook. Letters, Troward, 214 Riverside Drive, Apt. 32.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady will give services as housekeeper or companion in return for home for self and mother.

LADY of refinement and experience wishes position as housekeeper or companion to lady or young girl; will travel; highest reference Herrick, Box 424 New Canaan, Conn.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; Swedish. F., care of Johnson, 140 East 48th St.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.

Saleswoman of wide experience and connection with retail and wholesale dealers throughout Canada is open to receive inquiries from manufacturers desiring representative; references; widely advertised goods preferred. Mrs. G. D. Davidson, 124 Germain St., St. John, New Brunswick.

MATRON'S ASSISTANT, conscientious worker, for institution. Address American, Time Harlem.

NURSE.—American, Protestant, seeks position; thoroughly experienced and qualified to care for invalid lady or child; city or country. Address "Refined," Times Harlem.

NURSE, two years' hospital training, desires position surgeon's office in department store; city work; good reference. Barnes, 206 West 69th St.

OFFICE WORKER, good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8; two years' experience. N 261 Times Downtown.

PIANIST.—Expert sight reader; years of experience; orchestra work preferred. Apartment 28, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROOFREADING.—University graduate; 2½ years' experience in law publishing firms; recommendations; read French, German, Spanish. X 310 Times Annex.

RUSSIAN, high school graduate, speaks French, English, college student New York, wishes position. Box 650, 1,418 8th Av.

SECRETARY, A1 Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—Tact, initiative; executive ability; capable assuming responsibility; seeks connection with opportunity advancement; $25. D 288 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced business woman desires position; competent stenographer and bookkeeper; very best references; salary $1,800. F 180 Times.

SECRETARY, seven years' experience, wants position with reliable firm, preferably real estate, A1 reference. D 276 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College trained business woman, wants opportunity to earn $2,500; offers experience in taking responsibility; expert stenographer and accountant; Wall Street references. F 179 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, expert; permanency desired; high school education; years' technical-commercial experience; salary $20-$25. N 299 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—Proficient in handling correspondence and all detail work in strict confidence; tact and accuracy assured; $20-$25. X 302 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, Stenographer.—Efficient, rapid, accurate; possessing initiative and ability. A. P., 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—INTELLIGENT, EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE; ACCUSTOMED RESPONSIBILITY; DESIRES CHANGE POSITION; BEST REFERENCES; STATE SALARY. N 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, assistant bookkeeper; six years' experience, fluent; correspondent, excellent grammarian, possesses initiative, academic education; absolutely reliable; excellent credentials; aged 23; $20. N 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, general assistant; high school and business institute education; thorough commercial training; possesses initiative, executive ability and tact; highly recommended; salary $25. Miss S., 950 East 179th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience typewriting line; fully competent, good grammarian, at present employed, desires permanent position with reliable firm; salary, $20 start. Z 38 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, $17-$18; ten years experience publishing, manufacturing; refined Christian, desires responsible position; excellent references. S 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced secretary; 7 years' experience; accustomed handling important details; thoroughly capable executive's assistant; salary $25. F 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, accurate, capable; initiative; permanent; $18. Conscientious, N 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper; qui k, accurate, industrious, trustworthy; permanent; desires position; salary, $20. Box 357, 2,259 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Knowledge of Spanish; 4 years' experience; bright, energetic; $15. Green, 815 Hunt's Point Av. Intervale 676 B.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; rapid, accurate, efficient, and conscientious; two years' experience in large wholesale paper office; salary $15. Box 2,198 Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—French, English; a bright, educated young French lady, to take dictation in both languages. F 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, refined, very fast; efficient; $30. H. V. R., 642 54th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; Spanish preferred; American; reference; $15. D 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; five years; sensible, competent, steady worker; American; $15. N 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; best references; $15; substitute or permanent. N 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable of managing; knowledge of bookkeeping. E 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Experienced; permanent position. Phone Tremont 4566. Ackermann, 1,176 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants work; spare time. Phone after 6, Morningside 4930, 532 West 111th. Well.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, energetic, wishes permanent position; salary $12. E 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; years' experience; salary $15. Downtown. 224 Ellis Av., Bronx.

TACTFUL LADY, experienced medical work, wishes position doctor's office; highest references. 2560 Audubon. Mrs. Brown, 605 West 141st St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced office work, pleasing personality, desires position with large concern; salary $15. N 237 Times Downtown.

TUTORING.—Individual or group work; experienced primary teacher. 354 St. Nicholas Av., 151st and Amsterdam Av.

UNDER-GRADUATE NURSE wishes care of invalid, lady preferred; reasonable terms. F 132 Times.

WRITER, experienced, desires order for articles requiring research, interviewing. S 71 Times.

WOMAN with three years' trade paper experience of the most thorough kind seeks worth-while connection; a close knowledge of the New York field, with a full charge detail is the kind of advertising department; references of unusual strength, all New York City. S 12 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (22,) five years' experience general office assistant, switchboard operator, etc., employed, desires change. M. M., 2,900 34 Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, 27, real estate double-entry bookkeeper and stenographer, desires position; five years' experience; manufacturing experience preferred; seeks position; $20 weekly; best references. K. E., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN with several years' business experience in cashier's office and desiring permanent clerical work; rapid typist. X 266 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position; ability to meet and handle people; knowledge stenography and typewriting. B. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YUNG woman, college graduate, desires position, publishing house; some experience reading, publicity; salary unimportant. H., Apt. 41, 106 Morningside Drive.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls; investigated references, wish places; other nationalities; Industrial Exchange, 314 W. 59th; phone 6525. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, Chamber maids; investigated references, Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d.

COOKS, waitresses, housework, nurses, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (79th St.) Schuyler 9736.

BERTHA COULSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants, 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Desire fair salary; practical, conscientious services, not fads and fancies; 10 years' charge accounting large corporation; change ownership; present engaged; not confirmed "job hunter"; American; married; 29. S 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Frydlender, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5565.

ACCOUNTANT, New York University graduate, 3 years' bookkeeping, public accounting experience, seeks position with C. P. A. F 154 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Energetic, progressive, 17 years' clean, practical record, tactful manager, correspondent, seeks change; salary, $2,000. N 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, age 42, experienced, wide knowledge general business, seeks responsible position. Abronson, 849 West 178th St.

ACCOUNTANT.

Public utility executive, costs, manufacturing, general auditing experience. D 282 Times Downtown.

A LAWYER,

age 33, desires position in legal or executive capacity; fifteen years thorough business training, including six years in active practice; expert on domestic and foreign industrial property laws; now in charge of work for largest organization of its kind in country. D 245 Times Downtown.

A TIMELY PICK-UP.

Aged 26, draft exempt, trained along secretarial, advertising and selling lines; executive type and capable directing office force; crave responsibility. Hustler. 190 Times Downtown.

A MARRIED MAN, 31 years, 15 years' general accounting experience, present employed at $120 month, desires to make change. N 234 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN,

Years of experience, agency and managerial; capacity for analysis that finds salesmaking talking points; typography and layouts that command attention; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window display; ideas and initiative. F 167 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY OR PUBLISHER.

Have you an opening for a young man, 27, not afraid to work? Can run advertising copy desk; knowledge engraving, electrotyping, printing, makeup, rates, &c.; hard worker. G 49 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE.

DIRECT MAIL ORDER SPECIALIST.
THOUGH KNOWLEDGE LAYING OUT SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS; WRITE FORCEFULLY; SALES AND FOLLOW-UP LETTERS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. X 348 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING, investigating, sales management, traveling, or general management position wanted by mature business man of ability and character and initiative; stenographer; former Y. M. C. A. Secretary. G 7 Times.

AN ATTORNEY,

36, married, seeks position legal or executive capacity; thorough business training; for eight years has had entire charge busy office; accustomed to fullest responsibility and authority; exemplary habits; keen, quick, resourceful, intelligent; indefatigable worker; absolutely high-class man of force and personality; exceptional credentials. N 320 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

APARTMENT HOUSE OPERATORS.

Young business man of good address wishes to take charge of first-class apartment house, collect rent, &c.; duties not to interfere with present occupation; excellent personal reference. F 161 Times.

ARMAND ZILLER, 20 Rue Ernest Cresson, Paris, France, wishes to represent American house in machinery or commercial line; best of references furnished. Address direct, or R. Levy, 65 Fort Washington Av., for further particulars.

ARCHITECT and draftsman seeks position with reputable firm or company. Address Irving, 150 Nassau St.

ARTIST in portraiture and landscape, with previous poster experience, desires work in commercial art lines. Address Troy, 342 West 57th St.

ARTIST.—COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE IN DESIGN, LETTERING, AND FIGURE DRAWING. F 194 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES.

Young man, 29, married, at present manager of automobile supply house, in large New England city, desires to connect with New York City or vicinity out-of-town. Results, X 346 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.)—Eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; capable correspondent and office manager; exempt from draft; highest credentials; salary $25. G 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable office manager, 12 years' experience, employed, present, desires to make change. Efficient. D 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience, corporation, mercantile; good executive; capable take full charge office, show results. S 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, ambitious, accurate; double-entry; experienced on ledgers, trial balance; highest reference. Phone Stskin, 9621 Eighth Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, A1, 27, qualified to take entire charge any set of books; salary, $55. T. George, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable ledger man, 27, married, seven years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance; A1 reference. F 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, OLDER APPEARANCE; FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE; AMBITION, BRAINS, ABILITY; $20 WEEKLY. F 164 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, clean cut, knowledge advertising, office manager; 23; salary $25. G 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDITOR, does your bookkeeping evenings, installs and closes books; terms very moderate. A., 18, 200 E. 23d.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced correspondent, stenographer, high school graduate; best references. N 309 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, bright, wishes to learn machine business; would like position in machine or automobile shop; references. Harvey, 849 Columbus Av.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR account market building line, seeks position superintendent or manager building construction or branches; city, country; honest, energetic; speaks also Italian. N 225 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, thoroughly acquainted with California, will go there at once. S 53 Times.

CAPABLE BUSINESS ORGANIZER AND EXECUTIVE

having completed a definite undertaking, is ready for new connection of exceptional training. Has the advantage of experience as well as experience; unusually versatile; highly original; rapid-fire initiative, balanced by careful judgment; can stand severest test; record of actual accomplishment; specialty interested in the development of sales by mail. Age 31; married; clean-cut personality; thoroughly American; earning $5,000, plus premium on results obtained. F 165 Times.

CAN YOU USE active married man, age 45 years, real estate experience? Would make good investigator. Z 29 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. O. White, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, 35; 10 years' experience with Pierce, Packard Rolls, Locomobile, Cadillac; others; competent any make; all repairs; best references. Thomas, 34 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (20,) wishes position; three years; understands Packard, Pierce, Simplex thoroughly exceptional; 2 years' best references. Chauffeur, 502 West 136th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Light colored young man wishes position with private family; can do own repairing; also first-class butler; perfect, generally useful in all lines of housefact, generally useful in all lines of housework. S 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR of exceptional ability wishes position as demonstrator or private driver; mechanic, with 15 years' experience; knows the mobile work; trustworthy; always on the job. Perkins, 358 West 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 23; Spanish; good references; speaks little English; experienced; careful driver; private. John Garcia, 555 West 156th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Drive any motor; prefer Locomobile, Cadillac, Hans Lloyd; references; single. 130 Franklin Av., Brooklyn. 5293 Prospect.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 29, experienced driver, garage; own tools; repairs; high class cars only; city, country. Box 25, 103 E. 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (29,) married; wishes position private family; long experience any make car. Otto Putney, 209 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR and wife,

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted to go to Johnstown, N. Y., one who can do all the office work required for the Johnstown Mocha Mills Co.; must be a first-class, experienced party and come well recommended; apply, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, to A. H. Fischer, 350 West 85th St., Apt. 51, N. Y. City; give telephone number if possible; a good, steady position with chance for rapid advancement.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by Elizabeth (N. J.) manufacturing concern; must be capable of taking entire charge of general accounts; industrial experience necessary; resident of Newark, Elizabeth, or vicinity desired. Reply at once by letter only, stating qualifications, experience and salary wanted. Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced young lady required as retail ledger clerk; must understand double entry and be able to balance books without supervision; preference given to one with dry goods or linen store experience. Wapole Brothers, Inc., Irish linen manufacturers, 370 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING. G. D., 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Must be high school graduate; preference given to those having six months or more experience; state age, experience, creed, salary. G 330 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, Sept. 1, for $10 per week (proposition). The best ware-time seller, but not a war book; salary and commission. The Sing-Richardson Co., Bess Building, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, by large piano factory situated in Bronx; young woman who is intelligent and adaptable, splendid chance in very desirable company. Address, stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected. M 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST wanted by manufacturing concern; apply in own handwriting, stating experience, references and salary expected; must be accurate. Exact, 85, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—By manufacturing concern, must have thorough knowledge of costs; state age, experience, salary and references. B. M., 393 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, to do general office work; a woman of matured age preferred; state experience and salary expected; references. S 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent and experienced to take charge of books in specialty shop. Apply by mail only. Madame Brand, 569 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Ac.—Double entry bookkeeper and stenographer for general office work; give full particulars and salary expected. Q 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must have considerable experience; salary $18. Box 287, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; understanding controlling accounts. M 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer for a wholesale woolen house. Address S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced young lady to take charge of an office; must have good references. G 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer to take charge double entry books. Apply Woman, 15 East 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, STEADY POSITION; PERMANENT OVERHAGE, INC., 228 WEST 18TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER understanding double entry and factory system. G 84 Times.

BUYERS, experienced, for notions, art goods, embroideries, ribbons, laces, gloves, ladies' neckwear are wanted for positions open about Sept. 15 in our new store at Fordham Road and Grand Concourse. Apply at once by mail only to MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT, THE WEBSTER STORES, INC., 627 West 181st St.

CAPABLE WOMAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN OFFICE OF ESTABLISHED METAL MANUFACTURING PLANT. APPLICANT MUST UNDERSTAND SYSTEMATIC AND BE EXTREMELY QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. PLANT LOCATED IN SMALL TOWN NEAR HARTFORD AND WATERBURY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, MARRIED OR SINGLE, COMPLETE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND PRESENT SALARY. BOX 1037, HARTFORD, CONN.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS WOMAN.

DEPARTMENTS OF UNDERMUSLINS, CORSETS, KIMONOS, HOUSE DRESSES, PETTICOATS, &C., ARE OPEN FOR BUYERSHIP. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT WOMAN. LIBERAL SALARY AND OTHER REMUNERATION. STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND ADDRESS.

Mr. M. S. HECHT,
THE HUB,
BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Small family; nice home; good wages; city references. G 332 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Living out, married preferred; wages $20 monthly and lunch. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK.

Young lady, 18 to 20, wanted in office of large textile corporation; state experience and salary desired. N 281 Times Downtown.

CLERKS wanted, with bookkeeping experience; good penmanship; fine chance for advancement; state age, salary, experience. H. C. Frost, 29 New York City.

CLERK or bookkeeper; familiar with sewing machine business, and keeping installment records; state experience and salary; confidential. F 139 Times.

CLERK.—Insurance company has opening for high school graduate; intelligent, quick at figures; give telephone, age, and salary desired. G 16 Times.

CLERK, switchboard operator; pleasant position for bright girl. Babcock, Perfumer, 516 West 146th.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Small family; good wages; city references. G 333 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Small family; good home and good salary; city references. G 331 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG WOMEN, 22 YEARS OLD OR OVER, WHO HAVE A GOOD HIGH SCHOOL OR NORMAL SCHOOL EDUCATION, WHO ARE ABLE TO WRITE GOOD, CLEAR ENGLISH, AND TO ANSWER LETTERS ACCURATELY AND WITH JUDGMENT.

EXPERIENCE AS A CORRESPONDENT IS OF COURSE DESIRABLE, BUT IT IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. IF YOU CAN WRITE A GOOD LETTER, YOU MAY, WITH THE TRAINING WHICH WE WILL GIVE YOU, BE ABLE TO FILL ONE OF THESE POSITIONS, BUT YOU MUST BE ABLE TO DICTATE A TYPEWRITER.

DO NOT CALL, BUT WRITE ME FULLY AND CONFIDENTIALLY REGARDING YOUR EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, ALSO STATE YOUR AGE AND THE SALARY YOU EXPECT TO RECEIVE. IF YOU ARE A REAL CORRESPONDENT YOUR REPLY WILL SHOW YOUR ABILITY. ADDRESS J. S. ELLIOTT, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

CUTTERS.—Tall young girls or women with experience in cutting; with scissors or willing to learn; steady work. Economy Works, 54 Bleecker St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Large downtown bank desires rapid, accurate operator; advancement; state in detail education, experience, age, salary desired. &c. D 273 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

Especially experienced on misses' dresses; permanent position in first-class house for one who has made a reputation; only those who can meet these requirements need apply. D. E., 276 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

of recognized ability to produce popular-priced cotton waists; applications will be considered only from those who have been connected with leading houses.

CLARENCE WAIST.
16 E. 26TH.

DRESSMAKER, established, will combine with dressmaker or saleswoman with following and take interest in business. X 272 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Must have good taste for wholesale dress business; previous wholesale experience not necessary. M 112 Times.

DESIGNER INFANTS' HEADWEAR, FINE TRADE. F 86 TIMES.

DOMESTIC.—Wanted, a mother's helper, not over 40 years of age; two girls, one 7 years, one 9 years old; state salary wanted; religion, nationality. Mrs. F. Loren, 11 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

ENTRY CLERK.

Entry clerk wanted who must write rapid, neat hand; hours 8:30 to 5. Saturdays 12; experience unnecessary; please give education and salary desired. G 318 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS knowing how to play piano wanted for boy of 11 years of age; answers, with references, address to G 309 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE AT ONCE
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS
FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM.
EXPERIENCED LINERS AND FINISHERS FOR THEIR FUR WORKROOM.
TUBE ROOM CASHIERS,
EXPERIENCE NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
COMPLAINT TRACERS,
EXPERIENCED IN MAIL ORDER WORK.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
BOYS' CLOTHING,
CHINA AND
BOOKS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED YOUNG
WOMAN TO ACT AS HEAD OF STOCK
FOR SUBWAY NOTION DEPARTMENT.
Apply superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL.—For clerical work; must be good at figures; permanent position with advancement; $10 per week to begin. Address X Y Z, 285 Times Downtown.

GIRL,
about 17, good appearance, do clerical work and attend switchboard; one familiar with typewriter preferred; $8 start; permanent to one qualified.
DOMINICK & HAFF,
542 WEST 23D ST.

GIRL—PERFUMERY TRADE.

High-class products; experienced in packing, labeling, and ribbon work; good wages; splendid opportunity for quick advancement. Apply by letter or personally, between 9:30 and 1, 94 North Moore St., corner Washington St., second floor.

GIRL, white, wanted to do general housework; no cooking; must be willing to go South. Apply Monday between 8 and 11:30, Hotel Lawton, 2,528 Broadway, Apartment 7-G.

GIRL, over 18, with some experience, to make herself generally useful in large office; manufacturing concern, located near Grand Central Station. Apply in own handwriting, Box M 100 Times.

GIRLS, bright, good appearance, to make themselves useful in dress store; first-class references required; apply Monday, 9 to 11, Maison Henri, 2,489 Broadway.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Ladies' office assistant wanted. Good education, good penman, who has had experience with figures and bookkeeping. Address N. B. F. O. 7, Station V.

HOUSEWORKER.—English girl as general houseworker for two in family; apartment; must be neat and refined, good plain cook; and waitress, and not over 30; no laundry; good reference required; wages $40-$45. F. 189 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
1257TH STREET WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS
who are accustomed to the
PNEUMATIC TUBES.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor,
or by letter.

IMPORTANT position in an insurance company open for a woman of attractive personality and good education; an opportunity to earn $3,000 a year on commission; business experience not necessary; careful instruction will be given to one who is willing to strive for a good income. Address D 249 Times Downtown.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET,
HAVE A NUMBER OF POSITIONS
TO OFFER TO SALESWOMEN WHO
HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO
HANDLING THE BEST CLIENTELE
IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
NOTIONS,
NECKWEAR,
JEWELRY,
VEILINGS,
RIBBONS.
APPLY SUPERINENDENT'S OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR, 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
HOUSEFURNISHING
SALESWOMEN.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR, 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS,
The Waist House,
require the services of tall, intelligent stock girls, over 16 years; permanent position; unusual opportunity for promotion and advancement. Apply 4th floor 3 W. 42d St.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, by large mercantile house; state references and salary expected. Post Office Box 3, Station A, New York.

MAID.—Refined family of two adults want white maid for general housework. Call 240 Convent Av., Apt. 104.

MAID for light housework and take care of 7-year-old child; reference. Mrs. E. Drew, 206 West 95th St.

MILLINERS,
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 37TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MILLINERS ACCUSTOMED TO HIGHEST GRADE WORK; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES; APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK.

MILLINERS.
EXPERIENCED.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 46TH ST.

MILLINERY.—COPYISTS AND MILLINERS. EXPERTS WANTED. LIGHT COOL WORK ROOM. GOOD WAGES. C. M. PHIPPS, 29-33 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS FOR HIGH-CLASS COAT HOUSE. $20. REFINED AND OF NEAT APPEARANCE. GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. WEINSTEIN & BRECHER, 48 WEST 25TH.

MODELS.—LADIES' SIZE 36; WHOLESALE DRESSES. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; SALARY $18. APPLY ALL WEEK AT KING & APPLEBAUM, 39 WEST 32D.

MODELS
36 AND 16; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; LONG SEASON; GOOD WAGES.
PELLER & BERGER,
15 W. 27TH ST.

MODEL.—Neat girl to try on hats. Apply New York Mfg. Co., 1,270 Broadway, Room 618.

MODELS.—STYLISH STOUT MODELS. SIZE 42; WHOLESALE DRESSES. KING & APPLEBAUM, 39 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—SIZE 36. COATS AND SUITS. SOL LEVINE & CO., 12 W. 27TH ST.

NURSE.—French, with little knowledge of English, for child 2½ years; Larchmont. X 294 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE between 25 and 35 for one-year-old infant, in private New York family, residing for Summer at seashore; write for interview, giving references, also age and nationality; wages $40 monthly. 940 Hudson Terminal.

NURSE.—Trained young lady to take care of two children; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of taking full charge; good salary, steady position. Write M 118 Times.

NURSE.—Baby nurse for two children, aged 1 and 3; young, refined, permanent girl; remainder of Summer at seashore. Write, giving phone, C. B., Times.

NURSE.—Strong, healthy girl, with experience, good education and ability to manage children, will find good, permanent home and wages by applying M 106 Times.

NURSE for baby and child; country; best references required. Write or call Room 721, 71 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Splendid position open in a large wholesale house to a young lady interested in office work; preference given to high school graduates who write well and about to start in business; applicants please state age, experience, if any, and references, both school and personal. N 316 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ABOUT 18; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; EXPERIENCED OR WILLING BEGINNER. JEFFS & CO., 25 UNION SQ.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good penman; accurate, rapid. Apply Monday, Brooklyn Institute, Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET,
are prepared to consider applications for experienced salespersons for positions in the following departments:

Women's and Misses' Suits,
Misses' Coats and Gowns,
Millinery,
Shoes and Underwear.

Only those accustomed to high-class clientele need apply; permanent position and good pay, with an opportunity for advancement.

OPERATORS, experienced, wanted for foot and power press operating on small sheet metal novelties; those having experience in a kindred line preferred; good wages. Apply after 7 o'clock, ready to work. Simon Zinn, Inc., 28th St. and 11th Av.

OPERATORS on bookkeeping machine; must have references. Apply at once, 9 to 1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., near 41st St., Brooklyn.

OPERATORS AND PRESSERS on boys' wash suits. American Novelty Wash Suit Co., 114 Bleecker St.

OPERATORS.—Army coats; steady; good prices. Siegel Bros., Goodman, 62 West 14th St.

PAYROLL CLERK, experienced handling piece-work payroll and general office work; must be neat and accurate with figures; steady position. Boss Manufacturing Co., Incorporated, 80 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; third floor.

PHONOGRAPH OPERATOR desired by large corporation; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement for capable girl. S 80 Times.

POSITION will be open Sept. 1 for a young woman (age 20) of tact and ability to meet people; must be neat, systematic, and trustworthy; office or cashier experience will be of value, but not necessary; an exceptional opportunity for the right young woman. M 97 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A French-English secretary-stenographer; must speak and write both English and French fluently; $25 a week and advancement; as private secretary to two members of head of New York financial business; interesting position for a young woman with tact, initiative and agreeable personality; replies strictly confidential. E. F., L 178 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Professor in medical school needs private secretary; permanent position; unusually competent and intelligent beginner acceptable, though experienced secretary preferred; nationality or citizenship immaterial; state qualifications and salary desired. S 31 Times.

REPORTER.—Young woman reporter wanted on a fashion weekly, must type her own matter; state salary wanted. W 46 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN, afternoons and evenings to help with housework and care of children. Mrs. Joy, 1,921 Andrews Av., Bronx.

SALESLADIES wanted in retail cloak and suit store; only experienced need apply. Call at 1 P. M., S. Vogel, 1834 Division St.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES; STEADY ADVANCEMENT. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, to travel for wholesale house; permanent position with salary and expenses. Address, giving age, experience and references, Saleswoman, 272 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Wanted at once, educated, intelligent person as secretary to consulting engineer; must be able to take charge of office where no other person is employed, write own letters and be capable of interviewing; salary to start, $25 a week; advancement depends entirely on applicant's efficiency; write, giving details of experience, age and references. M 50 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — English-French, thorough knowledge both languages essential; permanent, agreeable position, with regular yearly advancement to young woman of ability and suitable personality; please state particulars, including salary desired to start with; replies confidential. L 178 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE SEVERAL SHOE SALESWOMEN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR.

SHOPPERS.

The New York representative of a number of out-of-town department stores desires to engage a shopper to organize and conduct a shopping service of the New York wholesale ready-to-wear market and retail stores.

The position is permanent and demands a detailed knowledge of the ready-to-wear market combined with the ability to locate and recognize desirable merchandise and write intelligent descriptions and opinions.

Replies in detail, giving full information as to general qualifications, previous experience, and salary desired, will be held in strict confidence. F 164 Times.

SOLICITOR.—For American War Relief Fund; state experience, references; commission. L. C., 189 Times.

STENCIL CUTTER.—Elliott; apply Elliott Company, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted in old established publisher's office; must be skilful and experienced, but willing to commence at moderate salary for the sake of excellent permanent position; write, giving reference, religion, experience, and salary expected to Ability, P. O. Box 654, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, (lady,) with a good knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, in publisher's office; state full particulars as to experience and same salary expected; permanent position for competent person. Opportunity, Box 654, Post Office, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright young lady; must be accurate and rapid; preferably with experience in printing office and knowledge of switchboard; state fully experience, age; $15 to start. G 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thorough, accurate, and rapid; in taking and transcribing notes; at least high school education; neat in appearance; starting salary $15; advise fully education and business experience. F 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in 5th Av. mercantile office; young lady, who is thoroughly educated and experienced, to take commercial dictation rapidly; state age, nationality, religion, education, experience, and salary in detail. F 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, beginner preferred; intelligence; chance for advancement; write for interview, stating qualifications. Nozaki Bros., 6-11 Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat-appearing girl, experience in stenography and general office work; good permanent position, with chance of advancement; state experience and salary desired. M 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl, bright and intelligent, as office assistant; only slight experience necessary; state age, experience, and salary desired. B. G., Box 72, 1,564 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant to executive, correspondent, records; splendid opportunity advancement; state age, education, experience, references, salary; permanent. E. S. 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly competent, excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, religion, and salary desired, Advertiser, 62 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST with year's experience, familiar with duplicating devices, wanted by lace and embroidery importers; specify age, salary, experience, references. Write A. & S., 71 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND MACHINES OPERATED, SALARY, AGE. W. H., 173 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, must also understand bookkeeping; to work in office of a grape juice plant at Penn Yan, N. Y., for two months; will pay good salary and fare. Peter Leonardi & Sons, 152 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS: TWO PERMANENT POSITIONS; QUICK EARNEST WORKERS; PLEASANT CONDITIONS.
LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO.,
144 WEST 125TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, at least three years; rapid and accurate; large cotton goods house; steady position; $12 per week; advancement. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.

By electric railway, capable stenographer who can work up from $15 a month, to receive consideration as to state qualifications in detail. N 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high grade, willing worker, will find unusual opportunity for advancement; advertising experience not necessary, but preferred; call before 10 A. M., Monday, Marx & Angus, 9 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER with one year's experience; $10 per week to start and steady advancement; location Hudson Terminal; give age and experience. N 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable and efficient; knowledge of Spanish preferable, but not absolutely necessary; kindly state experience and salary desired. N 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in export commission house; must be experienced; good opportunity for advancement for intelligent worker; state salary and experience. G 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced in law; also take charge of collection department; only expert who can handle correspondence on own initiative need apply. X 345 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 20 to 25; position permanent; salary, $18; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Call at Silent Partner Magazine, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity with prominent corporation in Brooklyn; state age, salary and experience to Steno, N 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable law stenographer; please give full information; experience, salary desired, etc. D 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, capable to substitute for two weeks; $4 per day. Apply Monday morning, Jonas & Naumburg, Inc., 7 Washington Place, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY EXPECTED, $20. REFERENCES. AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in law office; state education, reference, experience; excellent opportunity of advancement; salary $18. N 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, Oliver operator, desired by office of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; $15; state age, experience, &c. G 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, one with at least six months' experience. American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER in engineer's office to handle general correspondence, filing, and switchboard; state experience and salary desired. F. L. Smith, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHER, one capable of thinking, for dictation and some outside work. Apply Friday morning, Mr. Wood, Universal Film Exchange, 1,600 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must also have knowledge of bookkeeping; one experienced in mercantile line preferred. B. E., 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Must be able to take rapid shorthand and dictaphone dictation; state experience, salary wanted. N 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, capable, experienced for responsible position; permanent. Apply Monday, Room 701, 378 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, unusually good future for bright woman; salary $15. Apply 624 Fifth Av., 3d Floor, room 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Must have references; apply at once, 9 to 1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., near 41st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert law stenographer; apply, ready for work, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—Must be rapid, with commercial experience. Write to Metal Export Co. of America, 50 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be first class in every respect; pleasant, permanent position right party. F 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, accurate, experienced young lady; salary $12. Cohen, Goldstein & Co., 56 Bleecker St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, wanted by export commission house; good salary. Call at 105 Hudson St., Room 510.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted; one who can write figures preferred; answer, giving full particulars. M 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publisher's office; immediate; permanent position; $12. Tel. Chelsea 9080.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY in charge of office; good executive; neat appearance. S 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Steamship supply company; state experience and salary desired. N 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and have knowledge of bookkeeping. Arnesto Mfg. Co., 792 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for manufacturing concern; steady position; state salary. T 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must take rapid dictation and transcribe correctly. Whitney, 250 Park Row Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Alert, bright beginner in law office; capable assisting otherwise. D 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with some office experience; neat, accurate; $12. Apply Monday after 9 A. M., F. C. Proctor, 31 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST—One who has had good office experience; permanent position. S 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent girl who can also handle dictaphone. Wm. J. Dixon Co., 27 West 4th St.

TEACHER for special work; year's contract. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, Box D 213 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATORS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Publishing house wishes to employ several men or women each one of whom can translate short articles from the magazine of one of the following countries: France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Holland, Japan, China, Turkey; work can be done at home in an hour or two a week; write fully, stating which language you read, whether you are a native of that country, what education you have had, whether any journalistic experience. L 148 Times.

TYPIST wanted in large wholesale house; splendid position offered to young lady of promise; applicants please state age, experience, salary expected, and references. N 315 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, by large high-grade mercantile house, for billing and statement work; one who is intelligent, capable, and adaptable. Address, stating experience, qualifications and salary expected, M 114 Times.

TYPIST.—Large downtown bank desires rapid, accurate typist to operate dictaphone; state in detail age, schooling, experience, salary desired, &c. D 274 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced; stenography not required; good salary to start, with advancement; give age and experience in replying. M 4 Times.

TYPIST.—Good English education; capable, experienced; dictaphone operator preferred; desirable position, permanent. Apply Room 377, 50 Church St.

TYPIST. — Intelligent, experienced, high school graduate; $15 a week; state training, experience, and religion. C 291 Times Downtown.

WAIST FITTER

wanted; absolutely first class; capable of taking charge of workroom; give references and salary expected. Converse, 1,623 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WELL EDUCATED LADY for responsible position requiring executive ability and tact; fair salary and advancement if proves capable; give full particulars in first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN of refinement interested in girls to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in their care and training. Apply in person Monday, 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, two hours morning, five days a week, to get breakfast, tidy four-room apartment; Washington Heights; give references, salary. M 59 Times.

YOUNG LADY as switchboard operator and office assistant; state experience, if any, and salary expected. S 49 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRLS

to learn machine operating.

An opportunity to become self-supporting and to learn a well-paying trade.

$6.50 to $8 per week while learning.

Steady work all year round.

NEMO CORSETS,

16th St. and Irving Place.

One block east of Union Square.

Apply mornings, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

YOUNG GIRL wanted for light office work. Apply to C. E. Jones at the Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

YOUNG GIRL, about 18 years, for temporary clerical position in office at $8 per week. D 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT IN CHECKING DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE ADVERTISING COMPANY; MUST BE INTELLIGENT AND HAVE FAIR EDUCATION; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 107 TIMES.

YOUNG LADIES wanted to teach and sell Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines; salary. Apply personally at 218 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY wanted in publisher's office to address wrappers and envelopes and make herself generally useful; salary $7. Address Rapid, P. O. Box 654, N. Y. City.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; must be accurate at figures; apply at store, 45 Leonard St.

YOUNG WOMAN.

BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN WANTED AS ASSISTANT IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL MFG. OF WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; $18 PER WEEK. BOX 148 TIMES UPTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN, 18, or over, in publishing house; one who is high school graduate, and one who can write fine hand; typewriter given preference; experience not necessary; write fully regarding age, education, religion, preference as to kind of work desired, salary to start $20-$25 a month. D 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—At least high school graduate, to take charge and supervise girls in Jewish orphanage in Philadelphia; rare opportunity for right education. Write, stating qualifications as to education and experience, to A. D. Faber, Station G, Philadelphia, Penn.

YOUNG WOMAN, energetic, about 20 years of age, required by a wholesale house to work on billing machine and sales ledger; reply must state experience, age, and salary expected. F. L., 878 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of library, downtown office building. Apply Womrath, 15 East 28th St.

YOUNG WOMEN.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN THIS CITY IS IN POSITION TO EMPLOY A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN TO LEARN MILLINERY; GOOD SEWERS PREFERRED; LIBERAL SALARIES PAID TO BEGINNERS. APPLY BY LETTER, BOX M 110 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (2 OR 3,) VERY HIGH CLASS POSITIONS, $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
STENOGRAPHERS—SEVERAL LEGAL POSITIONS AROUND $20 TO $22 PER WEEK; AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF OPENINGS IN COMMERCIAL LINES; VERY GOOD SALARIES.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, FROM $10 TO $14 PER WEEK.
TYPISTS, $10 TO $18 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 50 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT, college training, with two or three years' research experience, for prominent corporation; $30. INSTRUCTOR, for clerical force of corporation; college training and considerable office experience, $25-$30.
BOOKKEEPERS (2), with stock brokerage experience, $22; others, $15-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, (9,) law, institutional, and commercial, $10-$22; also (8) temporary openings, $3-$4 per day.
TYPISTS AND CLERKS, many openings, $8-$15.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 20 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS FOR HIGH-CLASS WOMEN.
Secretary, $50; statistician $1,400 yr.; file clerks (2) $30-$20; stenographers (4) $25-$22-$20-$18-$15. Expert and general clerk $25-$28; comptometer operator $25-$28; experienced cashier $20; multigraph oper, $40; add. mach. op. $50; mail clerks $12; typists $12-$18. Register for free advice. Interstate First Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $22-$20-$18; beginners, $10, all permanent; bookkeepers, $22, Bronx, others, $18-$15; typists, $15-$20; comptometers, $12 hours 9-5, permanent; telephone operator, $14; office assistant, prefer woman over 25, permanent, $12; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (several,) $18 to $22; bookkeepers and timekeeper, $20; bookkeepers, (2,) $20; typists, (10,) $10 to $15 and lunches; multigraph operator, $12 to $15; comptometer and dictaphone operators, $18 to $18. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal and commercial, $16-$25. Bookkeepers, $25-$20-$18-$15. Clerks, $10. Typists, $15. Switchboard operators, $10. Bill clerks, $15. Office assistant, $10. Permanent positions. Owens Agency, 505 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8 to $20; many good opportunities; free registration; also clerks, typists, bookkeepers, switchboard operators, dictaphone operators. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau; 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Engineering, $20; attorneys, $20; business, $18; bookkeepers, $20; switchboard; est. 1890. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for young bookkeeper, $20; beginners, $15; stenographers, (5,) $20; (6,) legal cashier, $20; stenographers, (6,) $20; (6,) engineers, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent positions, $8, $25; typists, $10-$12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Four clerks, (Connecticut,) $20; stenographers, $12-$20; typists, Miss Bullenbender in front.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Declining temporary, honorable splendid permanencies; law, commercial, very best firms; bookkeepers, typists, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, (French-English,) $10-$25; Bookkeepers, $13-$20; Bookkeeper-Stenographers, Typists, Bill Clerks, Dictaphone. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; other good openings; permanent. Florence Bloch Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerical; permanent positions; uptown, downtown. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d.—Immediate opening; high salaried positions.

FIFTY POSITIONS, stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, file clerks, telephone. Pan-American Agency, 24 Stone, N. Y.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20; Typists, $12. Business Service Bureau, 209 B'way.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening

HELP WANTED—Male.

CRACKER BAKER to take entire charge of small plant for manufacturing ordinary biscuits, hard bread, etc.; should also have knowledge of baking some of better grades; must be thoroughly competent to handle entire operation, and, if necessary, install plant or revise existing plant; must be willing to leave the United States; all expenses paid; only high-class, solid, industrious, willing man need apply; write, stating qualifications in full and wages wanted. Cracker Baker, Room 75, 35 Broadway.

CREDIT MAN WANTED.—LARGE AND OLD ESTABLISHED IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF WHITE GOODS, MANUFACTURER OF KNITWEAR, AND NOVELTIES IS OPEN TO ENGAGE A CREDIT MAN; RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A CYNOSURE PERSON WHO IS WELL THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS AND IS WILLING AND EARNEST; SUCH A PERSON CAN APPLY; APPLICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. R. 6., 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

LAYOUT MAN AND A DETAILER IN PRODUCTION DRAFTING DEPARTMENT OF CONCERN MANUFACTURING SMALL PARTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. P. O. BOX NO. 115, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENING FOR CAPABLE MEN; STATE EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY AND WHEN AVAILABLE. M 11 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN and ENGINEERS, experienced in any of the following lines: Steam power plants, heating and ventilating, industrial layouts; state experience, technical training, salary expected, and when able to begin work. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 710 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED: DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, WITH EXPERIENCE IN ENGINE MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY BOX X 297 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, with practical machine shop experience, competent to take sketches and ideas on automatic machinery fixtures, &c., and work some into practical shape; one with steel fixture drafting experience preferred; give age and experience. O. P., 214 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, experienced draftsmen and designers on high-grade tool and fixture work; in your reply state fully your experience in detail; and salary expected. Apply The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; designer, and detailer on light automatic machinery, jigs, and fixtures; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. L 169 Times.

DRAFTSMAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN STORE FIXTURES FOR LARGE CHAIN STORE COMPANY; STATE BRIEFLY EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. P 99 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN and MOLDLOFTSMEN.
Ship experience essential; state preferred; full particulars and salary expected. N 252 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; capable draftsman for machine tool details and tracings; if sample of work is available, please submit with reply. X 300 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, first-class men, on automatic machinery and tools. American Machine and Foundry, 57th St., between 1st and 2d Aves., Brooklyn.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—In the office of a large manufacturing company in the downtown district; experienced Elliott-Fisher operator for temporary position; give age, experience, and references. N 304 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING WORK.—A prominent public service corporation requires for permanent employment several additional high-class men for engineering work; opportunities are the result of intelligent effort; only technical or engineering school graduates considered; moderate salary to start; state age, experience, schools attended, references, &c. P. S. letters. X 292 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS. — Middle-aged men; steady work; good pay. 518 West 57th St. See Mr. Myhan.

ENTRY CLERK for nations. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE.

WANTED.—CRACKERJACK MAIL ORDER EXECUTIVE; MUST HAVE MERCHANDIZING AND MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; LARGE GROWING MAIL ORDER HOUSE; REPLIES WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X 265 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.

Leading shirt house requires in an executive position, man with initiative, good judgment, energy, retentive memory; preferably one familiar with shirts or other apparel; splendid opportunity for one with unexceptionable references; state particulars, including age and salary. P. O. Box 262, Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMAN.
A corporation of national repute now selling an extensively advertised, popular priced and necessary medical specialty direct from Coast to Coast through a permanent and efficient sales force desires to engage and train three or four salesmen who will operate direct from our home office in New York City and surrounding territory; cash sales quickly made and generous commissions earned are paid at once; big income and rapid promotions are being made; applicants with first hand experience of past experience will receive first consideration. Address, for interview, F 176 Times.

EXPERIENCED Jones Lamson and P. & W. Turret Lathe Hands Wanted.—Automatic and hand screw machine operators and machine grinders on B. & L. & Landis machines; to men capable of handling a high grade line of work and with a full tool equipment we have steady work at good wages. In reply, state fully your experience, age, and wages expected. Apply The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

EXPERIENCED
Man to take complete charge of time keepers, checkers, and time clerks, and supervise payroll; one who has had some experience in accounting; replies must state age, experience, and references; position open short distance from N. Y. Aggressive, 145 Times.

FLY BOYS

First class, experienced fly boys wanted on Cottrell rotary presses. Excellent working conditions. Good pay, with overtime. Call at once ready for work. Employment Division.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN.—First-class; reinforced concrete foreman or superintendent wanted; state qualifications, ability, references and salary expected. F. H. Arnold Co., 1,025 Vermont Av., Washington, D. C.

FOREMAN for wood-working mill near New York; union; will have full charge; give experience, references, and wages expected. M 58 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require at once a large number of experienced packers and crafers; also stockmen for their china and glassware.

A number of young men to act as elevator operators; permanent positions; excellent opportunity for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Page 3, Section 3.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GARDENER.—Wanted, working superintendent to take charge of moderate-sized place; address, stating previous experience, references and salary expected. X 313 Times Annex.

GENERAL CLERK wanted on a commercial farm in Connecticut, near Willimantic; an experienced middle-aged man, must be in sound health, of good character and habits, write legibly and be good at figures; must possess a knowledge of bookkeeping and be able to take off trial balance; preference given to applicant able to use typewriter; state experience, age, nationality, salary expected, if married or single; permanent position and considerate treatment to right person. Address General Clerk, M 43 Times.

GLASS BLOWERS wanted for well-established factory here in New York City; experienced on chemical apparatus and perfume bottles; high-class salary. M 83 Times.

GUARD DUTY.—Men wanted, who have had military training preferred, between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendations upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blank to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GROCERY CLERK over 21; experienced; state age, experience, salary desired. F 100 Times.

GUARDS—Men wanted, 18 to 45. Apply Monday, 3 P. M., at 1,988 Broadway.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!!
To answer the roll call of honor! Wanted for the United States Army: 500 Clerks, 400 Stenographers, 150 Storekeepers, 50 Cooks, 100 Bakers, 50 Butchers, 200 Teamsters, 400 Horseshoers, 50 Blacksmiths, 1,000 Skilled Laborers. Enlist for the period of the war and do it now! Working at your trade relieves you of all purely military duties. Except in cases of emergency—you can enlist in the same unit as your "pals"—ages 18 to 45 years. New requirements, height, 5 ft. 1 in.; weight, 116 lbs. Rated pay for all trades, with rank of Sergeant, Corporal, or First Class Private. Exhibition of Allies' posters. Registered men may enlist up to the time they receive notice to report for examination. Recruiting Office: Corner 39th St. and 6th Av., southeast corner, N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED.
A large silk manufacturing concern desires the services of several boys, graduates of High School, to start in stock positions where they may learn the silk business. Splendid opportunity for wide-awake young men. Apply by letter as below. D 224 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN. — Experienced; wages $45 monthly; permanent position. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HULL DRAFTSMAN, FAMILIAR WITH SMALL WOODEN BOATS. WANTED BY WELL-ESTABLISHED SHIPYARD NEAR NEW YORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MAN TO RENDER VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO HIS COUNTRY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, E 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
For high-grade work on electrical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours per week; opportunity for advancement. Apply 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LABORERS, 200 wanted, starting new camp; apply immediately, ready for work at Aid, Field, Mineola, L. I. Clough-Bourne Corporation.

LAWYER—Experienced; steady and responsible position, with opportunity, for right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. Reply in confidentially. Box M 54 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, — COMPETENT TO HANDLE LARGE VOLUME OF ACCOUNTS; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY. READY-TO-WEAR EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STATE FULLY ALL PARTICULARS, REFERENCES, SALARY, &c. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. Box 70 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, HANDLING LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN, QUICK, AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. O., 137 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, for wholesale house; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. M 75 Times.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Bank experience; state full particulars. G 329 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine builders, gear cutting, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST to learn operating die cutting and stamping presses; steady work; good opportunity; give age, experience, salary. M. C., 273 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—Lathe and boring mill hand wanted. Jaburg Bros., front of Thompson St., near Sheridan.

MAN.—Large importer desires services of a first-class Burlap & Bag and Indian Produce man; only experienced candidates considered. D 277 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA. A MAN TO MERCHANDISE LINES OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY; TO HANDLE HELP AND ADVERTISING; MUST BE AGGRESSIVE AND HAVE UP-TO-DATE METHODS; A CITY EXPERIENCE. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. M 70 TIMES.

MANAGER.—A large company manufacturing a nationally known article in men's wear desires the services of a high-class executive to manage its Atlanta office; a great opportunity with the necessary qualifications; only those with successful records need apply; state age and experience, &c. X 314 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Large New York publishing house has opening for branch office sales manager, who has had considerable experience in handling canvassers. Permanent position with good chance for promotion. Must be in position to leave New York. Replies confidential. Give age, experience and if at present employed. G 34, Times.

MANAGERS.—Men who have the ability to handle a retail business in a manner that will show profit by saving and economy as well as merchandising goods in such a way that the public will be pleased but satisfied; three men of this kind are needed by a live concern. Apply G 328 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for high-class vaudeville theatre in New York City; state previous experience, references, and salary, for interview. Address G 57 Times.

MAN, 25 to 35 years old, public school education, for outdoor work; canvassing; good, steady work. D 287 Times Downtown.

MATERIAL CLERK and timekeeper; applicants for both positions must be energetic, with previous experience in construction work; state salary expected, education, religion, and experience. G 44 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—We have an opening for a young graduate in our mechanical laboratory; preference will be given to one having some experience along the line of automobile research work; in your reply state fully experience, age, and salary expected. Apply The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—First-class and experienced in machine tools, piping, &c.; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location in New York City. N 279 Times Downtown.

MEN.—We have several openings for men over 25 years old who have had general office experience; good chance of advancement for those who make good; salary to start, $18. Apply by letter only, stating experience and qualifications to Mr. Brundage, Rogers Peet Co., 13th St. and Broadway.

MEN.—Red-blooded Americans wanted to assist campaign to raise funds providing comfort outfit for enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps; references necessary; minimum salary $12 a week. Apply Room 314, 66 Pine St.

MEN.—Large downtown bank requires the services of several men for night force work; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary wanted. Address W. D. J., Post Office Box 822, New York.

MILL SUPPLY SALESMAN wanted with power transmission experience for large mill supply house in Connecticut; very little long distance traveling; good money to right man; salary and commission; send full particulars regarding experience. Address D. A., 287 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHT, experienced, wanted. Apply Monath, 118 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

NEGATIVE RETOUCHER Wanted; state age and salary expected; single man preferred. Address S. Amendola, 700 3d Av., Utica, N. Y.

OFFICE GIRL
EXPERIENCED ON LEDGER AND GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE.
STERN & SAALBERG CO.,
416 WEST 45TH.

OFFICE MAN.—A keen, live young man, between the ages of 25 and 35 years, one who is a good correspondent, who has a general knowledge of accounting, and can prepare statements and statistical reports; state salary, give full particulars; just the information you would require from an applicant; state present salary or that required in West position; the opportunity waits for a capable man. Address R. G., 236 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.

MAIL ORDER MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN DIRECTING CORRESPONDENCE AND RETURN GOODS DEPARTMENTS. GIVE FULL DETAILS REGARDING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 55 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A large manufacturing corporation desires to secure the services of an office manager for one of its plants in Pennsylvania; applicants must be especially well versed in manufacturing cost accounting and office routine generally; replies should contain full record, and references and state approximate salary desired. Address X 259 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy with high school training preferred; position with large corporation, duties pleasant, offers excellent chance for advancement to boy with right qualifications, who is ambitious, and not afraid to work; give age, experience, education, and salary desired. N 268 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Capable man to take charge of office, growing wholesale mercantile business; best references required. Reply, with general information, M 158 Times.

OFFICE BOYS AND MESSENGERS.—Downtown bank requires the services of several. Address J. D. W., Post Office Box 822, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT by a hosiery commission merchant; write stating experience and salary wanted; to 346 Broadway, Room 1056.

OFFICE BOY.—By Christian firm in whole sale drug house; good chance for advancement. Address P. O. Box 1489, New York City.

OFFICE BOY, 17; good prospects advancement. Call 143 Liberty St., Room 634.

OILERS, Boiler Cleaners, Coal Passers, Machine Helpers, &c. Apply New York Edison Co., 58th St. and 1st Av., any day during the week.

OPERATORS on bookkeeping machine; must have references. Apply at once, 9 to 1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., near 41st St., Brooklyn.

ORDER CLERK.—Order clerk wanted to make out shipping tickets; prefer man experienced in textile line; give age, education, experience, and salary desired. G 316 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—Young man as assistant. In the purchasing department, electrical supply house; state experience, salary expected. D 250 Times Downtown.

PACKER on misses' coats. Stern, Miller Co., 32 West 32d.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD STOCK CLERK.—Young man; state age and experience; fine opportunity for ambitious man. M 76 Times.

PHYSICIAN.—Registered in New York State. Legitimate advertising office treating nervous and chronic diseases. Special training unnecessary, but must be a good diagnostician; strictly sober; honest; reliable and of pleasing personality. Have an exceptional opening for the right man. State age; parents' nationality; particulars as to education; also character references in first letter. X 299 Times Annex.

PORTER, &c.—Young man (colored) wanted for office cleaning and porter work; age 21 to 28 years; position permanent; state references and salary desired. G 324 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL NURSE, COMPANION, understanding massage, for lady; permanent; $15-$18 monthly; good home, Flushing. Particulars. D 248 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT MANAGERS.
Jersey and Delaware organization forming to market an office device of proven merit; sales ability, with initiative, tact, necessary; profitable connections for those who qualify. Whitaker Mfg. Co., 207 Market St., Room 1000, Newark, N. J.

PRESSMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced in color printing and label box making, for superintendent small plant. Write or call 1,407 Broadway, office 1011-A.

PRINTING.—Outside man; one who can assist in press or composing room preferred. G 202 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—MUST BE A MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND EDUCATION, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT, AND CAPABLE OF USING INTELLIGENT ASSISTANCE TO AN EXECUTIVE; THIS POSITION OFFERS A GOOD FUTURE TO AN INTELLIGENT AND ENTHUSIASTIC MAN; REPLIES MUST STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY, GIVING AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER OF REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED, AND WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS AMBITIOUS, 810 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

RUNNER.—A STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WANTS EXPERIENCED RUNNER. APPLY 10 TO 10:30 AT 120 BROADWAY; GOOD HAND AND BE WELL RECOMMENDED. N 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hair ornament or jewelry line preferred; capable of calling on jobbing and retail trade, eastern territory; clean cut, ambitious young man will find good position with progressive firm; write fully, giving qualifications, reference and salary or commission expected to start. M 119 Times.

SALESMEN.—Silk, lace, or cotton goods men, to sell retailers strong line of Georgette crepes in connection; one each for the South; Pennsylvania and Ohio; Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska; and West and Northwest States, and Maryland; commission; state full particulars. Silk Manufacturer, X 269 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Have you the initiative, courage, and self-assurance to recognize a big opportunity when presented? We need self-reliant men who will earn with us $5,000 to $10,000 per year on commission basis; no advances; we plan your future; tell us about yourself in strict confidence; will appoint interview. N 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Capable organizing and directing sales force for most necessary Ford accessory ever offered; successfully demonstrated on thousands of cars; one salesman sold 425 in eight days; $2.50 profit per sale; direct to user; if looking for a quick seller with fast profits, write Safety First Devices Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN.—Auto truck salesmen, preferably those who have had experience in selling Ford one-ton truck attachments; must be men of experience who can demonstrate ability to sell the biggest success of the day in motor truck line; commission basis. Apply United Auto Dealer Mfg. Co., Inc., 857-945 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER.
Successful man with strong personality and with knowledge of commercial printing, manufacturing stationery, and manifold work to develop sales department for loose leaf concern; opportunity for man of ability to earn $10,000 per annum; salary basis. Address G 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hair ornament or jewelry line preferred; capable of calling on office trade mornings and assisting in salesroom later; clean-cut, ambitious young man will find good position with progressive firm; write fully, giving qualifications, reference, and salary expected to start. M 120 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to business men; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
The largest mill in the United States has an opening for an experienced salesman to travel; product direct to retail merchants; to secure interview state age, products sold, details of experience, territory covered; commission with drawing account. G 32 Times.

SALESMEN.—Paint salesmen wanted; preference will be given to those who are also acquainted with technical paints, dampproofing, &c.; opening for two or three men with one of the oldest and best known paint manufacturers; in answering state age, give detailed information regarding experience, and mention terms desired, salary. M 21 Times.

SALESMEN—Men, women of high calibre, who wish to build permanent income, will be offered great advantage in $60,000 000 corporation; special instruction and assistance given to those qualifying. Unquestionable reference required; commission. Ask for Mr. Mead, 608 Hoe Bldg., 4 William St.

SALESMAN.
Energetic young man wanted by lace and embroidery importers to call on making-up trade in New York City; salary. Apply by letter, T. H. Junod & Co., 100 Fifth Av., New York, stating age, past experience and references.

SALESMAN for high-class, medium-size printing plant; only one selling lest grade and working for best printed matter; splendid opportunity to become interested in business; state experience and references; also salary, commission, &c. Sterling, M 62 Times.

SALESMAN TO COVER PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK STATE FOR WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND HEAD HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ADDRESS LANDIS, D 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; positions permanent; will pay $60 and up weekly; commission basis; exceptional opportunity for right men; state experience; references required. Room 500, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, salesmen with established trade among department stores to carry on connection an extensive line of boudoir caps and ladies' neckwear for New York City, Western and Southern States; liberal commission. A. M. Welsch, 100 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, lubricating oil salesmen; previous selling experience oils or machinery important; give details, past experience, &c.; if favorable, interview by appointment; commission. G 204 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

Salesman wanted to represent a well-established Middle Western perfume house whose merchandise enjoys a national distribution. Applicant must be between 30 and 40 years of age, of correct habits, of unlimited capacity for work, able to qualify for a surety bond, willing to work small towns as well as large cities and make extended trips which will keep him away from home several weeks at a time. Experience in the perfume business not absolutely essential but desirable. A real salesman who has had experience in other lines can sell merchandise of this class. Give complete details of your experience as well as everything else that we should know. General Manager of company will be in New York within two weeks to interview applicants. You can rely on your application being treated in the strictest confidence, so write us freely. Commission equals with satisfactory drawing account arrangement. Address P. O. Box 455, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN.
A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT FOR USE IN COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, STORES, AND BOATS, WHICH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MARKETED DURING THE PAST YEAR, HAS TWO DISTRICTS VACANT IN NEW YORK STATE.

It is necessary to have an automobile, and the method of organization and management is similar to that used in the automobile field. A big proposition is a combination basis with exclusive sales rights; applicants should furnish complete details concerning previous business and past experience. N 292 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
If you can show that you have successfully sold any line, why not connect yourself with a house that does a big business in a big way?

Our phenomenal success and growth in the last few years has created a constantly growing, increasing demand for men.

We have a definite scale of advancement. If you are as good as the next man, you will climb as quickly.

Our new offer will pay any conscientious worker big returns immediately.

Free transportation, commission, and drawing account.

August profit-sharing contest now on.
Come in and talk over.
ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
Min. aged 30-35, to canvass public and parochial school field Greater New York on educational books for old-established publishing house; want man of some experience in the work or aptitude for it; position permanent; state age, salary expected, and give sufficient particulars with references, to warrant consideration. P. O. Box 103, Madison Square, New York.

SALESMAN. — WELL - ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER HAS OPENING FOR A GOOD SALESMAN; MUST BE A SALESMAN WHO POSSESS MORE THAN ORDINARY ABILITY; STRAIGHT SALARY; EXCELLENT BONUS; GIVE PHONE NUMBER. M 17 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, SPECIALTY GROCERS' SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK TRADE; CALL ON PRINCIPAL, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 105 HUDSON ST., ROOM 512; GOOD DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION TO EXPERIENCED MEN.

SALESMAN, high grade; due to increased production and demand, we want several high-grade salesmen to sell a nationally advertised product in Greater New York and vicinity, on a liberal commission basis; commission promptly paid; we want live, hustling, producing salesmen who can sell a converter's line of high-grade white goods samples as a side line; the line is complete and every construct with ranges complete, and we gather business on its merits; one salesman wanted for New York City, one salesman wanted for New York State, one for Middle West, and one for Eastern States and the Far West. G 123 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Three places to be filled by keen, clean men. Write, answering these questions: Age? Nationality? Married? How many children? What are your habits? Do you drink? Are you a good salesman? Have you sold advertising successfully? If so, where? What kind? What successfully? If so, where? What kind? When can you be at liberty? Where can you be interviewed? Have you ties that would prevent your going to another city? All replies strictly confidential. References? All replies to a newspaper. Address M Advertiser is not a newspaper. Address M 10 Times.

SALESMAN.

A record of successful salesmanship, ability to meet big men on an equality, application must be eligible; the remuneration, on the commission basis, is commensurate with the exceptional ability required; this is an unusual opportunity for a man of sufficient caliber to connect with a concern of the highest standing in his business; to secure an interview write, stating age and experience. Address X 284 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER for a small but financially strong company who manufacture a commodity used in quantities by factories, automobile, metal trade, and other allied industries; must have executive ability, possess force, aggressiveness, and perseverance, and be capable of building up a strong and productive sales organization; only those familiar with big business methods and who have developed ability need apply; small list of recognized ability need apply; small list of recognized ability need apply; small list of recognized

Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 5

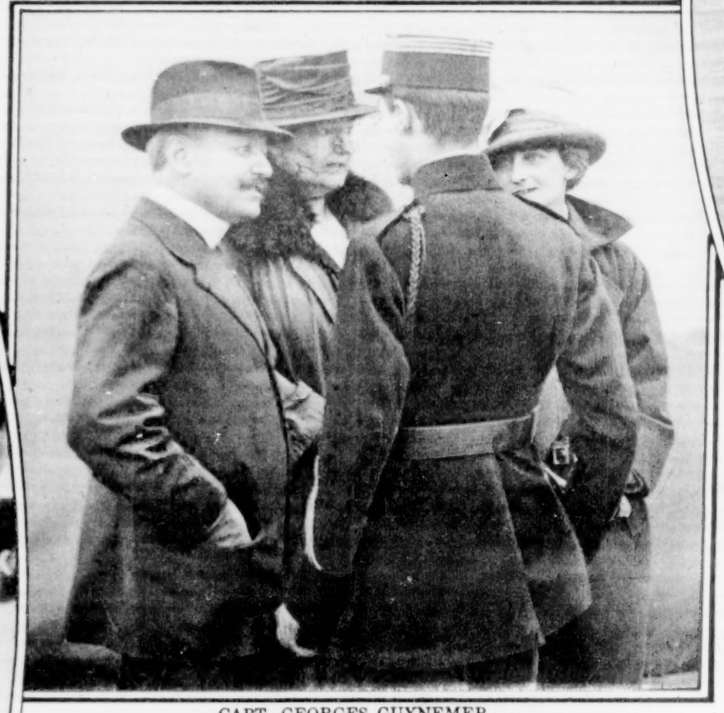
The New York Times

Sunday,
August 12, 1917

U-BOAT ATTACK ON U. S. TRANSPORTS SHOWN BY CAMERA

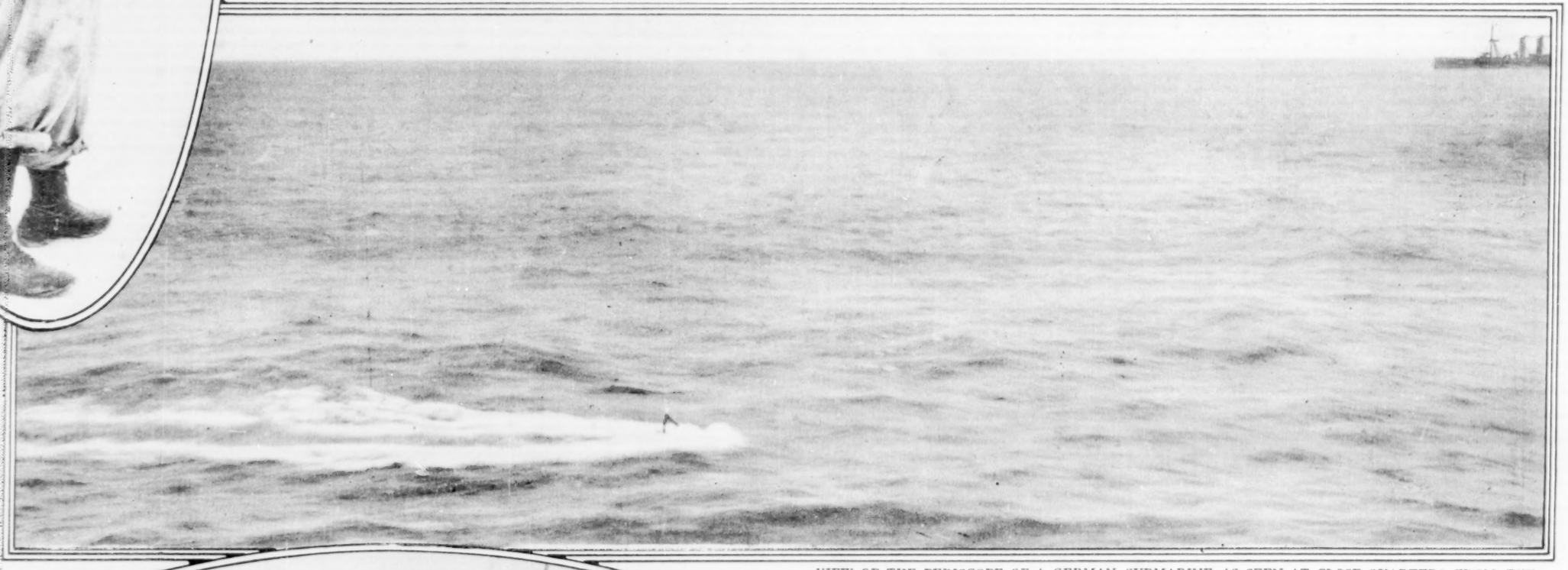
GUNNERS ON ONE OF THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTS BEARING THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY TO FRANCE [NAME OF TRANSPORT WITHHELD BY CENSOR] AIMING ON A SUBMARINE, TWO OF WHICH WERE ENCOUNTERED, ACCORDING TO ADMIRAL GLEAVES'S REPORT, ABOUT MIDDAY ON JUNE 26, AND OTHERS AGAIN ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 28.
This and Accompanying Photographs Were Taken from the Deck of One of the Transports and Have Been Inspected and Approved for Publication by the United States Naval Censor Stationed in New York.

THE WASH OF A TORPEDO PLAINLY SEEN FROM THE DECK OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT, WHICH ESCAPED BY THE NAVIGATION OFFICER'S QUICK WORK IN SHARPLY SWINGING TO STARBOARD.

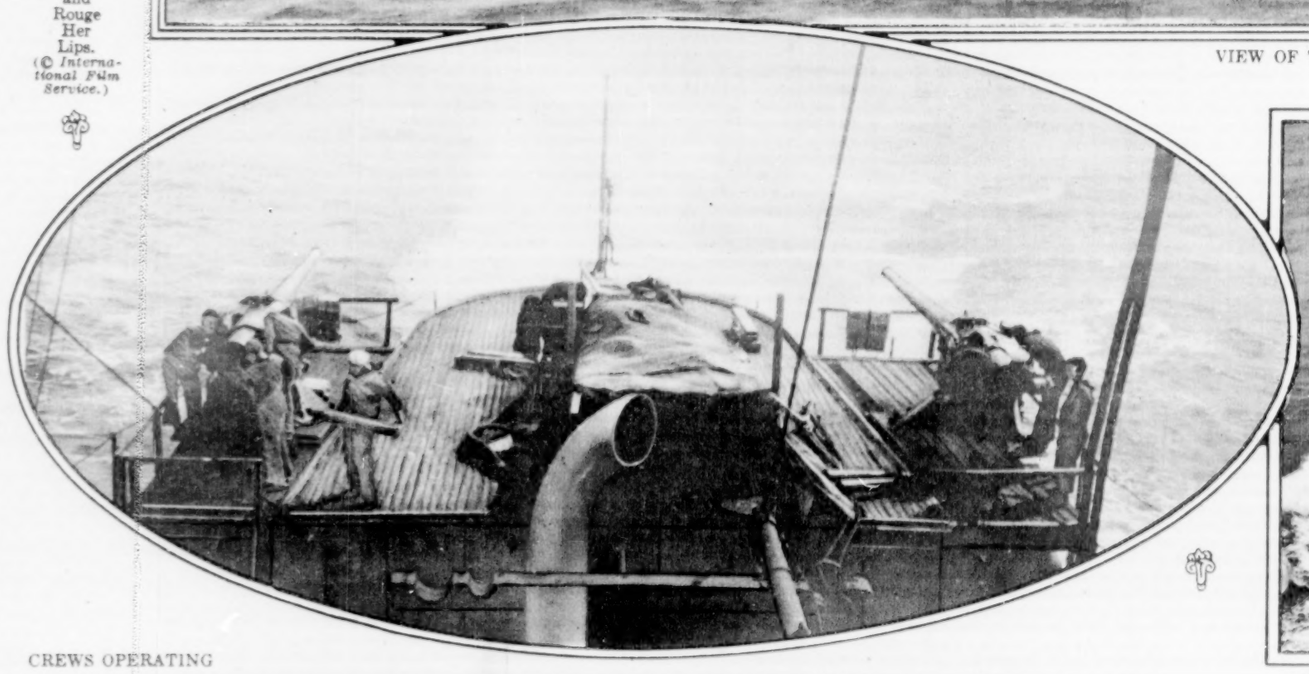


CAPT. GEORGES GUYNEMER,
Called the Greatest of French Fliers, Who Recently Brought Down His Fiftieth German Airplane, Receiving the Congratulations of His Father, Mother, and Sister.
(*Pictorial Press.*)

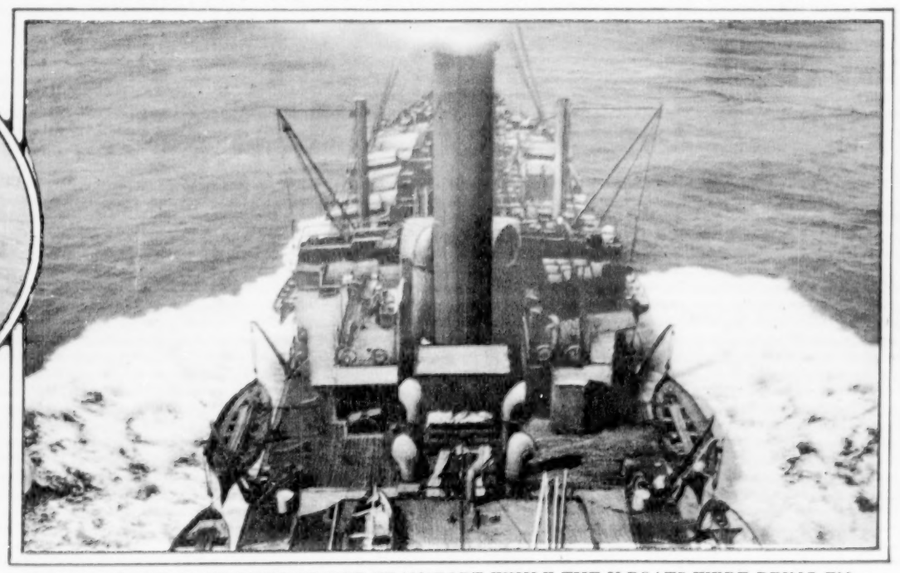
WOMAN IS A WOMAN "FOR A' THAT." French Girl Mechanician Halts Her Work on an Airplane Long Enough to Powder Her Nose and Rouge Her Lips.
(© *International Film Service.*)



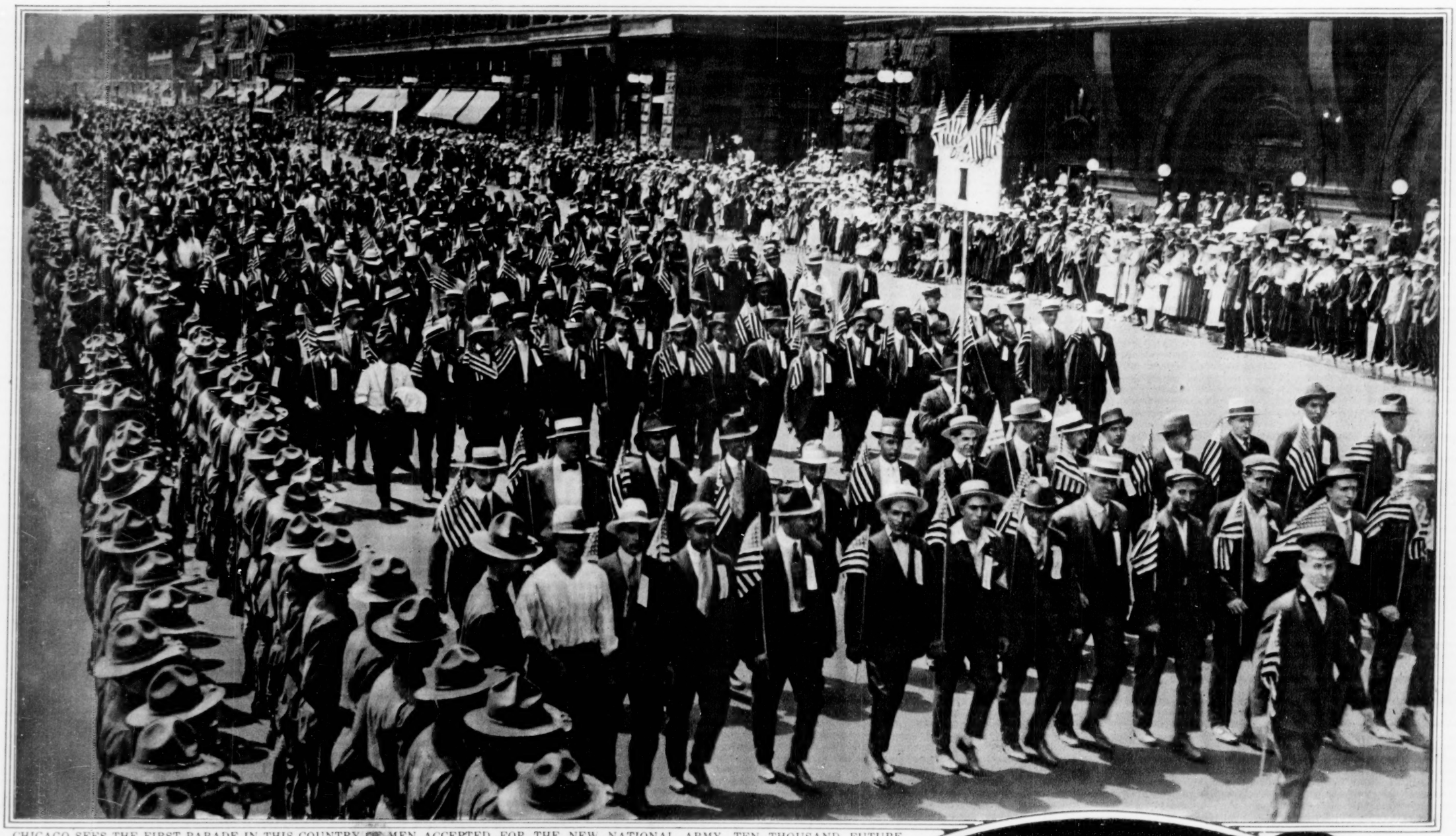
VIEW OF THE PERISCOPE OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE AS SEEN AT CLOSE QUARTERS FROM THE DECK OF THE TRANSPORT.
The U-Boat, Then Rapidly Submerging, Was Fired on Several Times by the American Gun Crews.



CREWS OPERATING BOTH AFTER DECK GUNS OF THE TRANSPORT ON SUBMARINES SIGHTED OR INDICATED ASTERN.



VIEW OF THE BOAT DECK OF THE TRANSPORT WHILE THE U-BOATS WERE BEING ENCOUNTERED, THE LIFE BOATS HAVING ALL BEEN SWUNG OVER THE RAIL.



CHICAGO SEES THE FIRST PARADE IN THIS COUNTRY OF MEN ACCEPTED FOR THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY, TEN THOUSAND FUTURE SOLDIERS, WITHOUT UNIFORMS AND MANY IN THEIR SHIRT SLEEVES, MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY BEARING SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS. *(Underwood & Underwood.)*

GIRL BREAKS THROUGH THE POLICE LINES TO PLACE A BOUQUET IN THE HAND OF A NEW SOLDIER OF THE NATIONAL ARMY IN THE CHICAGO PARADE. *(International Film Service.)*

MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION AND GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY, U. S. A., COMMANDING THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, APPLAUDING THE APPEARANCE OF THE DRAFTED MEN IN THE CHICAGO DEMONSTRATION.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: General Barry, Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador and Head of the Russian Mission; Professor Lomonossoff, and Captain R. Richardson, U. S. A.
(International Film Service.)

SCENE ON THE SEABRIGHT COURTS DURING THE FINAL DOUBLES TOURNAMENT, WITH NATHANIEL W. NILES AND KARL H. BEHR (RIGHT) IN THEIR TRIUMPHANT GAME WITH ROOSEVELT PELL AND BERNON S. PRENTICE. Niles Can Be Seen Jumping to Make an Overhead Placement. In the Background the Match Between Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan, Winners, Against Holcombe Ward and Howard A. Plummer, Can Be Seen in Progress.

MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT MAKING A FAST BACKHAND SHOT IN THE SERIES FOR THE JULIAN S. MYRICK TROPHY. *(Photos Times Photo Service.)*

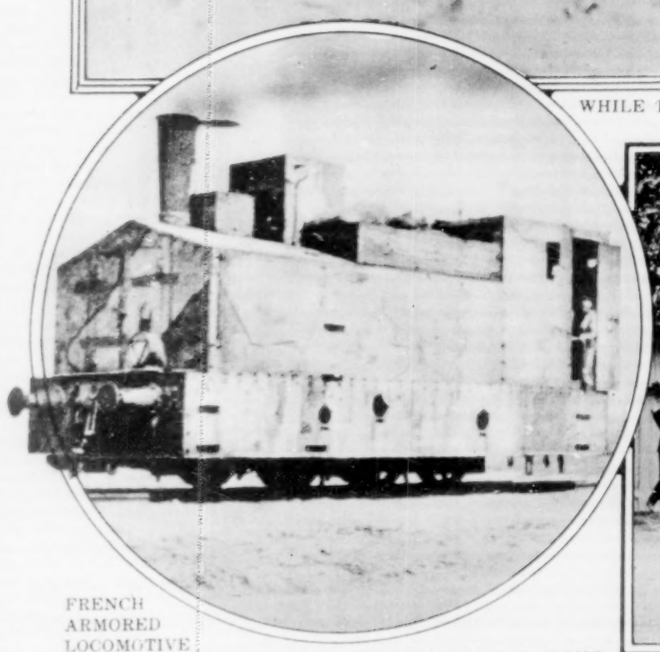
COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Addressing the Loyal Order of Moose in Biennial Session in Pittsburgh. Incidentally, He Is Said to be Wearing a Palm Beach Suit for the First Time in His Life.

MISS MARY K. BROWNE,
of Los Angeles, in Her Winning Game Against Miss Molla Bjurstedt at Seabright, Playing Midcourt, a Feature of Her Match with Miss Bjurstedt.
(Times Photo Service.)

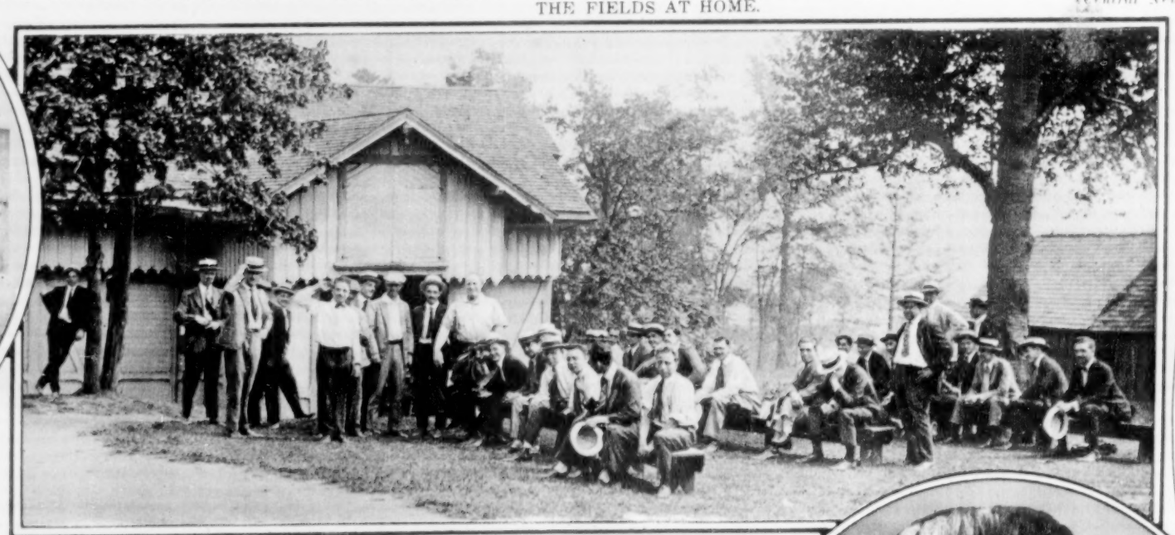
MISS OLGA DORFNER
of Philadelphia, Winner of the Women's National Swimming Contest Over a 440-Yard Course, Held Under the Auspices of the Shawnee Country Club.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LONDON "BOBBY" HURRYING THROUGH THE CITY BEARING AN AIR RAID ALARM.
(International Film Service.)

WHILE THE MEN AND HORSES OF FRANCE FIGHT HER BATTLES AT THE FRONT, HER WOMEN ARE TAKING THE PLACES OF BOTH IN THE FIELDS AT HOME.
(Central News Photo Service.)



FRENCH ARMORED LOCOMOTIVE USED TO HAUL GUNS AND MUNITION TRAINS ALONG THE FIRING LINES.
It Is Painted in "Low Visibility" Colors.



YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK, RESPONDING TO THE FIRST DRAFT CALL, WAITING THEIR TURN FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AT THE MEETING PLACE OF LOCAL BOARD NO. 20, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BLANCHE YURKA IN "DAYBREAK," COMING TO THE HARRIS THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

PAUL FRANCIS SCHLICK, NEPHEW OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG, WHO IS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND THE INVENTOR OF A DEVICE FOR FIGHTING SUBMARINES WHICH HE HAS OFFERED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
Mr. Schlick Is a Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schlick, the Latter a Sister of the German Commander, and Is a Native of St. Paul, Minn.
(© Roger Sherman Studio, from International Film Service.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN THE CITY OF KOBE, JAPAN, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
The Scene Here Shown Is from the Tableau, "Columbia and Her Allies," with Each of the Countries, the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, Russia, and Portugal, Represented by a Little Girl of That Country in Her National Costume.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING IN THE ANCIENT COLISEUM AT ROME ON THE OCCASION OF ITALY'S REJOICING OVER THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS SIGHTING A RIFLE AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, INDIANA.

(© International Film Service.)

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE. Complimenting Miss Shields, Daughter of Mrs. Hamilton Shields of Virginia, on Her Performance at the Entertainment Given by Her Mother at the Lyceum Club, Paris, for the Benefit of Wounded French Soldiers.

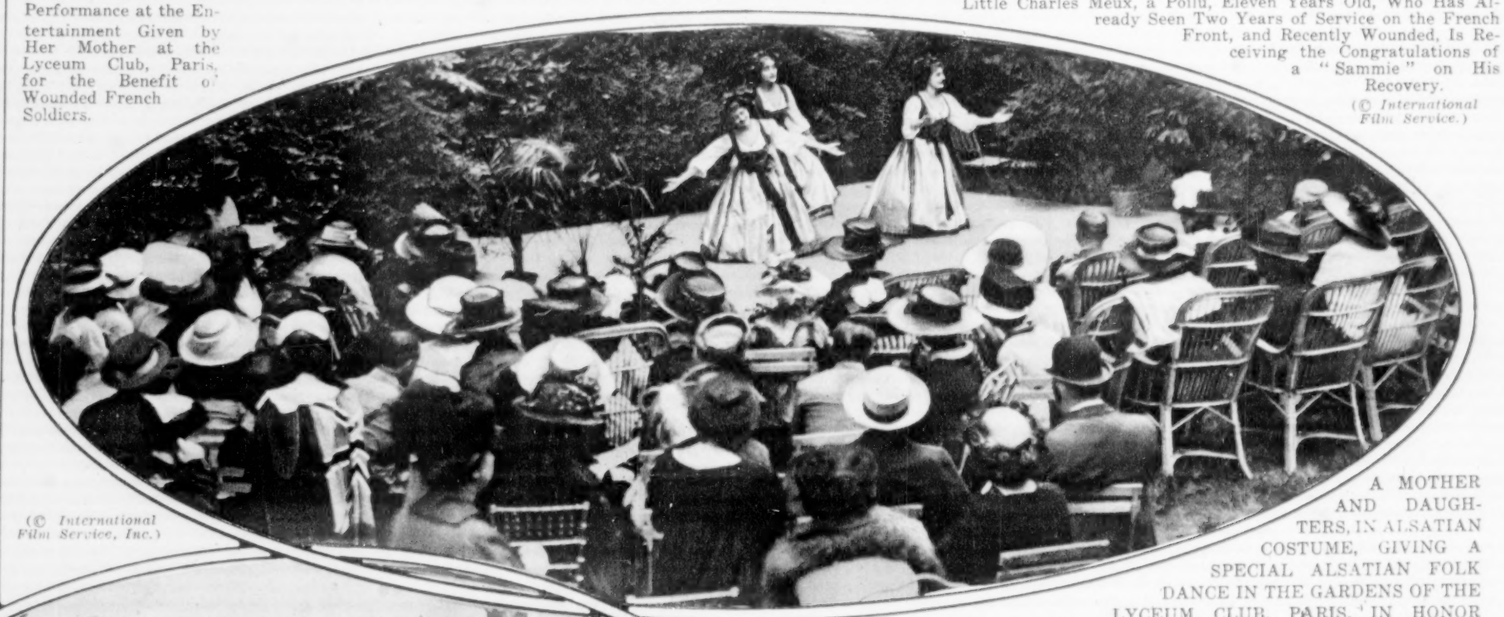
SCENE ON THE SIDE LINES AT THE BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN "SAMMIES" AND CANADIAN RED CROSS MEN ON THE FAMOUS RACECOURSE AT ST. CLOUD, WHERE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN A WAR HOSPITAL TO FRANCE.

Little Charles Meux, a Poilu, Eleven Years Old, Who Has Already Seen Two Years of Service on the French Front, and Recently Wounded, Is Receiving the Congratulations of a "Sammie" on His Recovery.

(© International Film Service.)

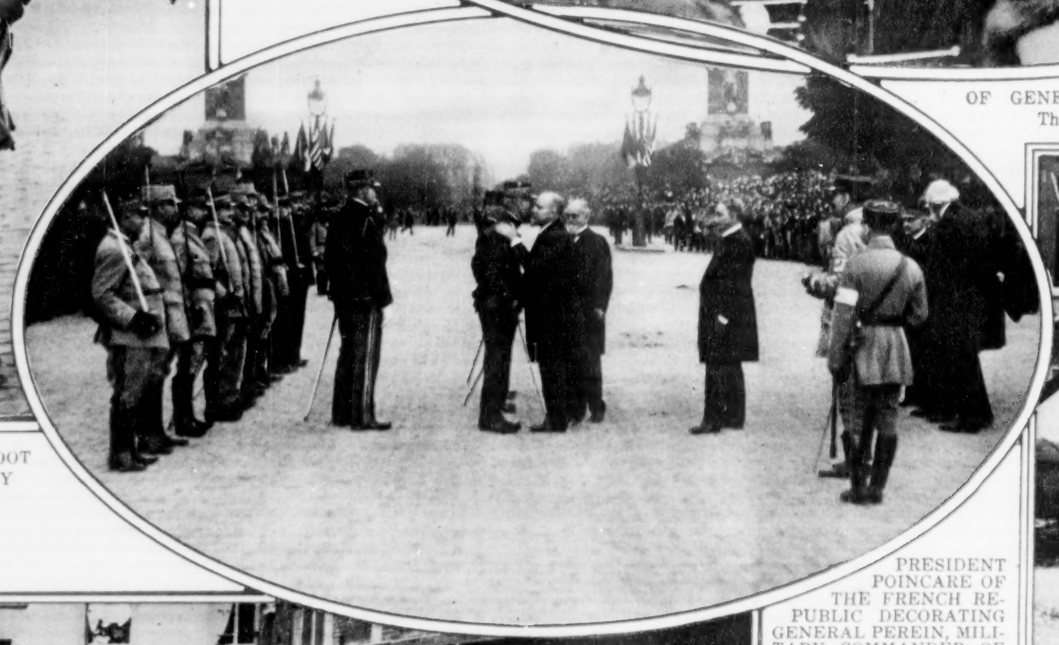
THE TATTERED FLAG OF THE FRENCH FOOT CHASSEURS, WHICH HAS SURVIVED MANY BATTLES, WAS BORNE AT THE HEAD OF ITS DEFENDERS IN THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY PARADE IN PARIS.

(© International Film Service, Inc.)



(© International Film Service, Inc.)

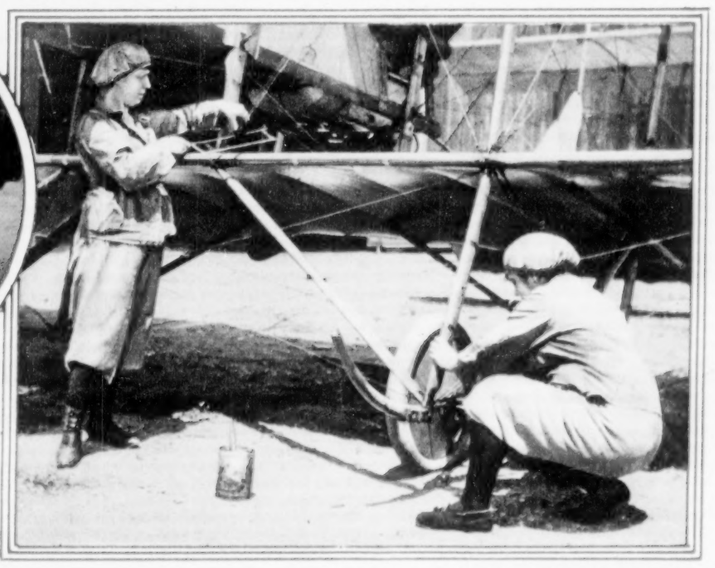
A MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS, IN ALSATIAN COSTUME, GIVING A SPECIAL ALSATIAN FOLK DANCE IN THE GARDENS OF THE LYCEUM CLUB, PARIS, IN HONOR OF GENERAL PERSHING, WHOSE ANCESTORS CAME FROM ALSACE. The General Can Be Seen in the Front Row Near the Extreme Right.



PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC DECORATING GENERAL PEREIN, MILITARY COMMANDER OF PARIS, AT THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY, THE PRESIDENT KISSING THE GENERAL AFTER BESTOWING THE DECORATION.

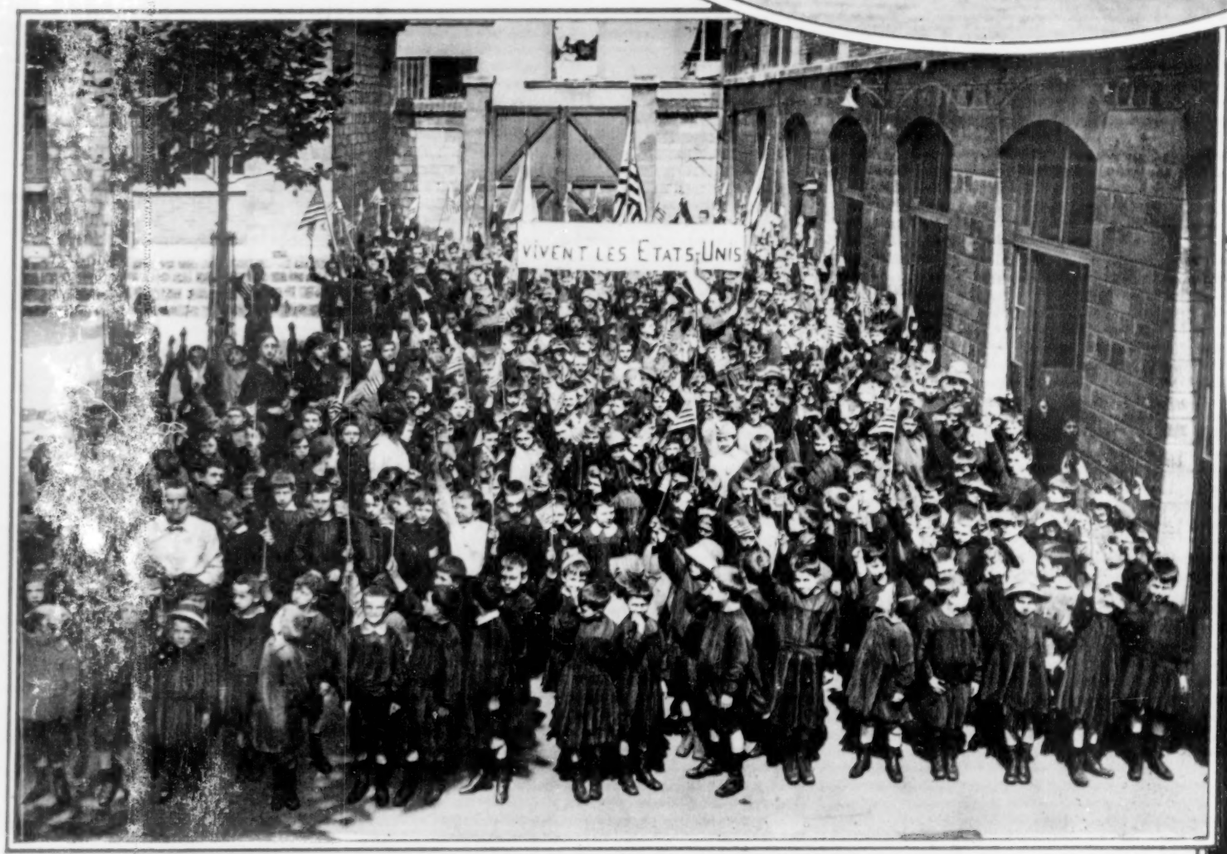
Behind M. Poincare are M. Dubost, President of the Senate, and M. Paul Deschanel, President of the House of Deputies.

(© International Film Service.)



THESE FRENCH GIRLS HAVE BECOME EXPERT AIRPLANE MECHANICIANS, RELEASING MEN FOR THE FLYING AND FIGHTING.

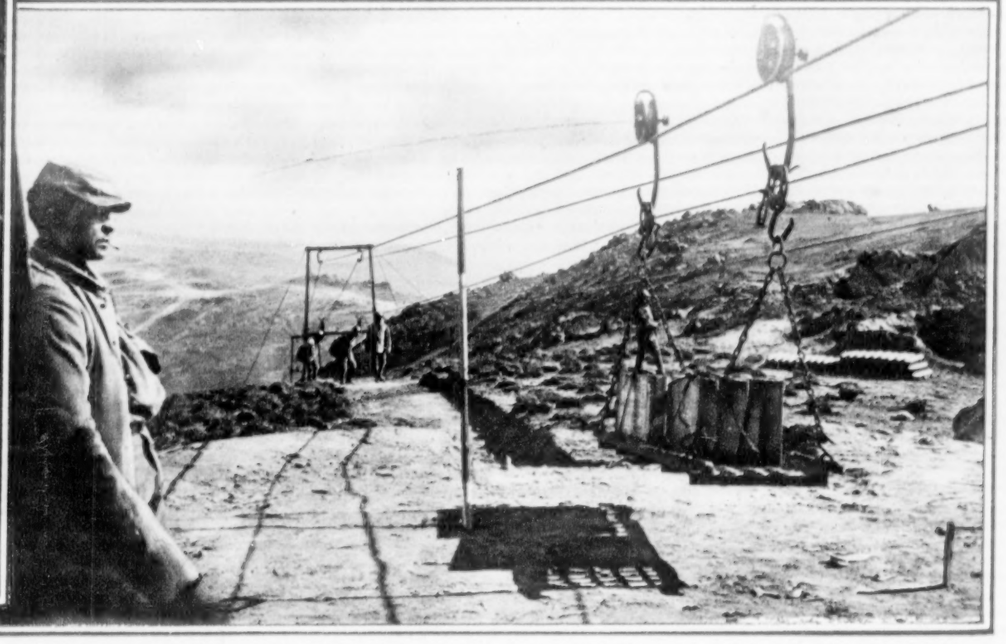
(© International Film Service.)



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF PIHET, PARIS, READY TO MARCH OFF IN THE PARADE CELEBRATING THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY, ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

Each Child Is Carrying the Stars and Stripes in Honor of the Entry of the United States Into the War.

Pictorial Press.



THE NEW "TELEFICIA," OR AERIAL TRANSIT LINE, WHICH WAS INVENTED AND INSTALLED IN MACEDONIA BY THE ALLIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF AMMUNITION OVER THE ROUGH TERRAIN, THE NAME HAVING ALSO TO BE INVENTED FOR IT. (Pictorial Press.)

MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S DELEGATES
Inspecting Military Medals and Gold and Silver Coins Contributed by the Third Siberian Army to the Revolutionary Cause, the Gifts Including Twenty-five St. George Medals and Seventy Silver Medals, Besides Currency.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"
"NO!" SHOUT MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS, STARTING FOR THE CAMP AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.
They are Gathered About Morris Lovey, a Spanish War Veteran.
(Paul Thompson.)

FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT PIRAEUS, PORT OF ATHENS, TO SUPPORT THE ALLIES IN FORCING THE ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE I.
(Pictorial Press.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS HELPING WITH THE HARVEST A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE FIRING LINES, ONE OF THE MEN STILL WEARING HIS STEEL HELMET.
(Pictorial Press.)

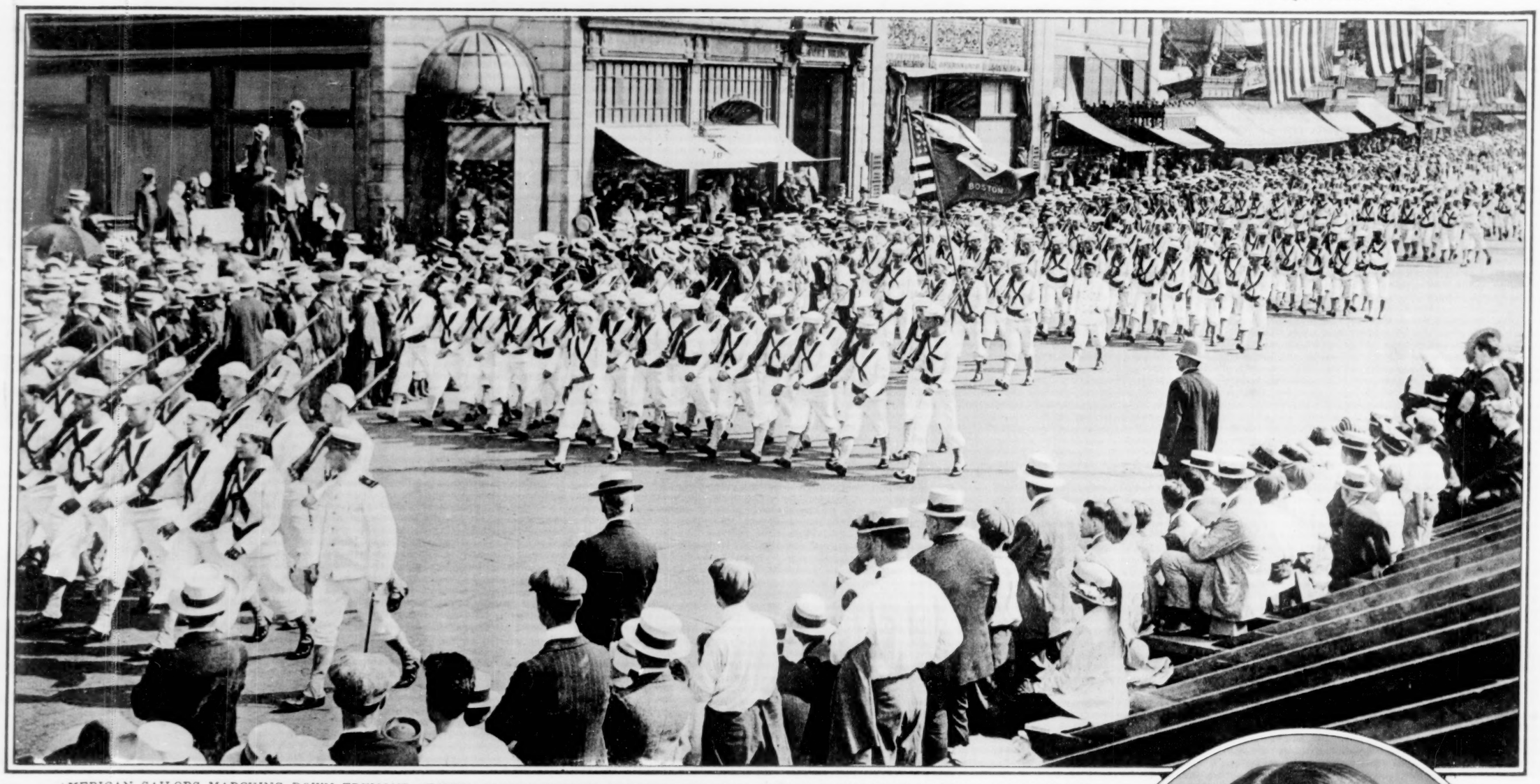
"ONE OF THE FRENCH FOUR HUNDRED,"
A Field Piece of Approximately 16 Inches Calibre, Concealed by a Camouflage Behind the Lines in Champagne.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN VISIT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMP AT MADISON BARRACKS, NEW YORK.
In the Group, Left to Right, are: Lord Aberdeen, Colonel Sample, U. S. A., Commanding the Camp, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Sample, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, and Captain Moore, U. S. A.
(White Studio.)

MISS CONSTANCE PEABODY,
Daughter of Mrs. A. Rene Moen, Whose Engagement to Ensign Matthew L. Looram, U. S. N., Has Been Announced.
(Aime Dupont.)

PORTUGUESE TROOPS, ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN WESTERN FRANCE, DRILLING WITH THE AMERICAN LEWIS RAPID FIRE GUNS.
(Central News Photo Service.)

LORD ABERDEEN INSPECTING STUDENT OFFICERS AT MADISON BARRACKS.
(White Studio.)



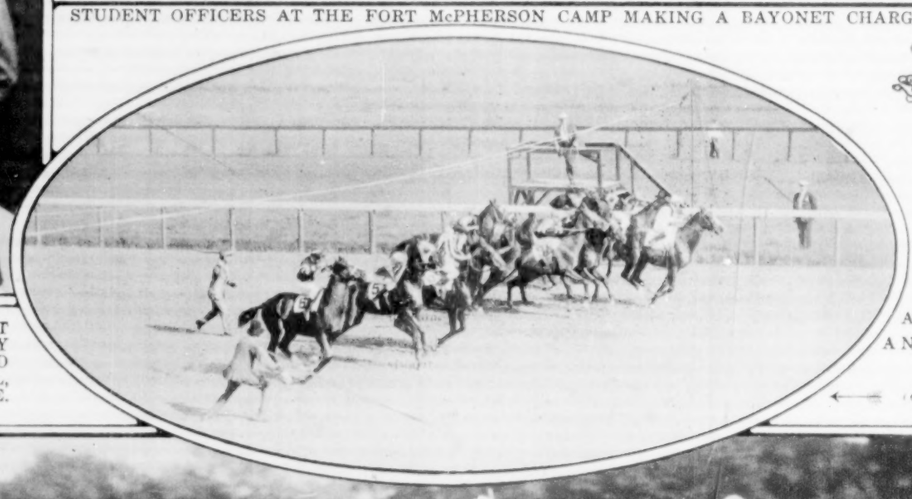
AMERICAN SAILORS MARCHING DOWN TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, IN THE FAREWELL PARADE HELD BY THE FEDERALIZED MASSACHUSETTS GUARDSMEN BEFORE LEAVING FOR CAMP.
The Parade Partook Also of a Demonstration in Honor of the Visiting Belgian Commission. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MEMBERS OF THE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE ELKS' ORGANIZATION ON THE PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE,
the Delegation Calling to Inform the President the Elks Would Give One Million Dollars to Establish Base Hospitals in France. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: John Reilly, Albert L. Dunn, C. L. Kingsley, Henry C. Ulen, P. T. Powers, Thos. L. Reilley, Jos. T. Fanning, Fred Harper, Ex-Governor J. K. Tener of Philadelphia, President Wilson, James Nicholson, Senator G. E. Chamberlain, J. A. Burkhart, F. C. Robinson, C. A. White, E. Leach, B. A. Campbell, J. E. Masters, S. C. Todd, and Fred J. Mersheimer.
(Photo by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.)

ROLAND S. NORRIS OF PHILADELPHIA, NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.
(Bain News Service.)

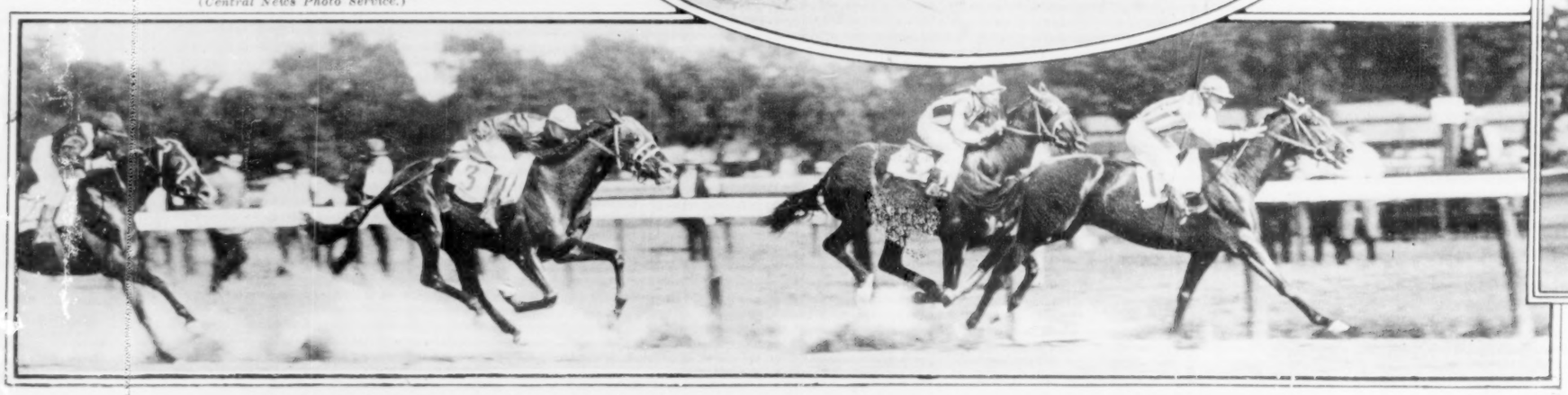
MAJOR H. A. WERNHER, SAID TO BE ONE OF THE RICHEST YOUNG MEN OF ENGLAND, AND HIS BRIDE, FORMERLY THE COUNTESS ZIA DE TORBY, DAUGHTER OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA, LEAVING THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, WHERE THE WEDDING TOOK PLACE.
(Central News Photo Service.)

STUDENT OFFICERS AT THE FORT McPHERSON CAMP MAKING A BAYONET CHARGE ON DUMMIES.
(Kadel & Herbert.)



START OF THE SCHUYLERVILLE HANDICAP ON THE SARATOGA COURSE, WON BY STROMBOLI, WITH CAPRA SECOND, CLEMATIS II. THIRD, AND HENDRIE FOURTH.
(C. C. Cook.)

BARON MONCHEUR, HEAD OF THE BELGIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, RESPONDING TO THE WELCOME GIVEN TO THE COMMISSION IN BOSTON.
(© International Film Service.)



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ARMI-KHAKI

Name Registered — None genuine without this label

for Riding, Camping, Automobiling and General Knockabout.

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"The Kind that Keeps"

For skin comfort in Summer give your face, arms, neck and hands a gentle cleansing rub with D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream night and morning, also after outing or exposure to wind, dust, or sun. It will add to your comfort, keep the pores free and clean, prevent tan and sunburn, make the skin soft and white, and improve the complexion.

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LUX

Won't shrink woolens!

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Make the lather in very hot water, but add cold water till comfortable for the hands before putting in your sweater. Continue as with a white sweater, only dry in the shade instead of in the sun.

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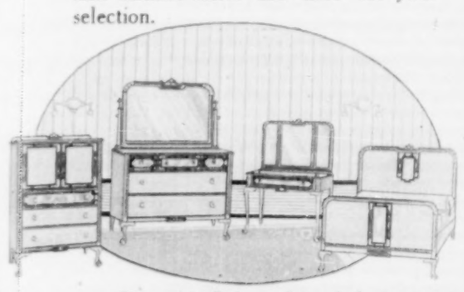

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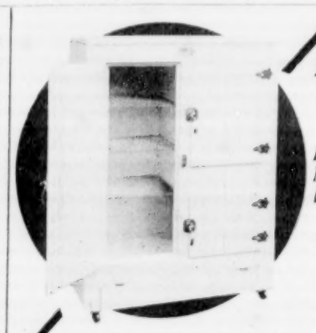

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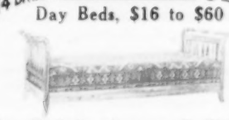

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MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1917.

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEED OF DICTATOR URGED BY HARDING

Republican Senator from Ohio Favors Absolute Power for President, Even If He Is a Democrat

By Richard Barry.

WHAT the United States needs and what it must have if it is to win the war is a supreme dictator with sole control of and sole responsibility for every phase of war activity, and this today means practically every phase of Government."

Thus spoke Warren G. Harding, Republican Senator from Ohio.

"More than that; not only does this country need such a dictator," he continued, "but in my opinion it is sure to have one before the war goes much further. It is the inevitable logic of events here in Washington."

The Senator was sitting on the veranda of the Capitol, just outside the Senate floor, and as he talked there floated through the marble room which alone separated him and the interviewer from the deliberations of the upper house the strident voices of Senatorial orators, each in his way opposing the passage of the Food Control bill, each in his way suggesting emendations or elisions. In the course of the afternoon the speakers were Gronna of North Dakota, New of Louisiana, Weeks of Massachusetts, and Hardwick of Georgia. They represented no one party, no one idea, no one section of the country. Over the whole Senate lay the castigations of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi accusing every obstructionist of potential, if not actual pro-Germanism.

At lunch the Senator from Ohio had remarked, casually, that the United States was drifting toward a dictatorship. Later he was asked to amplify and, if possible, to justify this idea. He was quick to add that he meant it in no offensive sense, but that at the same time he was profoundly sure of the desirability of a dictatorship and had no desire to postpone the day of its arrival.

"Is this not un-American?" he was asked.

"Whether it is or is not American," he replied, "it will be made American once the condition is an established fact; but at the same time let me answer your question more fairly by a short glance at our history, as I see it. While I am neither historian nor constitutional lawyer, it appears to me that the experiences of the founder of our nationality, George Washington, had convinced him that in times of national crisis supreme power should be vested in one head and that all responsibility as well as all power should be vested there. In his matchless vision Hamilton saw the necessity of such provision, and his influence in the drafting of the Constitution, exerted through Washington, was such that every avenue was opened for casting to one man in a crisis all the power. During the conflict in the early days of our Government between the Federalists, under Hamilton, and the Republicans, under Jefferson, Washington's attitude was that of silent and effective favor to Hamilton, while he pacified Jefferson. Washington, who knew from bitter experience exactly what evils a country faced in grave crisis, and with the vision of a statesman preparing for the future, succeeded in laying down both the law and the tradition which would intensify centralized power in time of war.

"During the early days, and, in fact, for more than the first two years of the civil war the Congress in the North was rent with disagreement and dissension, and it was only as the logic of events combined with the perception generally of the unparalleled character of Mr. Lincoln that powers were placed more and more in the hands of the President, until, toward the close of the war, Congress as well as the Cabinet had all but abdicated in favor of the one man who had proved himself a safe dictator for the destinies of the nation.

"The same thing must occur in this war, and the sooner it comes the better for all of us. We will never be actually in the war, never be a menace to Germany in a modern military sense, until it does come.

"Of course, we shall preserve appearances, out of regard for our boasted democracy, and Congress will remain on guard, but it will go on delegating power, because human nature in a crisis turns to one commander. It always has been so, and ever will be. Meanwhile, if any one is concerned about preserving inherited government, let us call the proceeding a suspension of the rules while we are saving national rights."

Warren G. Harding, Ohio's Republican Senator, Who Says We Are Drifting to a Dictatorship and Must Have One in Order to Win the War.

The thunder of Senator Gronna, protesting against the passage of the food bill, penetrated the quiet corner.

"Take, for instance, this present debate," continued Mr. Harding. "I would be the last one to impeach the motives of any Senator who has prolonged it. Each man who has spoken against the bill, each who has taken the precious time of the Senate, each who has delayed the enactment of a universally desired measure, and each who has participated in postponing for several weeks a war measure as vital as the mobilization of troops, has done so, I believe, with integrity and sincerity, in full accord with his oath of office and in behalf of what he interprets to be the desires of his constituency. Here is the menace. Out of the practices of peace men in Congress incline to study their constituencies rather than to understand the national need. Of the motives, of the character, or of the ability of these men I have no criticism. This is no time for the injection of personalities, much less of politics.

"Personally, I have not been enthusiastic over the Food Control bill. It was in part a necessity created by suggestion. Undeniably something was needed, and orderly government must meet such a need in hours of crisis, else it fails utterly, no matter what limitations temporarily have to be broken down.

"What I impeach is the system of legislation as it exists today. It is not adapted for wartime purposes; it is all very well for peace, but not for war. In war decisions must be made instantly, and they must be subject to instant change. To consult a legislative body concerning the desirability or the justice of these decisions is absolute folly. It amounts, in the end, to confession of weakness and failure in the face of the enemy. And in such a case there is little difference between confession of failure and failure itself.

"Legislative bodies cannot solve problems in detail, nor write flexible laws to be varied according to the exigencies arising. Only a grant of power will bring results through a discriminating and, let us hope, a just and righteous agency.

"I think all are agreed that in what is known as strictly military affairs power must be centralized and absolute. In the recruiting, mobilization, and disposition of troops, in the erection of fortresses and the array of navies no one questions the necessity of centralizing power, of asking about it no questions and of demanding of it only results.

"We have yet to learn that in war today practically every other affair of government is as vital to victory as soldiers, ships, and guns. To give a Commander in Chief control of men,

ammunition, and ships, but to deny him control of food, clothing, and every variety of munitions is to tie one of his arms and one of his legs and to ask him to fight against a man in full use of all his limbs.

"The truth of what I say is not contested, as a general proposition, even by those who oppose, for various reasons, the various war measures now before Congress. But each man is able to find for himself and for the particular reason which he has for opposing any particular bill an exception to the rule. He is able to convince himself and many others that his purposes are not only patriotic, but that any other method than the one he employs of debate and delay is decidedly unpatriotic.

"This is the character of legislative bodies. It always has been and it always will be their character. Men are elected to legislative bodies for the purpose of discussing legislation. It is too much to expect that they will not, at least in a respectable minority, fulfill the strict letter of their function, even if 'Hannibal is knocking at the gates.' For them, at once, in the mass and unanimously, to perceive the inevitable logic of a war situation is more than can be expected, and it is a situation that past and present history does not lead us to expect."

Continuing along this line, Mr. Harding analyzed, quite frankly and with the kindly detachment of an unofficial observer, the various personalities now in the Senate heretofore called "a little group of willful men," "conscientious objectors," and, in some instances, much worse than that. He was careful to explain that, in his opinion, these personalities should not be considered either with antagonistic criticism nor yet with party, factional, nor even with patriotic spleen. He looked upon them as merely the present-day illustrators of a universal principle which became the greatest weakness of democratic government in time of war.

"These men," he said, "are having a very hard time. They are doing their duty, as they see it, in the face of terrific criticism, and it is, in a very real sense, a courageous thing to do. Of them as men or as Senators or as Representatives I do not say one word of criticism. Many of them are my friends; all of them I respect.

"What I do say, unequivocally, is this: The system must and will be changed for war. We cannot travel much longer on this road of debate that leads only to indecision and finally to paralysis. Better let one man make the mistake and hold him responsible for it than for us all collectively to make the greater mistake of doing nothing, or else of doing what we do do too late, or of half doing it, or of ineffectively doing it. How can Congress decide in advance anything about food prices, or any other prices? Those things must be regulated by one man in supreme control, and he must be in a position to effect his will instantaneously just as much as is the commander of any military force."

"What would you suggest? That Congress delegate all its power to one man?"

"Practically that, if not actually," the Senator replied.

"Does that not mean the complete abandonment of democracy?"

"Call it what you will; it is the only way to win the war. However, it means that we abandon nothing except the incapacity of all legislative bodies in wartime. We would not abolish Congress. There is much for it to do. It remains the 'buffer State,' as they say in Europe, guaranteeing democracy against the assaults of the very autocracy it creates. Even a dictator could not ignore it. It gets the sentiment of the people and sifts the pure gold from the dross and thus can speak a people's best aspirations. Congress can always remain at hand ready to repeal any law it might enact, ready to impeach any dictator it might empower. To change the figure a bit, Congress would remain on the side lines, as it were, closely watching the great game, ready at any moment to rescind the powers it has delegated."

"Whom have you in mind for this position as supreme dictator?" Mr. Harding was asked.

"At the present moment there is but one possible man," replied the Senator from Ohio, "the President of the United States. I must say he is not my choice, but the people of the country have chosen him, and he is the only one to whom we can turn. Why quibble with events which are already accomplished? Mr. Wilson is our President, duly elected. He is already by the inevitable force of events our partial dictator. Why not make him complete and supreme dictator? He will have to answer to the people and to history eventually for his stewardship. Why not give him a full and free hand, not for his sake, but for our sake? He is not likely to succeed half bound; unbound he will have every chance. If he fails, then it is his fault, not ours. If he fails under present conditions, it is our fault, not his."

"But we are warring against autocracy, and you are proposing for us as great or even a greater autocracy than that to which we are declared antagonistic."

"On the prairies," replied Mr. Harding, "when a fire threatens the community in which there is no means of fighting it except one, a counter fire is started. They fight a great fire with a little one, but one which meets fierce element with the same fierce element, and the element which alone, under the circumstances, can combat it. Our advantage over the Germans is that we would put on autocracy as a garment only for the period of the war, whereas they wear autocracy as the flesh that clings to their bones. Once the war is over, we would discard autocracy, just as we did after the Revolution and after the rebellion.

"In a sense I am not advocating a political measure so much as I am suggesting what must and will occur in this country in a very short while. A dictatorship, no matter what term of office is employed, almost always has occurred in moments of extreme national peril. Napoleon, the soldier of democracy, became the dictator of France. Caesar, the tribune of the people, founded the greatest empire the world has ever known, and one in which the dictators for hundreds of years were elected. Lloyd George, the most radical Democrat England has ever known, becomes the empire's dictator. Kerensky, a Socialist, becomes the supreme dictator of Russia. How long will America wait before she, too, voluntarily chooses a dictator? We must have one, sooner or later. Why not now?

"I have had a thousand letters expressing fear of this very thing, making strong appeal against the abdication of Congress. It is a fear of the policy, rather than of the fact. My own conviction is that the world is aflame and that we have a Republic to save. We can't do it with the processes of a Republic in peace. If, under one supreme director, we can make our resources in men, minds, and money effective, and if we can save the United States and its inherited and treasured rights as a nation, we shall prove democracy's ability to defend itself, and the soul of that democracy will live again in its re-established institutions of peace."

To Make Peace Is Dr. Kuehlmann's Ambition

New German Foreign Minister Wishes to Be Leading Figure in Negotiations After the War—Opposed Break With United States

DR. RICHARD VON KUEHLMANN, who has succeeded Dr. Alfred Zimmermann as German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is a composite type of German, according to men here who know him and who told what they knew when the report of his appointment to what may turn out to be the most arduous job among all those in the gift of the Kaiser reached this country.

He is an Anglophile, according to them, but won't let his friendship for England stand in the way of obtaining any advantage for Germany, should he be intrusted with peace negotiations. He is liberal in tendency, but more because he thinks it expedient than on account of deep beliefs in liberalism. He is democratic, but, in the words of one man who met him, he "spells democracy with a small 'd.'"

And he is, above all, a tremendously ambitious man. He wants to push his personal fortunes just as high as they can possibly go. "Principle to him," remarked the man mentioned above, "means Kuehlmann." Then, mindful of the definition which he had just given of how the new German Cabinet officer looks upon democracy, he added:

"And, believe me, he spells Kuehlmann with a great big 'K.'"

The new Minister's sentiments toward the United States are, apparently, influenced by the same sort of utilitarianism translated into terms of semi-liberalism which influences his views on other matters. It is said that he is of the school of German thought which affects to despise this country as a military and naval factor in the war; which is assured that our effective entry into operations in Europe cannot possibly occur within six months or a year, and will, for that reason, prove futile, since by then the Central Powers will have won the war and there will be nothing for America to do but to make the best of the peace negotiations. Yet those who know Dr. von Kuehlmann hasten to add that he most strongly opposed Germany's break with the United States, denouncing it as the greatest blunder made by his Fatherland since the outset of the war, because he was emphatically of the opinion that, in the "war after the war," Germany would badly need American friendship, and the shortsighted throwing overboard of that friendship was bound to have most damaging effects on Germany's trade when the markets of the world, and especially those of Latin-America, were once more opened to her business men.

Holding this view, von Kuehlmann opposed ruthless U-boat warfare. But, it seems, he based his opposition not on horror of its cruelty or disbelief in its efficacy as a war measure but on the ground that it would react against Germany in the long run. He also foresaw the food embargo and its consequences.

Dr. von Kuehlmann's main object in life, according to one who has studied him, is to be the big man in the negotiation of peace conditions after the present war. Though a native of a land where many men are proud to be the leaders in making war, nothing would please him better, it seems, than to go down in history as the man who made peace. With this end in view, it is thought that he will play his cards in the Wilhelmstrasse so as to bring about preliminary moves for peace, without giving the impression, nevertheless, of being a "peace-at-any-price" statesman, or even one really desirous of ending the war.

Von Kuehlmann is of comparatively humble extraction, so to brand him as a Junker is incorrect. Nor is he a Junker in convictions any more than in birth.

Richard von Kuehlmann is described as a handsome man, a blonde of the Saxon type, with light hair and mustache. He not only makes no concealment of his friendly feeling toward England, but openly boasts about it. He speaks English so well that his speech can scarcely be distinguished from that of a native Englishman, and he makes a point of wearing clothes of English cut and aping English mannerisms—especially those of the English aristocracy.

He spent eight years in England, and there are those who say that while he was there his friendliness toward Britain and her ways did not prevent him from dealing with the extremists among the Sinn Feiners and organizing them for opposition to the British Government.

The "von" in his name, by the way, came to him in the most indirect way. Some Germans are born with that title of nobility and some achieve it, but Richard von Kuehlmann had it thrust upon him—probably without objection on his part—by marriage. His wife was a Baroness von Stumm, of a prominent noble family of Germany, and her husband, soon after he was married to her, managed somehow to tack her "von" on his own name.

His wife also brought him wealth, as her father was the owner of big German iron mines. She died last June of typhus fever at Constantinople, where her husband was German Ambassador.

His mission to Turkey was of an exceedingly delicate nature, and he seems to have acquitted himself well in the discharge of its duties. Nearly all accounts of German-Turkish relations agree in stating that the Germans have a very hard time in getting along with the Turks. The latter are a proud race and resent bitterly the domineering tactics of their Teutonic allies and the lack of tact with which they seek to ride roughshod over all opposition to their wishes. When von Kuehlmann's predecessor in the German Embassy at Constantinople, Baron von Wangenheim, died some months ago, there came an interregnum without a regularly appointed Ambassador during which relations between Turks and Germans became, to put it mildly, rather strained. It was to smooth out the tangles incidental to this situation that von Kuehlmann was hurried post-haste to Constantinople. At the end of six months he had managed to allay friction in Turkey and set things going again with comparative smoothness. The Turks, it appears, do not want German interference in their affairs except in military matters. Von Kuehlmann probably gave some sort of assurance to the sensitive Ottomans that the officials of the German Embassy and the rest of the Kaiser's aids scattered through the Turkish dominions would, during the balance of the war, keep their hands off civil matters.

Able as he is, this must have been a most difficult job for von Kuehlmann, since he is not a diplomat in the sense that this term would be understood, say, in France, the home of polished and tactful diplomacy. He is said to be only fairly smooth—you might say that he is smooth for a German. He tries hard all the time not to be dictatorial, to drop the typically German arrogance of manner. But it crops out in spite of him.

Von Kuehlmann, say those who know him, will prove to be no mere puppet in his new post, but will play a real part during the rest of the war and in the negotiation for peace, if it should come during his incumbency of office. All men, apparently, have to be puppets in Germany for a certain period in their careers—while they are climbing upward—and von Kuehlmann has in many ways been no exception to this rule. But, having achieved high office, he is expected to assert himself vigorously and not let orders from higher up thwart the dominating thing in his life—his personal ambition.

Kahn, Born in Germany, Tells Why He Is Out-and-Out American With No Hyphen

California Congressman Analyzes Mental Processes That Made Him Champion the Draft and War Against His Native Land

A BIG American flag streaming in the breeze of the electric fan, a fine picture of a battery of United States artillery at firing practice in California, two big patriotic recruiting posters of the War Department on the wall, and a little marble bust of Goethe on the desk were the adornments particularly noticed by the caller in the private room of Congressman Julius Kahn, in the House Office Building at Washington, the other day. Neither the flag nor the pictures was in the least needed as evidence of the Americanism of the California Representative occupying that office, but nevertheless they were good to see; also unusual, so far as the general run of offices of Senators and Representatives is concerned. It was good, also, to see the bust of Goethe there. It seemed to drive home and clinch the impression given by the flag and the picture of American gunners. The fact that Goethe was still there in these war days, in this room of an American statesman who was born in Germany, symbolized a patriotism that had no pettiness about it.

Mr. Kahn was asked why he, a native of Germany, had been, since the war between America and Germany began, so much more than merely a good American citizen; how it was that he had led the Administration forces in the House for the enactment of the law to give us a great conscription army to fight Germany; how it was that he, a Republican, had been the chief advocate in the House of one of the biggest war measures of a Democratic Administration.

The last question was pertinent, too, because it is only a pleasant fiction with many members of Congress that politics end at the coast line. Even in these days there are Republicans who pretend to see no good in the war plans of the Administration, who will do what they dare to block these plans.

Kahn is not that sort of a Republican.

Perhaps one way of indicating what sort of a German-born American he is would be to state that he does not read the newspapers of this country printed in the German language. Of course, he can, for he is a master of both languages; but he doesn't see why he should. He said this in reply to a question as to whether he thought the German language press of the country was loyal to the American Government at the present time.

"I don't think that all of it is," he said, "but I am not a fair judge of that, for I almost never see a newspaper printed in the German language."

But he had no doubt as to the loyalty of American citizens of German birth or parentage as a whole. "An overwhelming majority of them," he exclaimed, "are loyal to America and will support the country throughout the war."

Mr. Kahn was born in 1861, in Baden, one of the comparatively liberal States which were welded into the present German Empire in 1871. He was asked if he thought he was a better American than he could have been had he been born in Prussia.

"Perhaps I absorbed something of the love of liberty from the neighborhood of my birth which would not have been found in Prussia," he said, "but I was only a boy when we came to America, too young to appreciate the political and social differences between the various parts of Germany. I got it later, however, as I began to understand the traditions and memories of Baden which my parents brought with them to this country. My ancestors had lived for centuries in Baden. My grandfather took part in the revolution of '48. The Grand Dukes of Baden, for the most part, had been a liberal class of men, and the people of my faith, the Jewish faith, had much freedom in the worship of their God in their own way. I knew they were not persecuted, so, as a family, we had pleasant recollections of the land in which I was born.

"But it was in America that I began really to be an American and to love what America stood for then and stands for now. The civil war had ended only a short time before we arrived. I saw young men in California (they seemed old to me then) who had been wounded in the South, and the American boys of the village told me that they had been shot in the war to keep the country as a union instead of letting it be cut up into separate States. And I was fascinated by what I heard. My first boyhood interest and enthusiasm in the new country to which we had come was its history. I wanted to read all about a nation that

Congressman Julius Kahn, Who, Though a Republican, Piloted the Draft Law Through the House of Representatives.

these wounded men had lost their arms and legs to save.

"So I recall that, during all the days of my youth, I realized more and more how much this America did for all its citizens, what opportunities there were here for all of us. From my boyhood reading and study of history and travel and biography I knew how the people of my faith had been persecuted and crushed in many parts of the world. So it was then driven into my mind and heart that a land which gave such opportunities for free life to people of all faiths, nationalities and circumstances had the right to demand the utmost loyalty and service from all these people. And it is the most elementary duty of all these people to go to the defense of this country when her rights are violated by any other nation on earth. If necessary, they must give all they have, even their lives, to defend this Republic of theirs.

"There is nothing psychologically difficult about that. You ask about the psychology of a man born in Germany who is doing what he can to defeat Germany in this war. I do not think the place of birth is such an important factor in a man's life as many credit it with being. Our love of a land, and therefore our allegiance to it, seems to me to be more intelligently determined by whether or no we find anything in it worthy of our support and sacrifice. What I learned of American history and institutions as a boy in California, and the love of country which that knowledge inspired, was something that I, personally, had much more to do with than in the matter of being born in Baden.

"Suppose my parents had not brought me here when I was a child, but that I had spent my youth in Germany. I should have learned of America a little later, by reading its history over there instead of on my father's cattle ranch in California, and then, no doubt, I would have come to America, not as a child because my parents moved, but of my own volition as a young man seeking a home in the country which had the fairest record to show in the history of the whole world. Please do not give me any extra credit for my love of America because of the fact that I happened to be born in Germany. The credit belongs to America for being what she is; a little to me, perhaps, for appreciating what she is.

"All the circumstances of my boyhood were favorable to the awakening of that appreciation. There were the books of American history, but there were also the hills of California. My father bought for his ranch about 100 acres in Calaveras County, the county of Mark Twain and Bret Harte. Our home was two miles from the village. I drove the cows and I roamed over the hills and through the gulches. There were long distances to look, which a boy loves. The boy on the ranch or farm learns to see more of his country at one glance than the little shaver in the city tenement, and that is good for his future as a citizen.

"But America is the same to all of us, Jew or Gentile, native or foreign born. It means the right to live as free men. Never in the world's history has any other country conferred so much upon its people and never has any country demanded so little in return. So why shouldn't every American share with Nathan Hale the regret that he has but one life to lose for this America?"

Mr. Kahn was asked if, at the end of the present war, he still would be an advocate of universal military training, even though the war should end in a peace satisfactory to America and her allies and to those who hope that the present war will make future wars impossible.

By way of reply he quoted Shakespeare:

> The time of universal peace is near:
> Prove this a prosperous day, the three-nook'd world
> Shall bear the olive freely.

"That was what Octavius Caesar said to Agrippa in their camp before Alexandria," he continued. "It was something over two thousand years ago that that prophecy of universal peace was made and the world has been at war ever since. I do not think that the time has yet come for a repetition of that prophecy to be taken seriously as an excuse for neglecting the defense of a nation.

"Throughout my study of the country's history, and particularly since that study has been part of my proper business as a member of Congress, I have been convinced that our military system was wrong, that to depend on the volunteer system for the fighting of our wars was to rely upon a very weak reed. Neither have I ever been able to bring myself to the happy conclusion that war is a thing of the past or that it soon will become so. Therefore I have been an ardent advocate of military preparedness, with universal training and service on a basis of short-term enlistments. I believe that such a system not only would make this country safe, but prove of inestimable benefit, morally, mentally, and physically, to all the young men of the country.

"Because of this conviction I found it an easy and natural task to take up the fight of the President in Congress for conscription. Conscription is the corollary of universal training."

Representative Kahn does not follow President Wilson in making a distinction between the Imperial German Government and the German people, and he thinks that it is too soon to speculate as to what benefits the Allies may confer upon the enemy people by defeating the enemy Government.

"There is no likelihood of a revolution in Germany," he declared, "while the present Kaiser is on the throne. All the German people love this Kaiser. There is nothing that he can ask of them that they will not do. If the Crown Prince should succeed him there might be a different story. But we are not to depend on remote contingencies of that sort to give us a victory, nor a substitute for victory that we do not win ourselves.

"We have got to fight and fight hard for the rights of America and the rights of the world, and we have got to do the fighting as the followers of President Wilson, who is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and made so by the fundamental law of the Republic. There must be no war committee of Congress to hamper him in any way.

"Already we have clothed the President with great power. He has used it wisely, and is continuing so to use it every day. I was opposed to President Wilson on his Mexican policy. He had no severer critic than I in the House on that question, and I do not think that he realized the need of preparedness until long after the country should have had its preparations complete.

"But since America entered the war I believe that he has done everything that an American President could do and that he has done it well."

Yaphank Camp: First Description in Detail

Cantonment Nearest to New York Almost Finished—Vast Military City with Perfect Sanitation—Conveniences for Visitors

LESS than ten weeks ago a great forest, nearly 10,000 acres, stood within a few miles of a section of Long Island that from time immemorial has been known as Yaphank. That forest has disappeared. The roots of its trees, great and small, have been blown from the earth. On the cleared ground is springing into existence, overnight so to speak, a great military city, which within a few weeks will have a population of more than 40,000 men. Ninety per cent. of the 40,000 may be in the trenches in France a year hence.

This military city is to be known as Camp Upton, in memory of Major Gen. Henry Upton, U. S. A., the great American tactician, whose book, "The Military Policies of the United States," is one of the famous military documents of modern times. The camp is a few miles distant from the village of Yaphank, and almost the half-way point between Long Island City and Montauk Point. The site is inland, midway between Patchogue on the south and Eastport on the north.

Camp Upton is one of the sixteen army cantonments where will train the first overseas army of selective draft men, who by May 1 are expected to be in France and ready for battle alongside our British and French allies.

When the contractors who are building the Yaphank camp—the Thompson-Starrett Company—turn it over to the Government a few weeks from now, it will have streets enough to be numbered up to Eighty-fifth Street. The total distance from end to end of the encampment will be about two and a half miles. The blocks are not laid out on the New York City plan of about twenty blocks to a mile, and in many instances, owing to the particular uses to which this or that part of the camp is put, they are longer or shorter than the city blocks.

In the military city will be eight separate and distinct villages, so to speak, in addition to the smaller division and brigade headquarters settlements. For instance, there will be three infantry camps, which will house nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, the last named organization being cavalry in name only, for it will be trained and later will fight as infantry. Two big camps will be the home of the artillerymen, one camp accommodating a war strength regiment of light field and the other a regiment of heavy field artillery. There will be a wonderful signal camp, in which will live the men of the field signal service, the fliers of the aero squadron, and the personnel of two balloon companies, the last to act as observers and spotters for the artillery in France and to man the giant captive observation balloons now being manufactured for the American forces. The other villages will be the homes of the engineers and the men who will man the ammunition, sanitary, supply, and other trains operating with the Camp Upton division.

When a few weeks ago the Thompson-Starrett Company got the contract, the War Department stipulated that the camp was to be ready by Sept. 1, or within a few days of that time. The contract called for the uprooting of thousands of trees, the transportation of millions of feet of lumber, the construction of 1,141 separate buildings, some big and some small, the creation in a minimum of time of a complete water supply system, calling for the construction of four spring water reservoirs, each of 200,000 gallons capacity, the laying of fifty-five miles of pipe lines, and the erection of three pumping stations, the building of an elaborate railway system to connect Camp Upton with the Long Island Railroad, the installation of a system of electrical and heating apparatus, sufficient to take care of the soldier city, and the construction of nearly 440 stables and animal sheds.

Within a week the foresters were at Yaphank, and each day thousands of trees were cut down, until the reservation was cleared. Then came the blowing up of stumps and the carting away of débris. That done, the railway section got busy, and in a few days the first of the many spurs was hurried to completion, and great yards made ready to receive the 25,000,000 feet of North Carolina lumber, more than 800 carloads of crushed stone for the roads, three long freight train loads of roofing materials, many tons of nails, nearly 200 carloads of stoves, ranges, plumbing material, &c.; a train load of crossties for the railroad, another load of rails and spikes, ten loads of electric light poles, seventy-five loads of cement, 350 loads of stone for foundations and other construction purposes, and nearly 200 loads of sand.

While all of this preliminary work was going on the contractors also had to build a temporary city to house their own little army of about 5,000 skilled mechanics, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and laborers. The construction force was organized as a military unit, with squad, company and regimental commanders, the authority centralizing in the headquarters offices of the contractors in Wall Street.

Expert quartermaster and engineer officers from the regular army were detailed to co-operate with the contractors, and up to date the Yaphank operations have given the lie to the old story that it is almost impossible for army and civilian officers to work in harmony. Now and then War Department red tape has crept in to delay or confuse the operations, but in no instance has the delay been serious.

There will be no tents at Camp Upton. Neither will there be any structures built of other material than wood. The total number of houses, as indicated by the Government blue prints, is 1,141 for the camp proper, with an additional seventy for the railroad terminal. The barracks to house the soldiers will number 195, and each will accommodate an average of 200 men, which means accommodations for about 39,000 fighting Americans. The nine regiments of infantry and one of dismounted cavalry will occupy 120 separate barracks buildings, each two stories in height, and every man will have a bed to himself. The sleeping accommodations are to be arranged in the Pullman order of bunks, in units of two, one above the other.

This village will be the biggest town of the lot. It will be a little city, in three parts, the population of which will approximate 20,000 officers and men. Two sections of the infantry sector will be inhabited by three regiments each of infantry, and the third sector by four regiments, the odd command being the cavalry unit. The number of buildings in this section will be 410, or about 136 structures for each of the three brigades. There will be, in addition to the brigade headquarters, each of which will occupy six buildings, ten separate buildings for regimental officers and thirty for battalion officers. The company commanders and the first and second lieutenants under them will live in the same buildings as their men.

The infantry city will include ten other barracks buildings for the machine gun men, which indicates the great part that gun will play in the American operations in Europe. The accommodations set aside for the men who will handle the little "spitfires" indicates a force of 2,000 machine gunners for every division. There will be a set of ten barracks for the men of the supply and headquarters companies.

To direct the training of the infantrymen, the brigade and regimental staffs will use ten big administration buildings; to care for the men the Red Cross and the army medical corps will have an equal number of structures at their disposal, while the warehouses in which will be stored the thousands of tons of equipment and food supplies will number twenty, each the size of an average New York waterfront storehouse.

The field artillery section will require twenty-one barracks buildings to house the battery commanders and enlisted men of three regiments, in addition to the full quota of buildings for the brigade and regimental staffs, and the separate quarters for regimental officers, other than the staffs, and the battalion commanders and their staffs, and two big warehouses, an administration and the medical buildings. The two regiments of heavy field artillery—two regiments are the brigade units for the men who serve the giant howitzers and big calibre rifles—will have a little village of their own, which will require fifty-four separate structures, including fourteen barracks for the enlisted men and eight buildings for the regimental and battalion officers.

The single engineer regiment destined to go to Europe with the Camp Upton division will live in a little hamlet of thirty buildings, including, in addition to the quarters of the regimental officers, six barracks structures each designed to accommodate one complete company of engineers. The field signal battalion section has ten houses, while the aviation squadron, which numerically is the smallest of army units, will live in a little "flag station" of six structures.

The various train organizations will inhabit a settlement in which the total number of buildings will be forty-four, these buildings including an officers' quarters and a barracks for the headquarters, supply, ammunition, engineer, and sanitary trains. The ambulance and field hospital units will be accommodated in twenty-four buildings, while the two balloon companies will be made happy and comfortable in eight.

The 11,000 horses and mules needed to haul the light artillery and the miles of supply trains will require stable accommodations totaling 312 buildings, and of these stables the field artillery will use fifty-nine, the heavy artillery sixty, the infantry eighty, the ammunition train thirty-one, the supply train seventeen, the engineer train eight, and the ambulance and field hospitals six.

No single thing is more important at the Government cantonments than is the water supply. At Camp Upton the water all comes from springs, and the army reports show that there is no purer water to be found anywhere.

For the use of the men during their hours of recreation baseball, football, and tennis fields will be laid out. There will probably be several moving picture theatres, where admission will be free, and there will be canteens run under War Department supervision, where the rookie can get his tobacco, buy all the good candy he wants, and purchase those necessities which are not included in the regulation allotments of the Government. The Young Men's Christian Association will maintain several establishments, as will also the Knights of Columbus.

The hospitals will be models in every respect and will be in charge of skilled physicians and graduated nurses, while there will be, somewhere close to the camp, a well regulated hotel for relatives of the men and other visitors. A large and comfortable passenger station will be among the scores of buildings included in the railway terminal plan. Visitors will be welcomed on certain stipulated occasions.

To feed the population of Camp Upton will be required millions of pounds of beef, mutton and pork, also immense quantities of vegetables and fruits. The following table gives some idea of the quantities of the latter needed annually in the one cantonment:

199,500 bushels potatoes.
58,400 bushels onions.
34,200 gallons each of pickles and vinegar.
Sufficient wheat for
15,603,750 loaves of bread.
34,200 bushels navy beans.
4,300 bushels evaporated apples.
3,200 bushels evaporated peaches.
1,710,000 pounds canned tomatoes.
1,109,700 pounds butter.

The 11,000 horses and mules quartered will consume 27,720 tons of hay, 1,237,860 bushels of oats, bran in varying quantities, and 6,660 tons of straw for bedding purposes. The War Department will ask for bids on these materials, and all those who desire to sell supplies to the Government should consult the specifications.

The best-fed soldiers in the world will be those of the American Selective Draft Army. For breakfast the bills of fare will include various cereals, sausages, bacon, liver, steaks, salt codfish, eggs, fruits, and cakes. The dinners, served at noon, will include soups, all kinds of vegetables, smoked ham, steaks, mutton, and relishes and deserts. On the supper menus will be cold meats, tomatoes, potatoes, eggs, fruits, puddings, pies, &c. Coffee, tea, milk, and the best of dairy butter will be served at all meals.

As for the sanitary arrangements at the camps, it is only necessary to point out that the man who made Panama healthy, Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, has attended to that part of the problem.

How "America" Was Written

IN these days of renewed patriotic emotions our national hymn and kindred songs have come in for far closer attention than they had been receiving in years of peace. As a result of this, anything concerning them takes on an added interest, and, therefore, the letter printed below, from the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of the words of "America," which, if not the national hymn of the United States, is a close second to it, has a peculiar timeliness. The letter was written to Mr. J. H. Johnston of Brooklyn, who had asked the Rev. Mr. Smith the circumstances connected with the writing of the now famous hymn.

Newton Centre, Mass., June 5, 1887.

Mr. J. H. Johnston:

Dear Sir: The hymn "America" was not written with reference to any special occasion. A friend (Mr. Lowell Mason) put into my hands a quantity of music books in the German language early in the year 1832—because, as he said, I could read them and he couldn't—with the request that I would translate any of the hymns and songs which struck my fancy, or, neglecting the German words, write hymns or songs of my own, adapted to the tunes, so that he could use the music. On a dismal day in February, turning over the leaves of one of these music books, I fell in with the tune, which pleased me—and, observing at a glance that the words were patriotic, without attempting to imitate them, or even to read them throughout, I was moved at once to write a song adapted to the music—and "America" is the result. I had no thought of writing a national hymn, and was surprised when it came to be widely used. I gave it to Mr. Mason soon after it was written, and have since learned that he greatly admired it. It was first used publicly at a Sabbath school celebration of independence in Park Street Church, Boston, on the 4th of July, 1832.

Respectfully yours, S. F. SMITH.

Old Trees in Lower Manhattan.

THREE of the finest trees on Manhattan Island are the magnificent old poplars in Gramercy and Stuyvesant Parks. Gramercy has one, near the centre of the square, while the other two are in the western half of Stuyvesant Park, near Second Avenue. They are about seventy-five years old, and are decidedly the oldest trees in the lower part of Manhattan Island.

Their nearest rival stood, until a few years ago, in East River Park, overlooking Hell Gate, not far from the ancient John Jacob Astor Summer home. Beneath its shade Washington Irving is said to have rested while a guest of the Astors. It was blown down in a severe storm several years ago.

Stuyvesant Park has several fine poplars, but the two on the west side of Second Avenue, which bisects the park, are the best survivors of the days when that popular east side recreation place was laid out. They date from about 1836, when the park, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street, was given to the city by Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, a great-great-grandson of the Dutch Governor, Petrus Stuyvesant.

Uncle Sam as Cub Reporter and News Critic

How the Government, Through Creel Committee, Is Learning Business of Writing for the Papers, With Censorship as Side Line

UNCLE SAM himself has turned cub reporter. But even though he is new at the job of writing news, he has undertaken a star assignment—the news of the war—through George Creel and his Committee on Public Information.

The activities of that committee present a queer mixture of nth degree press agenting, news gathering, and news censoring. It may put out a "good story" one minute and be forced to kill a better one the next. Its "handout" may be a commonplace recital of fact or a colorful account of "an attack in force" by German submarines on American transport ships. The result is confusing. So perhaps the public would like to know how Washington "covers the war."

Within the last few days there has been a change in the committee's policy. Hereafter it intends to disseminate fewer "canned stories." It will confine itself largely to straightout official announcements and news from the Government departments. The facts will be furnished the newspaper correspondents, and there will be less attempt to write their articles for them. J. W. McConaughy, appointed Director of Publicity, is striving for a greater degree of co-operation between the committee and the correspondents. The publicity division also has to overcome the prejudices of army and navy officers, who have never relished the creation of a committee to furnish war news to the public.

While the publicity division is supplying matter for publication, the division of visé, an equally important branch of the general committee, is charged with the duty of saying what may not be published. This division now comprises Mr. McConaughy, Edgar Sisson, William Churchill, and Kenneth Durant. It maintains a twenty-four hour watch. There has been added to the committee's branches a "feature section," under direction of L. Ames Brown, who will try to bring about the publication of articles on America's part in the war by noted authors.

The committee undertakes to assemble and distribute, in circular mimeograph form, the daily news developments of the Government departments most intimately associated with the conduct of the war. It feeds these mimeograph sheets to the press associations and newspaper bureaus, deposits a large batch of "handouts" on a desk at the National Press Club, and maintains a "press room" at its headquarters, and notifies the associations and principal newspaper representatives in advance when something important is impending. The committee publishes also the Official Bulletin, first cousin to the Congressional Record. There are 80,000 copies daily, and they go to every Postmaster in the United States, each member of Congress, all army and navy officials, and all officers of the Government, including Collectors of the Port, District Attorneys, and Marshals.

No doubt the Creel committee sincerely strives to "cover" all the Governmental news which the committee thinks should become public. However, the Washington newspaper correspondent, who deals for the public with the committee, has a deep-rooted antipathy toward "handout stuff." This material heretofore has been the product of the paid press agents; paid press agents are always active in Washington, and their free offerings pile up on the desk of the correspondent. Furthermore, the news writer prefers, as a rule, to get his own story. He would rather discuss a news event with a Cabinet officer or other official, of course, than to have the Secretary of that official supply a typewritten statement prepared in advance on an expected question.

The Committee on Public Information covers the departments through its numerous reporters, but makes no attempt to report or censor the news of Congress. The Department of State has its own Publicity and Censorship Bureau, headed by Phil Patchin. The Official Bulletin runs each day a digest of the happenings in the Senate and House, but this appears as a summary for purposes of record only.

With its publicity organizations, the committee soon was enabled to turn out many thousand words of copy each day. Some of it was "press agent stuff" of a dignified sort, intended to arouse patriotism throughout the country and keep the public advised at the same time of the Government's activities in a fight for democracy. Other announcements were simple statements of fact; for instance, the correspondence between President Wilson and Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture, concerning the Food Control bill. To a considerable extent the committee has become the medium through which Presidential announcements are made, although Secretary Tumulty still sees the newspaper men. On the day the Wilson-Lever correspondence was released, the committee notified the Washington correspondents that it was making public a letter written by the President.

The Red Cross publicity campaign and the Liberty Loan campaign were handled independently of the committee. Each organization had its temporary staff of "boosters." Herbert C. Hoover's food control organization also has a separate publicity medium. The Creel committee performs, in a general way, these functions:

Dissemination of news relating to the Washington end of the war. Showing of war activities by the use of moving pictures. Enlistment of "four-minute men"—speakers who go into the moving-picture houses and theatres and make four-minute speeches on the object of the war, its progress, and its patriotic aspects. Placing in foreign language newspapers of articles showing America's aims. Distribution of pamphlets—such as the "Red, White, and Blue Book"—relating to the war.

Under the supervision of Mr. Creel there is also maintained a Division of External Communication, which exercises a censorship over wireless and telegraph messages. Staff officers of the navy apply this censorship with respect to cable messages, and officers of the army keep a watch upon messages that do not go abroad. These officers are designated at intervals by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

William M. Blair and Henry Atwater have enlisted about 3,000 "four-minute speakers." It is felt by the committee that the theatre, next to the newspapers, affords the chief medium through which the people may be acquainted with the country's war aims. The Division of Pictures, directed by Kendall Banning, not only supplies films to the movie houses throughout the United States, in which one of the "four-minute men" may appear simultaneously, but it distributes enlistment posters and placards appealing for the support of the public. William A. Brady, theatrical manager, has contributed his services to this division.

Professor Guy Stanton Ford directs the Division of Education, which prepares pamphlets on the war, annotated textbooks of the President's messages, and State papers, and other official data for the enlightenment of the public.

The Division of Visé, with authority gradually increased since its formation, is virtually a censorship board directly influencing what is printed in the newspapers. Under the voluntary censorship accepted by the press, this division gives its "O. K." or disapproval when newspapers submit "tips" and stories and seek to publish them. Naturally, there are disagreements at times between the newspaper and the Division of Visé. A story which a correspondent may regard as entirely proper for publication may be held up by the Visé Board. A paper which obeys the injunction may be "scooped" by another paper which has not thought it necessary to submit the article to the censors.

Conflict arises at times between the committee and officials of the War and Navy Departments. There are various avenues of information in these departments, and men of various opinions regarding the propriety of publishing war stories. The Creel committee may have the full sanction of the Secretary of either department to obtain and promulgate information of a certain sort, but the official directly in possession of that information may have entirely different ideas. First, he may disapprove of the Creel committee and its functions; second, he may have the hidebound conviction that it's none of the public's business how the details of the war are being worked out. The task of the Creel committee has not been an easy one. It is understood that in some cases direct orders from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have been necessary to "loosen up" the more reticent Admirals, Captains, Generals, and Majors.

"Newspaper men who inveigh against the Creel censorship," said a confidant of Creel, "are unappreciative of the troubles he has undergone. Creel has been a shouter for free speech all his life. He is a two-fisted fighter in whose brain there could lodge no thought of muzzling the press. He wants a democratic country to know about its war. He has gone to the mat several times with men who wanted to kill the news and has taken the blame when it did not belong to him. Probably he and the committee have made mistakes now and then, and more tact might have been used on occasions, but it is idle to criticise Creel as a censor who would hold back any legitimate item from the press."

The whole thing, of course, has been much in the nature of an experiment, and experience is now gradually bringing better conditions and more co-operation. The President is reported to be determined that the public shall have information concerning the war whenever that information does not disclose military secrets and afford aid to the enemy. For this reason it is believed that the Creel committee chosen by the President is in Washington to stay so long as the war lasts.

FROM PHOTO © BY HARRIS EWING

George Creel, Whose Committee on Public Information Employs Many News-Gatherers, Movie Film Distributers, and Bulletin Dispensers.

A Dark Prospect.

By Grace McKinstry.

THEY said we should try "meatless meals"
A year ago;
They say we should try "wheatless meals
Just now, you know;
And, oh, dear me! I greatly fear
That Congress, in another year,
Will tell us to try "eatless meals"
Each week or so!

Trail-Hitters Not Converts, Church Test Shows

Many Signers of Cards at Billy Sunday's Meetings Were Church-goers Who Needed No Revival, According to Investigator

By George MacAdam.

THE first test of the real results of the three-month revival campaign recently conducted in this city by the Rev. Billy Sunday has just been completed. According to that test, the campaign was not the success it appeared to be. The evangelist departed from New York after he had succeeded in packing his huge tabernacle twice a day during his long stay. The free-will offering, which he turned over to charity, was imposing. The number of his "trail-hitters" was legion. But systematic inquiries among the "trail-hitters" has indicated that the campaign did not accomplish what its backers claimed for it.

Sunday's campaign was launched and kept at fever heat for the sole purpose of bringing about a religious awakening. And so the real test of the revivalist's success is to be found in the "trail-hitters." Sunday himself accepted this as the test. The invitation to "hit the trail" was the spiritual climax of each service. There were certain men appointed to keep tally of those who accepted the invitation, and the numbers were regularly given out to the representatives of the newspapers after each service. They were dwelt upon and advertised as the visible, tangible results of the revivalist's efforts.

Every person who "hit the trail" was asked to put upon a card, under the inscription "I now accept Jesus Christ as my personal Saviour," his name and address, also the church and minister preferred, if any. After the campaign was over and Sunday had departed, these cards were sorted by a committee and distributed in packets to the ministers who were respectively designated as preferred, or, if no preference was stated, then to the minister whose church was most convenient to the given address. This was for "follow-up work"—to get into the churches the people that Billy Sunday had awakened to religion, to make lasting the work that the revivalist had initiated.

The first church in New York to complete this "follow-up work" is the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffmann Martin is pastor. This church was the nearest to the Sunday tabernacle, and it may therefore be said to have been in the storm centre of the campaign. Billy Sunday, like other evangelists before him, has complained that his work has not had as lasting results in communities as it should, because the clergymen have failed to do "follow-up work." Before his first communion service in July, Dr. Martin had made the effort to see, or have seen, all card-signers in his district. To assist him in this big task he engaged the services of the Rev. Dr. John S. Allen, for many years connected with the Marble Collegiate Church as "the pastor for strangers." Dr. Allen is recognized as an expert in this field of ministerial activity, and it is the result of his "follow-up work" on 273 card-signers that is here given. When Dr. Allen was asked for his estimate of the gain to the church and religion due to the great Billy Sunday drive, he said:

"Before giving a direct answer I should say a few words of the Fort Washington Church district. Previous to this 'follow-up work' I had made a special survey of this district for the New York Federation of Churches, and as a result of that survey I can say that this district is thoroughly typical of New York City; its population, their intelligence, their occupations, their financial standing, are all typical of those of the great mass of New York's inhabitants. So I believe that a cross-section from the Fort Washington Church district, as given by the 'follow-up' of 273 card-signers, is equivalent to a cross-section of the entire city. The results of Billy Sunday's work that I found here I believe will be representative of the entire city.

"Now, when you ask for an estimate of the results of the sensational revival conducted here for three months, everything depends upon your definition of 'results.' If the object was to secure 'trail-hitters' Sunday's work was a tremendous success: the official figures show that there were 98,000 of them. This is colossal. But what a good many pastors, men who put the vast influence of their church organizations behind the Billy Sunday campaign, are now asking is, not how many 'hit the trail,' but how many converts were made, how many were induced, to use the terminology of the church, 'to lead a new life'?

"In the daily reports of the twice-a-day meetings at the tabernacle the 'trail-hitters' were often spoken of as 'converts.' In fact, the newspapers used these two terms as though they were equivalent and interchangeable. This was accepted by the general public, and also by many of the churches that had brought Billy Sunday to New York and were standing back of him. The big daily batches of 'trail-hitters' that mounted up to the final total of 98,000 gave the impression that a religious revival of splendid proportions was taking place.

"But there were experienced workers who suspected that these 'trail-hitters' were not indicative of real results. There were those who suspected that many of those who trod the sawdust path were mere card-signers and handshakers; that they were not people who had experienced any genuine spiritual awakening.

"Many of these experienced workers felt that the Sunday Tabernacle ought to have been provided with a place like the old-fashioned 'inquiry room,' where the 'trail-hitters' would have been brought in contact with religious workers. In genuine cases of spiritual awakening, this would have served to further, to clinch—if I may use the expression—the work done by Sunday, and it would have eliminated the mere handshaker, the curiosity-seeker, and sensation-seeker.

"This inquiry room has always been a feature of evangelical and revival work. It characterized the work of the great Dwight L. Moody. But in the Billy Sunday meetings the only invitation was to 'hit the trail,' shake hands with Sunday, sign a card if they would, (an usher assisting if necessary,) and then pass out. The official figures, I am told, show that of the 98,000 that 'hit the trail' only 65,943 signed cards. That reduces by almost one-third the apparent actual results of the Sunday campaign.

"I say 'apparent actual results,' for the only line that can be got on the actual results is by an investigation of these card-signers; we must learn who they are, what kind of a life they have been living, and what change the Sunday campaign has made in their lives. It is the follow-up that puts the acid test to the profession made in the enthusiasm of the moment, and under the stimulus of the crowd. It is the quiet talk in the home that applies what I may call the diamond screen to the work of any revivalist.

"Now let us see how the work of Billy Sunday stands up under this test.

"Of the 273 cards that I investigated, 20 signers were out, though in each instance I called two or three times, or they had moved away and left no address. As we do not know what their attitude is, this 20 should be eliminated from our calculations, reducing our basic figure to 253.

"Of this 253 I found that 174, or more than 68 per cent., were church members, regularly attending religious service. Many of these people said that they had enjoyed the Tabernacle services, but of course they could not be considered as 'results' of the Sunday campaign.

"The next largest numerical division of the card signers I investigated is represented by those who were not known at the address given, or who had obviously given a fictitious address. There were 19 'not known,' (though I made earnest effort in each instance, inquiring of Superintendent, janitor, and tenants,) and 12 who unquestionably gave fictitious addresses. One of these addresses, for instance, was a storehouse, another was a Catholic church, others were vacant lots, or street and avenue numbers that do not exist. This class of card signer, therefore, represents over 12 per cent. of the total.

"I found 8 who were connected with Sunday schools and attending regularly.

"I have now accounted for more than 84 per cent. of the card signers that I 'followed up,' and it is not until now that I come to results of the Sunday campaign.

"There were eleven who were church members, but who, because they had moved away from their home town or for some other reason, had fallen off in church attendance. All of these promised to send for their letters and to become active church members in the Fall. These eleven cannot be considered as 'converts,' but it was the Sunday campaign that gave us their names and that enabled us to bring them back into the church.

"There were twelve who were non-church members, but who had attended church services more or less frequently. Three of these gave definite promises to join the church. The remaining nine shaded in their attitude from the woman who said, 'I believe every one should have a church connection—I'll talk to my husband about it,' to the woman who said, 'I never signed a card at the Billy Sunday meetings. I must have been impersonated.'

"But of people who had never been to church, who had never felt any religious influence, there were just seventeen, or not quite 7 per cent. of the total. Of these, four promised to join the church, six promised to come to 'some service,' four were noncommittal, and of the three remaining, one said, 'I signed the card simply as a courtesy to Billy Sunday'; another, 'I didn't know the object of signing the card,' and the last, 'I am not a church member and have no wish to become one.'

"In my entire work I did not come across a single case of a person leading, or who had been leading, a vicious life. No woman told me of a husband or son who was leading such a life. If Billy Sunday succeeded in reaching and awakening to a 'new life' any of the 'booze fighters,' gamblers, and other bad characters that he so often exhorted, they signed no card that passed through my hands."

Victor Hugo's Praise of Belgian Carillon Music

By William Gorham Rice.

The dreadful night of blood and tears
Sweeps down on Belgium, but she hears
Deep in her heart the melody
Of songs she learned when she was free.
—Henry van Dyke.

HIGH in Belgian towers hang octaves of chromatically attuned bells. These, with their playing mechanism, make the majestic musical instrument named in Flanders a beiaard or carillon. Of the beauty of its music Rossetti, Stevenson, Thackeray, Thomas Hardy, Victor Hugo, Gautier, Verlaine, Macdonald, De Morgan, De Amicis, Longfellow, and van Dyke have written. Saint Rombold's Tower, at Malines, has forty-five such bells; the belfry of Bruges has forty; the same number sound from Antwerp's cathedral spire. In the belfry at Mons are forty-four such bells, and from the belfry of Ghent, whence on Christmas Eve, 1814, came the harmonies which marked the signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, fifty-two bells ring out. Now, war's destruction has been let loose in Belgium, and many towers are gone. The Cloth Hall of Ypres, with its forty-four bells, has been battered down, and Termonde's Town Hall, with its forty bells, lies in ruins.

Through centuries, in constant companionship with time, and on market days, on feast days, on Sundays, and in Summer evening concerts, in tender melody, in folk-song, and in patriotic air, the deep and silvery notes of the carillon have floated down over the regions of its birth. Set in towers there, which are themselves symbols of aspiration and civic freedom, this unique communal music has nobly celebrated historic events and, with even wider range of influence, has made holidays merry for young and old, enlivened the buyers and sellers in the street below, and rejoiced and inspired thousands whose lot is cast in most simple and prosaic occupations. Travelers from other lands return again and again to the Low Countries, attracted by picturesque scenes of market place and busy harbor, of civic hall and church tower, of quiet canal and lush field, but only when this music of bells is heard over all does the charm become complete.

Below is a paraphrase of a charming poem by Victor Hugo, having an indirect war association and never before adequately translated. Five years' search in this and other countries by several of my literary friends and myself has revealed but one translation, rather trifling and anonymous, published in Frazer's Magazine about 1850.

The theme is a description of the wonderful carillon music at Malines, Belgium. Hugo was there about 1845, and tradition says that, awakened at night, he wrote the verses with his ring upon the window pane of the little inn where he slept.

On Aug. 17, 1914, Belgium's most distinguished carillonneur, Josef Denyn, mounted Saint Rombold's Tower at Malines and gave his usual Monday evening concert. It was the last time the carillon was played. Below were crowds of the allied troops, and they rejoiced to hear "Valereux Liégeois," "God Save the King," "The Russian Hymn," "The Marseillaise," "The Lion of Flanders," and other patriotic songs. Then Malines was bombarded and the population fled

Here is Hugo's poem, rendered into English:

THE CARILLON AT MECHLIN, (MALINES,) BY VICTOR HUGO.

(Adaptation by William Gorham Rice.)

I love the carillon in tiine ancient towns,
O Flanders, guardian of a racial worth,
Where the cold North, though by tradition claimed,
A glow of warmth meridional has found,
Caught from reflected sun of bright Castile.

The carillon with starry melodies
Adorns the unawaited midnight hour,
Till faint above, in visioned azure fields,
Imagination sees the shimmering gleam
Of form most like a Spanish dancing maid,
In raiment music-filled and silvery,
Which then, down-coming through the nearer air,
Appears a being, radiant and gay.

On glittering wing she sweeps o'er drowsy roofs,
And strewing wide her magic rippling notes,
Awakes without remorse earth's weary ones.
Now rising, falling, as a joyous bird,
Now quivering as a dart that strikes the targe,
Now touching the transparent crystal stair
That frail depends from heights Elysian,
Behold this spirit quick, this soul of sound,
This elf aërial from another sphere,
Bold, glad, extravagant of motion, free!
Anon she mounts, anon descends the skies,
Then step by step, with tinklings delicate,
In distance far, the vision fades away.

Man Hunt of Smuts's "Ragtime" Army in Africa

Germans Pursued Through Jungle and Swamp, Where Soldiers Deck Themselves with Rare Orchids Worth a King's Ransom

WHAT has been the greatest man hunt of all time, in which the human quarry has been chased over a territory of not less than 284,000 square miles, is ending in a deadly, inaccessible tangle of rivers, swamps, jungle, and mountain in the southeast corner of German East Africa.

Probably there never will be again a campaign so amazing as that which has been waged in this the last wild animal paradise and Germany's last colonial possession, by General Jan Christian Smuts's "ragtime" army, aided most efficiently by King Albert's forces from the Belgian Congo, on the other side of Lake Tanganyika, which forms the western boundary of the colony.

"Ragtime" the army was dubbed from the outset by the British soldiers from the motherland and the Union of South Africa, for it comprised in addition to these white troops (Britains and Boers) regiments from India and Jamaica, and units of native Africans, who, often shoeless and hatless and at all stages of the chase in rags, hungry, thirsty, shaking with fever, sick unto death with dysentery, vied with one another in bravery and endurance, manifesting an extraordinary brotherhood that knew no line of race or color in adventures that would seem wildly improbable even in the most imaginative of story books for boys.

Who ever heard of a Commander in Chief of an army being held up in his automobile by lions and leopards all through a dark, rainy night? Who ever imagined dispatch riders on motor cycles running plump into the king of beasts on a forest trail, to their mutual astonishment and terror, or being chased by wrathful rhinos and hippos? Yet these are only a few of the incidents that marked the man hunt in a land that presented appalling difficulties in distances alone.

Other difficulties were represented by dense virgin forests, rushing torrents, wide rivers alive with crocodiles, vast fever-breeding swamps a-swarm with deadly reptiles and tsetse flies, and with mosquitos "as big as birds," as the tormented soldiers, helpless against their attacks, described them. There were precipitous mountains, vast tracts of thorn brush with spikes like bayonets, on which the army left most of their clothing in strips; immense prairies of elephant grass higher than a man on horseback, over and through all of which in terrible heat, or in rain that fell like a waterfall and lasted for weeks without a letup, guns and supplies had to be dragged or carried in forced marches.

Take as typical the famous dash of 250 miles that General Van Deventer made from his advanced base at Moshi to cut the Central Railroad. Of the three thousand cavalrymen who set out only six hundred reached Kondoa, their objective, says the chronicler of the feat:

> From the time they started it was nothing but rain or dense, penetrating fog. The result was that the roads quickly became quagmires, and in some parts the wagons and the guns sank to the tops of their wheels, and there they stuck like stranded boats until, by superhuman effort of treble spans of oxen or mules and pushing by mud-plastered men, they were pulled out, only to get stuck a few yards further on.
>
> Sometimes in the soft mud a wheel would drop into a hole and over would go the wagon, and the whole of its contents frequently was spilled into the slimy sea. These had to be gathered together, the wagon righted, and the weary business gone over again with repetitions ad lib.

But these were not the worst of the column's troubles, for its long wake of dead oxen and horses attracted packs of lions, leopards, hyenas, jackals, and other predatory animals, who, when darkness fell, followed and flanked the column, making night hideous with their roars and barks and howls.

"Though the men were so dogged tired that they dropped in the mud and started to sleep without blanket or shelter," asserts the authority already quoted, "it needed but a few roars from a lion to wake them up and keep them awake until they had gathered enough wood to make huge fires to keep the brutes off."

But even the fires and hastily piled "bomas" of thorn bush did not always suffice to keep the prowlers at a safe distance, for one night, when a lagging convoy camped for a brief rest and the smoky fires had burned low and the sentry was dozing in the half light of dawn, a dark form hurtled through the air, and, alighting near a sleeping man, grabbed him and leaped back into the brush before even the rudely awakened victim could realize what had happened.

The oxen, terrified to madness, dashed through the barrier regardless of the thorns and were torn to pieces by the waiting pack before they had gone ten yards. The startled soldiers leaped to their feet and formed to resist what they believed was an attempt of the Germans to rush the camp. Meanwhile, the soldier who had been carried off found himself looking into the face of his ferocious captor. The animal's teeth had not touched his flesh, but had met in his tattered clothing. Uttering yells of terror the man began pummeling the lion's nose and eyes and kicking with all his might. His comrades answered with shouts and shots. The combination was too much for the lion, which by this time was as frightened as was his prey. He dropped him and made off in the jungle at top speed, and the soldier ran back to his comrades and safety, none the worse for his experience.

When the bedraggled and exhausted remnant of the cavalry brigade finally reached Kondoa, the Germans, who were 4,000 strong evacuated it precipitately, but when through their spies they learned that the occupying force numbered only 600 men, they promptly returned and besieged the place, and Van Derventer sent back urgent calls for ammunition and reinforcements to the infantry brigade that was following up the cavalry.

This brigade, under General Berrange and consisting of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth South African Regiments, with howitzer sections, ammunition columns, machine gun sections, ambulances, &c., covered the journey of 250 miles in twenty-six days, making roads, repairing bridges, and laying corduroy paths of logs over the bogs as it went. They had no tents, no blankets, no kits; they were down to half and sometimes quarter rations, with hundreds of heavily laden vehicles and guns to get through; they had to pick up the cavalrymen who had dropped out and were straggling along footsore and ill or lying unable to move amid the rotting horses, mules, and oxen, the stench from which was unbearable. And, of course, they were accompanied at night by the wild animal escort waiting a chance to get at them and were beset by clouds of flies and mosquitos by night and by day. But they marched singing into Kondoa, and the besieging Germans fled at their approach.

The accompanying illustrations, though humorous, are said to depict faithfully the condition of the average soldier in the "ragtime" army. They are by A. W. Lloyd, a well-known cartoonist of South Africa, who is serving as a trooper with the expedition. Mr. Lloyd, whose cartoons, bearing the initials A. W. L., appeared for years in the Cape Sunday Times and Sunday Post, received, just before the war, from London Punch an offer of a position on the staff of that famous periodical and accepted it. He joined the army when the war broke out, expecting to be sent to France, but instead, by a strange turn of the wheel of fortune, was drafted to German East Africa. His impressions, all humorous, and all in pictures, have just been published in South Africa under the title "Jambo; or, With Jannie in the Jungle," Jambo being a native Africa word which means "Glad to see you."

Certainly one of the humorous incidents of the campaign was the holding up of General Smuts by the lions, referred to above, though Mr. Lloyd has not depicted it. It occurred in the Spring of 1916, and some members of his staff shared it with him. It is not recorded, however, that any one of them saw the funny side of it at the time. The party, who were in automobiles and without an escort, found themselves at nightfall in a pouring rain some miles from camp. While trying to plow their way to it their machines sank in the mud over the axles. It was not long before the zoo in the dense surrounding jungle began to take a solicitous interest in the party's predicament. Roar answered roar in every direction, and the proximity of the lions was made further apparent by their peculiar and unmistakable odor. The distinguished party had to meet the emergency by sitting up all night, revolver in hand, and by endeavoring to keep a belt of fires alight around the cars. Providentially there was a brief let up in the rain, which enabled them to start the fires, after long and persistent efforts, with the aid of gasoline from the motors.

While the campaign as a whole has been one of the most arduous ever undertaken by an army because of the difficulties enumerated, it has not been without its compensations to the white soldiers, at least; for their marches have at times led them through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. The mud-covered regiments were able to adorn themselves with orchids. Masses of flowers huge of size and gorgeous of hue were disclosed for their exclusive enjoyment.

Governor Schnee now, with Colonel von Lettow-Vorbach, commander of the German forces, and the Captain of the cruiser Konigsberg, destroyed in July, 1915, in a branch of the Rufigi River, is kraaled, as the South Africans say, with possibly 2,000 men, mostly native Askaris, in the southwest corner of his former kingdom, and the whole of what once was German East Africa, down to and including the Central Railway, which bisects it at about the middle, already has been thrown open to commerce by its British and Belgian conquerors. The Central Railway, an artery completed just before the war by the Germans, after years of effort, is pulsing with traffic; for it taps the heart of Africa with its limitless trade possibilities.

A MEMENTO FOR MA.

Private Gibbon (concluding letter to his mother): "The monkeys here are a treat, and I will send you one for your birthday. It will remind you of the time when I was at home. Your loving SIMEON."

DESIGN FOR A TANK ON THE RUFIGI FRONT.

Patent applied for in the British Empire, France, Russia, U. S. A., Italy, Japan, Belgium, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, &c.

[One of the humorous drawings of Trooper A. W. Lloyd, who has become known as the cartoonist of the British armies in Africa.]

NEWS FROM HOME.

"Dearest Cuthbert: What a treat it was seeing you in your tropical campaign kit before you sailed for South Africa. I often think how soldierly you looked, and I can picture you now in your smart khaki drill—every inch a soldier.—AUNTIE.

Plain Facts About the Cost and Waste of War

Gold Is Not Actually Lost Through Battle, but the Expenditure Produces Nothing Permanent—America's Prosperity Predicted

By A. Maurice Low.

WE have heard a great deal recently about the cost of war. Almost immediately after the United States declared war against Germany many well-meaning but injudicious persons urged upon their friends and the public in general the necessity for economy during the war, and they prevailed upon some newspapers to tell their readers to stop buying, to "make last Summer's suit do this year," to "save money instead of spending it," and in every way to hold on to their money rather than to let it circulate in the ordinary channels of trade. Economy, when properly practiced, is one of the greatest of all virtues, and few persons, Americans especially, know the real meaning of economy. But like many other good things, it can result in harm when improperly or foolishly practiced.

We have been told of the money that will be lost through the war. Here at the beginning is the confusion of ideas so many persons have in regard to money. Money is never lost. With few exceptions, so rare as hardly to be worth talking about, money is never lost unless it is actually destroyed, as, for instance, when a vessel goes down with gold in its strong room, or a gold or silver coin rolls into a sewer and no one finds it. But if all the money actually lost in this way since nations began to mint money was reckoned up the total would be trifling. The rest of the money in the world remains. One man may have less money than he had a year before, but in that case another man will have more; one nation may be poorer and another richer, but the stock of money has not diminished. It has merely changed hands. Money is often wasted and foolishly spent instead of being made to serve a useful purpose, but even in the hands of the most reckless spendthrift money cannot be lost.

A simple illustration will make this clear: Let us suppose a community of 1,000 persons, each of whom has a capital of $1,000. One of the men believes there is oil under his farm, and that it would be a profitable enterprise to develop the well. With the assistance of nine other men a working capital of $10,000 is raised, and they begin operations. They spend this capital on wages, material, and machinery, and, having exhausted their capital without striking oil, they are forced to abandon the work. Each of the ten men is poorer by $1,000; they have, to use the common expression, "lost" their money, and their neighbors will tell of the money that was "lost" in the oil well that produced no oil. But it must be apparent to every one that not a single cent has really been "lost," and that the community, which originally had $1,000,000 as its combined wealth, still has it. Jones, Brown, Smith, and the rest of them are worse off by $10,000; but Black and his fellow-laborers are the better off by the money paid to them for digging. Green, the material man, has a part of the money, so has the machinery man, so has every one else who received any of the Jones-Brown-Smith capital. The money paid to the laborer simply passed through his hands; he spent it on food or tobacco; in the end he may have nothing to show for his labor, because he has eaten up the food or smoked the tobacco. But the man who sold the food or the tobacco has the money, or a part of it at least, in the shape of profit.

Apply this illustration on a larger scale, and the principle still holds good. Thousands of persons are induced to invest their earnings or savings in a bogus gold mine, and are swindled to the extent of a million dollars. Some of them are made poor, some of them are stripped of all they had, but the million dollars in the pockets of the promoters is still there, to be spent by them, perhaps in the end to find its way back to the very persons from whom it was stolen. Or you may take the case of an honest enterprise, honestly conducted, which fails through unforeseen circumstances. The money secured through public subscription has been legitimately expended for labor, construction, materials, but the returns are insufficient to pay dividends on the capital invested. A thousand persons may have "lost" everything in the sense that they no longer have what they once possessed, but a thousand persons may have made a profit, other thousands may have made good wages; there is just as much money in the country as there was before, the only difference being that it has been transferred from one bank account to another.

When a country is at war the same thing happens, only on a scale so much larger that it changes the whole normal conditions of trade and commerce, and the entire relation that has previously existed between the people as individuals and their Government. The first thing a Government does after the declaration of hostilities is to raise money, either by borrowing it in the form of a loan or by imposing additional taxation, for no matter how rich a country may be, no Government keeps on hand money enough to pay the enormous cost of a modern war. It is very much as if a great store were to have its buildings and stock destroyed by fire. The concern may be very rich, but it keeps on deposit in the banks only money enough for current expenses, which is its working capital, the rest of its wealth being represented by plant, investments, and credit. It is the same with the Government. It has money enough on hand to pay salaries and meet other expenditures, but it has not the billions that will have to be expended for war purposes, so it asks the people to advance the money.

This business of lending money to the Government is not properly understood. The merchant whose store has been burned down needs a million dollars, let us say, to rebuild and buy a new stock of goods, and he borrows from his bank, which is able to supply the money out of surplus funds or by selling an investment if the merchant is willing to pay a higher rate of interest than the investment earned. If the Government needed only a relatively small amount of money, say a few hundred millions, the banks, the great corporations, and the rich men could easily provide it, but when the sum needed is counted not by hundreds of millions but by billions the whole wealth of the nation must be drawn upon. When an emergency requires a bank to raise money it can in normal times sell securities, because a purchaser is always to be found, but in wartime that arrangement is not possible. When one man sells another must buy. If a man has $10,000 invested in high-class railway shares and another man has $10,000 in cash seeking investment, and the first man, considering it to be his patriotic duty to buy Liberty bonds, sells his shares to the other, the net result is that the Government receives only $10,000. What the Government needs and must have is the money of both men; not $10,000, but $20,000. In a word, the people must lend to the Government what they have not yet earned; it is their duty to go into debt so that the Government shall have money.

Economy and thrift have so often been preached, and men have been repeatedly told that the only way they can get ahead is not to go into debt—"neither a lender nor a borrower be"—that at first it is difficult for them to square this preaching with the statement that it is a man's duty to run into debt to lend money to the Government, but it makes all the difference for what reason the debt is contracted. It is wrong for a man to buy his pleasures or luxuries on credit, as it encourages extravagance and makes him a spendthrift, but it is perfectly proper for him to incur a debt when it is not for personal enjoyment, but the means of making money. Every business man does it. A merchant buys goods on credit; that is, he goes in debt for them, so as to sell them and make a profit. A man buys a house, pays a part of the price in cash, and gives a mortgage for the balance; that is, he goes in debt for what he owes; and thousands of men, as every one knows, buy houses through building associations, making a small cash payment, and paying off the balance every month. They are simply anticipating the money they have not yet earned, but which they may reasonably expect to earn month by month as their obligations fall due.

The loan to the Government must be arranged in the same way. The man who has $10,000 invested in railway shares can take them to his bank, pledge them as security, and secure an advance, and with the money buy Liberty bonds, and out of his income pay off the loan by installments. The man who has no investments can make a first payment of a dollar on a fifty-dollar bond, and pay a dollar a week out of his wages until the full amount has been paid up. In many cases this requires self-denial, perhaps doing without something that before was considered necessary, but it is only part of the sacrifice that every person—men, women, and little children as well—must make when a country is at war, national existence is at stake, and the cause of freedom is in peril.

Perhaps a sacrifice may have to be made, but it is only temporary. The money lent will be paid back to the lender after a term of years, and in the meantime the Government pays interest on the money it has borrowed. What is more important, however, the money in the hands of the Government is being put to a better use than it could be by the individual, and is providing work and paying the wages of hundreds of thousands of men. The dollar a week that a man is saving to pay on his fifty-dollar bond is coming back to him every week in the form of higher wages than he received before.

The great bulk of the money borrowed by the Government will be used to pay for the manufacture of powder, cartridges, shells, and other military articles, which are quickly used up and have no value other than for military purposes. We read of a great battle, of the thousands of tons of explosives expended and their cost, and most people believe that every time a gun is fired the country is poorer by the amount paid for the shell. That belief is erroneous.

Shells are made out of steel; steel is made from iron ore. The same labor is required to bring a ton of iron ore out of the ground to the surface irrespective of the use to which it may be put. Whether the ore is turned into a knife, which in the hands of the skillful surgeon will save life, or a bayonet, which in the hands of a soldier will take life, it has imposed upon the miner the same expenditure of time and energy, and his wages are based not on the use made of his labor but on the work he does. It costs the same amount to transport a ton of ore whether it is to be used for beams in a skyscraper or beams in a man of war. In a word, the labor is the same and the wages are the same (speaking broadly and disregarding certain specialized industries) whether the country is at peace or war and whether the products of that labor are used for peaceful occupations or warlike purposes.

As with steel, so with hundreds of other articles—leather, wood, copper, wool, cotton—in fact, practically everything that is an absolute necessity. The same amount of leather must be used to make a pair of boots, whether they are worn by a man tramping the battlefields of France or tramping the fields at home behind the plow; in either case the men who have turned the hide into leather will be paid the same, the bark and other tanning materials will have cost the same, the men working at bench and machine are paid for what they produce, not for the use to which their handiwork is put.

In fact, what happens and what is inevitable, is not a slackening of industry but a great stimulation, and, with it, a readjustment of industry. When the United States was at peace and had only a small regular army, it bought every year a few thousand yards of cloth for uniforms and a few thousand pairs of boots. Overnight it makes contracts for cloth not by the yard, but by the mile; boots are ordered not by the thousand pairs, but by the million; and the manufactures are told that this is only the beginning of the Government's requirements. What follows is that factories, working the usual one shift of eight hours a day, increase first to two shifts, and then to three, the plant runs day and night, and, this still being insufficient to keep pace with the demand, existing factories are enlarged and new factories built as rapidly as labor and materials can be secured and machinery obtained.

What must be clearly borne in mind is that the money is simply passed from hand to hand, and every one through whose hands it passes benefits by it. In this respect the United States is unlike any other country now at war. Since the outbreak of hostilities England has spent hundreds of millions in this country; at one time she was spending here at the rate of $10,000,000 a day, and now her daily payments average about $8,000,000, besides the enormous sums she has spent for supplies in Canada, Australia, and all other parts of the world. France, Italy, and Russia have also been heavy purchasers in this country; Germany, with the seas closed to her, has been unable to come to this market, but she has bought freely in the European neutral countries. With few exceptions, the United States does not have to go outside of its own borders for raw materials, and, therefore, does not have to send its money abroad. Excluding the pay of the American Army in France, the bulk of which the soldiers will undoubtedly leave there, and a small quantity of supplies and the price of certain articles which can be more economically purchased in England or France than shipped from this country, the billions voted by Congress to carry on the war, to be raised by loans or taxation, will be spent in this country, either in the form of wages paid to labor or for the purchase of raw materials.

The reader may think this an argument in favor of war, and that war is a good thing, as war makes every one richer and creates employment for men at high wages, who, but for war, might be unemployed. War is not a good thing. It is a very bad thing—perhaps the very worst thing that can happen to a country—but, like sickness and other misfortunes that come to the individual, there are time when it cannot be avoided. The ethics of war I am not considering; nor, of course, do I include in the cost of war what cannot be measured in money—suffering, death, and sorrow. I am discussing war from the standpoint of the economist and trying to correct some popular fallacies. Instead of making every one rich, war in the long run makes the whole world poorer, and every nation has to stand its share of the losses.

The reason war is a losing game is that it is waste, and anything that is wasted is uneconomic. Food thrown away instead of having been eaten is wasted, even though the man who sold the food has been paid for it and the man who bought it can afford to be extravagant. It is true, as has already been said, that money is never lost, and when one man is poorer by having "lost" his money another is made richer; but that is a one-sided transaction which is injurious to the welfare of society at large. The profitable use of money is when both sides to a transaction make money.

The money spent in war is wasted because it is an expenditure that produces nothing. A million dollars spent for steel to build freight cars will earn the interest on the capital and enough in addition to buy new cars when the old ones are worn out. But $1,000,000 spent for steel to be turned into shells earns nothing. Every mile the freight car runs it is creating wealth and fresh capital; every time a shell costing $1,000 is fired from a gun $1,000 is withdrawn from capital. Shells pay no dividends, and gunpowder draws no interest. If

(Continued on Following Page.)

Is the Fixing of Maximum Prices a Delusion?

Government's Tentative Plan Viewed as Menace to Productivity and to the Profits Which Should Pay War Taxes

By Henry Wysham Lanier.

WE propose, says President Wilson, to fix maximum prices for steel, oil, coal, and all the other necessities of war, divorcing profits from patriotism. "Just" prices they are to be, even allowing for "the expansion of enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop." It sounds plausible and well thought out to many people. The newspapers announce, under big headlines, that the conferring steelmakers at Washington have consented to haul down the banner of profits and fight under that of patriotism. Every ordinary head of a family, bent under the ever-increasing burden of mere food, rent, clothes, and shoes, hails this fine utterance of the President and the events already chronicled as first steps toward personal relief, as well as a crushing blow to the battening contractors whose vast profits were the scandals of former wars.

But is this the way to remedy high prices? We may bid the spirits of just prices from the vasty deep—but will they come?

If so, the experience of civilized man and the laws observed by keen intelligences for some centuries are delusions. A decree of maximum prices is as futile against inexorable facts of human nature and trade as Canute bidding the ocean tide to cease its flood. And, in the present instance, facing the supreme test of our united power, it seems to pass futility and become a real menace to our cause.

Admitting for the moment that the wisdom concentrated at Washington could accomplish this incredible task, follow the thread through the labyrinthine processes of a hundred modern industries, and even approximately satisfy the general sense with a schedule of "just" rates: what would be the result?

First of all, we have the evidence of the German attempt to fix maximum food prices. It failed utterly. Even in that well-drilled, co-operating country, encircled by foes, the submissive Germans, fighting with their backs to the wall, nevertheless made the law ineffective. It was abandoned. A fiat limiting prices will not even produce the primary result it aims at.

Then, as to providing for necessary expansions: consult some harassed railroad manager, now desperately striving to cut out a million miles of passenger service because, in the face of his prophecies, Government rates have brought his system to the verge of a breakdown under the demands of the last year or two—with the prospect right ahead of him of further unprecedented expansions of war freights.

But fixing top prices will produce results, and serious ones, to a nation whose very existence and ideals, we are assured, depend on a speedy and vastly increased supply of ships, munitions, food, clothes, and all the sinews of conflict.

Let us freely grant that the really big business men are patriotic. They have already shown more voluntary patriotism that costs something than any other class. Fired by the President's appeal to ideals above money, they might doubtless perform wonders in keeping up, or even increasing, production in many of the existing mines, shipyards, and manufacturing plants.

Still, they must necessarily be fatally hampered in this effort by any artificial scale of prices that seems probable. Production has boomed in the last three years because workmen have been bribed by double and treble their former wages to speed up munition factories and every source of war material. When miners are striking for $6 a day, it would seem somewhat optimistic to count on patriotism unassociated with profit to keep down the determining cost-factor of labor.

More important, these price limitations would make operation impossible for many enterprises called into existence by prevailing rates. It costs 5 cents a pound, for instance, to produce copper at some mines, 13 cents at others. Lowering the price to any "just" rate on the former would shut the other down instanter—and (the crux of the whole thing) would fail to give us the metal we need. Certain Kentucky oilfields could not be worked at all with ordinary prices for oil.

Everywhere is the same story; the extra supply above normal is called into being by abnormally high selling prices. Cut these down and the extra supply vanishes.

This is not a theory, but a threatening fact easily verifiable by any man. There are today scores of enterprises hesitating at, or backing out from, vigorous production of things we must have to fight effectively, because of the fear or certainty that prices established by the Government, based partly on normal conditions and profits, would spell ruin. Even patriots may balk at ruining themselves without securing results.

Nobody has been more insistent than our national leaders upon the necessity of girding up our loins and producing more of everything that this titanic conflict demands. Is this the time to dry up important feeders of the stream at the source? Is this efficient war-making?

The Mesopotamian report scathingly indicts the authorities of British India for refusing the British General in command of the Bagdad expedition a needed railway because of the expense. That seems efficiency itself compared with declaring that what we must have shall not cost more than a certain amount—and not getting it!

There is, of course, a price-fixing method which does create a supply and eventually lowers prices. We have already proposed to adopt it in the case of wheat. Great Britain is putting it into operation on a large scale in all food growing. As to how far it can be applied I should not presume even to have an opinion; but, by all accepted theory, a minimum price, with a guaranteed market, would apply a forced draft to agriculture and industry as nothing else could, and the inflated quantities would soon take the wind out of price inflations.

"Here is a trifling case in point," said one business man. "I'm interested in a little iron foundry that's been just dubbing along because nobody in charge knew anything about that business. Some people with plenty of money have been talking about buying it for a year and a half. As they say themselves, if they only knew what the prices would be for the next year or two they'd take it over and begin to turn out stuff quickly."

The big reason for the inflated price of anything is that there is not enough to go around. Increase the amount and the price tumbles automatically, (barring manipulators.)

If it is practicable for the United States Government to say to mine owners, farmers, manufacturers, anybody, "Produce such and such articles and you can be sure for so long of getting these prices," the articles will be forthcoming, provided the margin is enough to attract capital and energy—plus patriotism, to be sure. And the guarding of sufficient profits to stimulate industry to the required concert pitch is a more fundamental piece of war strategy than a heaven-born plan for annihilating submarines or breaking through the German lines, since without the former neither we nor our allies will have the wherewithal to carry out any plans of far-reaching importance.

So, maximum prices will not keep down prices, but will keep down the essential supply.

Moreover, if the Government arranges "just" profits on all the war commodities, where is the $532,000,000 of taxes on excess profits (which we have already spent)? And the $1,500,000,000 which this tax is to furnish two or three years from now?

Is it not plain common sense to secure the vast output of everything without which we cannot win this war by energizing capital and capitalists through encouraging, even guaranteeing, sufficiently liberal profits? And is there any difficulty on earth about arranging to take in taxes from those who make these profits as large a proportion as seems proper? England takes 80 per cent. after three years. She will, in all probability, take more.

The men who control the really big businesses are the very ones who advocate heavy taxes on profits created by the war. They are too able and too good Americans not to accept the principle of "making the war pay for the war." (Most of the squeals one hears are from the suddenly enriched folk, created by war profits. They are another story.) Certainly it is a disgrace that any members of a democracy should fatten on its peril. But there is no harm, and much good, in enlisting on our side the ardent human desire to do a vast business and make vast sums, and then permit these hustling profit-makers to show their patriotism by cheerfully contributing a third, a half, or nine-tenths of this excess to help pay for the war that produced it.

Let us not for a moment undervalue the inestimable might of love of country, of democracy, of justice. Grant that this is the final dynamic force that is to hurl the allied nations forward to victory over whatever denies justice to ourselves or others. Yet, let us not forget that few of us, even statesmen and writers, are pure patriots seven days in the week. We are all humans, impelled by many and diverse desires. Moreover, this dominant, vitalizing flame of patriotic fervor demands the services of belching cannon, of poison gas, of many ugly material instruments to make itself felt against an obstinate, intrenched, unheeding foe. No matter how ardent, how elevated, the spirit that animates us, it cannot safely ignore the lesser motives that ever urge on complex human nature. And in this battle of giants we need the full manpower of every American who has any power. Only so can we achieve the ideals we have proclaimed.

To encourage instead of bludgeoning business still gives full scope for patriotism. It merely enrolls under the same flag those powerful motives of ambition, pride of achievement, and self-interest. And, after all, this does seem the true way of democracy: to leave the individual free or even lure him on to put in every ounce of initiative, energy, and resourcefulness conjured up by whatever complex of emotions; and then decide what proportion of his rewards shall go to pay the common bill.

The only effective alternative would seem to be a war autocracy such as even Germany never dreamed of, with everything turned out under Government control. That would be a gigantic experiment, the like of which the world has not seen tried. And this does not appear to be just the time for huge experiments.

Plain Facts About the Cost and Waste of War

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

1,000 men are set to work planting corn, the crop will pay for their labor and give the farmer a profit. But when 1,000 soldiers dig a trench, nothing comes out of the ground to pay for their work.

It is the same with everything else that enters into the making of war. The books can never be made to balance, because the entries are all on one side. The money goes out, but it never comes back. And as war must always be made in a hurry, and the emergency is always great, it is impossible for the same economy and careful management to be practiced as in times of peace. Cost is never considered, and properly so. When the Government needs 10,000,000 pairs of boots for its soldiers, it must have them, no matter what price it must pay, and, if the emergency is very great, as it usually is, it will pay a bonus for quick delivery. In days of peace, speed, efficiency, and economy went hand in hand; now speed is so all-important that economy must be frequently sacrificed because time is more valuable than money. An organization that has been slowly built up and is intended to continue for many years to come can be scientifically constructed to produce the highest efficiency with the greatest economy, but when an organization has been hastily thrown together, to last only during a war and to go out of existence with the war's close, waste is inevitable.

All this waste must be paid for, and the bill will have to be settled some time, but that time will not come until peace returns. During the war, owing to the large expenditures of the Government, money will be plentiful, labor, as I have shown, will be in great demand, and wages will be high; it will be a time of great prosperity. After the war, when the armies are disbanded, men return to their ordinary vocations, and the country is no longer working under forced draft, there will be a letting down of energy, and then there will be another readjustment. The money that has been borrowed will have to be paid back, and until the debt is extinguished a heavy interest charge will be carried, which will be paid out of taxation.

The United States, however, will be better off than any of the other belligerents, and the cost of the war will press less heavily upon the American people. In the first place, America will continue to sell to the Allies as long as the war lasts, and all those things bought by the Allies are sold to them at a profit, so that the wealth of the United States is continually being increased by the gold of Europe sent over here. Part of the money borrowed by the United States has been lent to the Allies, and to that extent American indebtedness is reduced and relieved of the interest charge, as the Allies pay the same interest it cost the American Government to borrow.

After the war the whole world will be short of shipping, and American shipyards will be drawn upon to supply the deficiency, which will provide work for a long time to come for shipbuilders and the manufacturers of shipbuilding steel. The enormous destruction done by the Germans in the coal and iron districts of Northern France can be repaired only slowly; and until the losses have been made good and mines and mills and foundries are again producing at their capacity, France will be dependent upon outside sources for the materials for her rehabilitation. Only England and the United States can supply these needs, and England will be so fully occupied in meeting her own demands, in replacing her lost merchant tonnage and recovering her trade dislocated by the war, that the new business will naturally come to this country. France will need other things besides iron and steel, Germany will need cotton in larger quantities than ever to compensate for the cotton that she has been unable to import during the war, Russia and Italy, as well as England and Belgium, will have to come to the United States for their raw materials.

With a third of the world's stock of gold now in the Treasury and American banks, with all the world heavily indebted to the United States, with the world continuing to be a large purchaser of the products of American labor, mines, forests and farms, and with America exercising a dominating influence in world finance, the United States can carry on the war in the security of its own strength and look forward with confidence to a period of prosperity when peace is again restored.

One German Savant Who Wants Wide Reforms

Professor Schücking Is Not Popular with Junkers and Prussian Militarists, Because He Wishes to See Government Regulated

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By Maynard Butler.

TWO observers of the world conflict who are familiar with the public life and political personages of the Imperial Government, centred in Berlin, nothing is more significant during the events now passing than the suppression of the names of the few men within the empire of definite opinions, wide knowledge of international affairs, and keen anti-Prussian convictions. Conspicuous among these is the name of Professor Walther Schücking of the Faculty of Jurisprudence at the University of Marburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

As master of the history of the effect of the German Constitution upon the German nation, and as a straightforward, determined, uncompromising foe of the Prussianization of his country, Schücking has no superior and few equals. So well is this fact recognized by the authorities in Berlin that the greatest care has been taken since 1914 to prevent his works and his influence from becoming known to the allied Governments and peoples.

Schücking was born in Westphalia in 1875, was prepared for the university at the gymnasium in Münster, and attended lectures at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin. He comes of a family of military, intellectual, and political proclivities, his maternal grandfather having been an officer in the Napoleonic wars and the historian of that period, as well as a member of the Prussian House of Representatives. In 1904 Schücking was appointed to the professorship of law at Marburg, which—with the Prussian sword hanging above his head—he, at last accounts, still holds. His work, "The Use of Mines in Naval Warfare," published in 1906, brought him into notice among militarists, and his outspoken views in "The Problem of Nationality," in 1908, earned him the scrutiny of the Prussian Ministry of Culture, so that when his address, delivered in honor of a colleague in law, was published in 1909, under the title, "The Organization of the World," the Government began to look at him askance, which, in Germany, means, virtually, to be under surveillance.

With the appearance of his book, "New Aims in the Development of the German Constitution," he became a recognized exposer of the atrophied political condition of his fellow-Germans, a fearless opposer of the subjection of all Germany to Prussia, and a vigorous advocate of an entire revision of the Imperial Constitution—qualities which made him a marked man, hated and feared by the Wilhelmstrasse, but remembered by the Quai d'Orsay, and in Downing Street, as a man to be kept in mind, when the time arrives for a final commission of peace, perhaps as destined to be one of the proverbial Ten who, in Biblical phrase, might save the city.

The last-named remarkable work Schücking divides into fourteen chapters, the titles of which indicate the energy and thoroughness of his form of attack. In the first, which he calls "Constitutional Law and Politics," he assigns the causes which have led to the almost complete severance of the science of jurisprudence from the actualities of common law since the founding of the empire in 1871, and points out the constantly increasing deleterious effect of that separation upon the people.

He deplores, in trenchant, humorous phrase, the fact that "under the overweening personality of Bismarck" large circles of Germans were convinced that die Politik was a kind of occult ritual, collated "from a height of superior intelligence and force of will: * * * and this notion fell in with the desires of the ruling classes. To a Government that grew more and more conservative from 1870 on it was naturally more agreeable to have the elections managed by its Imperial Councilors than by its professors! The unpolitical tendencies of scholars, therefore, were welcome to the powers above, and instructors in constitutional law gradually disappeared from parliamentary bodies, in which they had once played an important rôle, and the combination of instructor with man of public affairs, formerly the rule in Germany, became the rarest exception. I myself maintain that the science of jurisprudence, by holding back from participation in politics, * * * has paid a penalty in the loss of valuable incentives, and at times by stagnation. * * * I go further and assert that if this science halts, and dares not ask whether existing rights are real rights, and whither they tend, then it is inadequate to the demands of true science."

Elsewhere he says:

The possibility of a really parliamentary form of government in Germany has always been opposed on the ground of the divergence between the form of franchise in the empire as a whole and that in Prussia as a State * * * Parliamentary government cannot be carried out as long as different majorities are to be dealt with within the Reichstag and within the Prussian House of Representatives. * * * It was not long ago declared by the Secretary of State for the Interior that no Ministerial proposition * * * ever reaches the Federal Council (Bundesrat) without having first been approved by Prussia, to the extent of assuring Prussian votes for it. * * * But even if we view the matter only in the light of our German Constitutionalism, the discrepancy between the political composition of the Reichstag and the Prussian House grows daily more obstructive and unbearable, and the continual friction between them creates a chronic, creeping crisis in our constitutional existence. When Prussian politicians of various shades of opinion declare it a desirable consummation that the Prussian Upper Chamber (Herrenhaus) should become an Upper House * * * for the whole empire, a direct challenge to non-Prussian Germany lies therein. What! Ask a third of our whole body corporate to permit an Upper House to be placed over it, in the composition of which it would not possess the slightest influence! * * * and since the endeavor to put a spoke in the wheel of democratic ideas by manipulating an especial Prussian system of franchise only creates confusion and discredits our whole character as an empire, no other possibility remains save to revise the Prussian franchise and make it like that of the empire.

This Schücking considers the most important question in connection with German politics; and how the problem can be solved he sets forth in a most interesting and instructive manner. The concluding words of his argument are strikingly applicable to the events hourly taking place in the empire: "Eventually the interests of the Government itself will meet those of the mass of voters, and it is certain that the crisis in our imperial politics, daily creeping nearer, cannot be supplanted by more healthful conditions until the opposition between the Imperial Parliament and the Prussian Parliament is overcome. That can be brought about only by conservative Prussia being absorbed by democratic Germany, not vice versa." Like a clarion note rings out the warning: "Democracy has its dangers! But he who is afraid of those dangers should rather attempt to smother the educational possibilities opened to all classes by modern inventions than to hope to maintain a system of rule * * * which daily grows into sharper and sharper contradiction with conditions in the rest of the entire civilized world!"

Schücking sweeps away the myths propagated by and for Bismarck and analyzes the anomalous position of a Chancellor, as instituted by him.

"Bismarck," he says, "intended this system to be * * * a temporary measure, in order to promote good feeling toward Prussian rule, in Southern Germany, and to dispossess the bourgeoisie of the obstructive opposition to him. He himself never recognized the consequences and continued to dominate in the old conservative Junker fashion, even after a decade of liberal changes, and therefrom comes our political helter-skelter of today. But the generation of Bismarck's grandchildren draws conclusions, and although it knows that he will, indeed, go down in history as the man who, consciously, brought about the unity of Germany, it was he, also, posterity will perceive, who unconsciously laid the foundations of democracy in Germany!"—a mot that will undoubtedly be adopted by progressives in Bismarck's land for many a day to come.

In another chapter he says:

The very essence of democracy leads it to deal with problems of the division of property and income, the moment it becomes convinced of its social obligations. That is abundantly illustrated by the present English Government, which takes from the upper classes alone an annual sum of 500,000,000 marks, in the form of inheritance duties, in order to lighten the burdens of the people in general. This intimate connection between democracy and socialism was foreseen by Goethe at a time when French democracy was in its infancy. The typical egotism of the bourgeois is to be discerned in Goethe's words, when Fritz von Stein wrote to him from Hamburg that the rich merchant, G. H. Sieveking, had expressed sympathy with the French revolution, and Goethe replied:

"Herr Sieveking may be a rich and intelligent man, but 'Aliqis Enfants, &c.,' is not found in any language among well-to-do people, but was written only for the consolation and encouragement of poor devils."

Poverty, regarded as an illness of the social order, can, for the most part, be reduced to certain * * * conditions, such as bodily or mental decay, death of the family supporter, orphanage in youth, and bad organization of labor. * * * Unfortunately the conception of socialism in middle-class circles among us in Germany has been brought into disrepute by the radicalism of Marx's social democracy. * * * It is in no small degree due to the services rendered by that students' club—the Fabian Society—in England that one can declare one's self a Socialist with the same ease that one declares one's self a Liberal or a Conservative, and that the practical politics of a man like Lloyd George are perceptibly influenced by the principles of socialism. * * * We have nothing like the fine literature of modern England, which flays without mercy the purely capitalistic interests of numerous fellow-citizens. Instead of such literature our German writers of the day employ themselves most frequently with problems of perverse erotics, and in that German literature later generations will perceive the ethical and mental decadence of wide circles of our upper middle class clearly expressed.

In regard to the mental largeness necessary to a comprehension of internationalism, in which the German of today is so conspicuously lacking, Schücking is especially interesting and witheringly condemnatory of his fellow-countrymen. He continues:

The international view, clearly connected with the principles of democracy, was a sealed book to Bismarck, because he was rooted and grounded in legitimism and worked his way out, even to nationalism, with difficulty. * * * The unfortunate narrowness of vision, so regrettable in our German Nationalists of today, is, primarily, the result of the period when not only Bismarck's powerful personality, but also his political views of every phase of the world, were the criterion. It is sad enough that our Mandarin-like historians in this day of Hague conferences are still unwilling to return to the idea of an authority of justice and common citizenship among the civilized States of the world as the great aim of political development.

Then follows an observation which, made by a professor, may well be laid to heart by other professors and inspire them with fresh courage during these troublous days of depletion at every university and college in the land:

That which is spoken energetically and repeatedly from the professor's desk creates, as years go on, a body of champions in practical life. The diplomatists of the next decades, as well as the men of the press and the intellectual leaders of parties, will have sat at the feet of the instructor in international law of today. * * * When Spahn asks whether scholars of other nations have been inspired by The Hague conferences, it can be answered with a good conscience in the affirmative, and not only for instructors in international law, but for a large part of all the intelligent people of other countries; for it must always be remembered by us in Germany that, because we in our existence as a nation lagged behind the other western powers, it stands to reason that comprehension of international problems among us is today less developed than in those countries which, in their mighty national existence, have had international intercourse for hundreds of years. * * * In this regard I subscribe to the finely conceived words of Spahn, when he says "other nations have instinctively and correctly felt that between our attitude after 1870 and that of our forefathers there was a contradiction, and they speak, therefore, of a change in the German nature, from which they foresee bad results. And, indeed, if we permit the ethical benefits of our national existence, as well as the universal ideals of the past, to decay, we shall verily in time become an element of disturbance in Europe; for we lack more than the other great powers a firmly fixed aim and clearly defined possibilities of further development of power. But if we remember the ideal values of our previous history without sacrificing our national unity and weakening our national consciousness, it is to be hoped that our neighbors in Europe will not lend an ear to * * * agitation against us."

Remarkable, tragic sentences, indeed, regarded as the prophecy of two conscientious, learned Germans, honestly concerned for the future of their country, and who now, together with the whole civilized world, must deplore the awful results of the refusal of their fellow-countrymen to "remember the ideal values"!

Having recognized that democracy, socialism, and internationalism all have their dangers, he points out how futile it is for the German State, if it is to be a State at all, to continue to suppress those three phases out of fear or dislike or would-be contempt. For those three—democracy, socialism, and internationalism—he says,

are the political ideas of a new era, which have already influenced the life of our State and will influence it still more. Aristotle perceived danger attending democracy when he described the possibility of its growing into ochlocracy; socialism brings, as already set forth, the danger of depriving the individual of the results of single effort by extending the distribution of benefits too far; a danger very real, since experience teaches that individual effort is a good thing not only for the maker of the effort and his family but for the community; and an internationalism which should detract from the value of temperament, and the field of its usefulness instead of acting only upon outward conditions of human intercourse would retard and destroy human culture; and he who looks at things from a lofty standpoint will perceive the relative value to the State of the existence of parties * * * which regard all three of these ideas with more or less disapproval.

But it is quite another thing as to how the State itself shall stand in relation to that party which advocates the putting of all three ideas into force! * * *

The State of Prussia must vitally review its relation to social democracy. It is not possible that we continue to brand a party which, at the last general election, comprised more than a third of all voters as the "internal enemy" of the State. In a period when the State places sixty million people under a system of compulsory insurance; when it lays its hand upon private property, in the increase-in-value taxation on land, as well as in other forms of taxation; * * * it would seem that the barriers between social democracy and all other parties of our citizens had long since been obliterated. Or, are the boundaries still to be maintained around the edge of the monarchy?

What obliges the Social Democrat, in a constitutionally organized kingdom in which he, as an active citizen, can publicly represent his political ideals, to stand dumb before the monarchy? If every article of the Constitution can be amended, why not those details which refer to the King? * * * One can comprehend that, from a historical point of view, wide circles of our people perceive in monarchical institutions the best pillar of our existence as a State, and one can even share their views and yet insist that every citizen has the right to hold republican views, if he considers that, from republican ideas, a higher condition of the country may be expected. * * * Hence, as long as a party keeps within the boundaries of the law and does not offend according to the criminal code, it must enjoy the privileges of all other parties. * * * And is it not interest in the maintenance of the power of their own class in the State, when the great landowners of East Prussia strenuously resist every reform of the franchise and every redivision of the electoral districts of Prussia? * * * The State must be just to the class movement of the Fourth Estate, and, at least, cease to brand with the mark of Cain and with social inferiority the whole Social Democratic body. What will the State do if, out of the present Social Democratic one-third of all voters, a large half should become adherents of the party? In that case * * * half of the whole nation, so to speak, would be internal enemies!"

But the size of the party already proves how absurd the expression is. Even the army is today, in large part, composed of Social Democrats, although the men dare not declare themselves as long as they are under arms, but before their term of service begins, a very large share of the recruits go over to socialism. This is especially true of the reservists, who also belong to the standing army, and are irreplaceable in the defense of the Fatherland. And even if all those elements were antagonistic to the State, it would, nevertheless, be more statesmanlike to use the philosophy of the "as if," and to do everything possible to bridge over the chasm.

Schücking, in his conclusion, proves himself the same representative of the

(Continued on Following Page.)

Zemstvo Committee Here at Work for Russia

Headed by Sakhnovsky, Delegation Buys Varied Supplies for Army and Sends Them Over as Fast as It Can Obtain Ships

By Charles Johnston.

THE Russian Zemstvo Union established itself in this country soon after the beginning of the war on a footing of shoes—heavy shoes for the armies in Galicia. The soldiers of Russia had always suffered grievously in the matter of shoes: in the Crimean war, in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905; army contractors made huge fortunes by supplying rotten shoes to the soldiers, who kicked through them, wore them to shreds and suffered in silence.

The same trouble manifested itself early in this war, and the War Ministry hurriedly applied to the Zemstvo Union for help. Prince Lvoff, recently Prime Minister of Russia, was then, as he still is, head of the Zemstvo Union. He intrusted the matter to one of his trusted associates, Alexander Sakhnovsky, landowner of Smolensk. Soon Mr. Sakhnovsky was in the United States, commissioned to buy millions of pairs of shoes for the Russian Army.

We all heard, early in the war, something of the splendid work of the Zemstvos in Russia—organizations something like State agricultural boards—in gathering and transmitting to the armies in the field food, Winter underwear, medicines, and necessaries and comforts of all sorts. That undertaking had developed from small beginnings. Early in the Japanese war the activities of the Russian army, which should have been covered by the Red Cross, showed signs of breaking down. Prince Lvoff, already prominent in local Zemstvo work, enlisted the sympathies of his own Zemstvo and of four or five others in the same region in the plight of the Russian wounded; these organizations raised such sums as they could—chiefly subscriptions from the landed gentry—and sent to Manchuria doctors, nurses, and medicines. This Zemstvo mission had to fight its way against the jealousy of the bureaucracy, which was always afraid of the Zemstvos developing genuine political life.

Founded soon after the emancipation of the serfs (1861) by Alexander II., the Zemstvos, from the outset, had a strong and sincere desire to share in the work of developing and organizing Russia. But both Alexander II. and his son, Alexander III., obstinately thrust them back; and, on his accession, Nicholas II. astonished and displeased the organization by going out of his way to snub and browbeat them, and bid them to apply themselves solely to questions of farming. It happens that Mr. Sakhnovsky's father, Nicholas Sakhnovsky, who represented the nobility of Mogilev, was a member of the Zemstvo Congress which went to congratulate the new Emperor on his accession. He communicated to his son the impression he then received from the Emperor's overbearing words. It was not flattering to Nicholas II.

After the Japanese war the little group of Zemstvos, inspired by Prince Lvoff, continued to maintain headquarters in Moscow. They were frowned on by the bureaucracy, but, like all other leading men of Russia, Prince Lvoff and his associates lived in expectation of a revolution which should give Russia a free and patriotic Government.

So, when the war broke out, they were prepared. A general assembly of delegates from the Zemstvos was called in Moscow—the real national capital, which is free from so many of the dangers that beset Petrograd. Two delegates were sent by each State Zemstvo, making about 150 in all. They were, for the most part, members of the landed gentry, whose existence is now threatened by the Socialist plans of confiscation; men of education and ability, who had ably handled the practical problems of their own properties; men of the world, well fitted by personal force and training to carry out their immense task. The delegates at Moscow elected ten of their number, with Prince Lvoff as President, to form a permanent Central Committee. The work was divided into departments, under these ten men as heads.

Alexander Sakhnovsky, Who Has Been Sent to America by the Russian Zemstvo Union as Purchasing Agent for Red Cross Supplies and Soldiers' Clothing.

They began by doing work closely allied to that of the Red Cross. At that time no one in Russia expected the war to last for more than a few months—no one in authority, at least. There were shells and shoes to last these few months only; after that, nothing at all had been provided.

Alexander Sakhnovsky was one of the few who divined that the war would last long; therefore, he was ready and willing to throw himself heart and soul into the work of providing what the army already needed and what it would need far more imperatively within an alarmingly short time. Prince Lvoff begged him to concentrate on shoes, so the young Smolensk landowner plunged into the shoe question with keen method, rising early to visit Moscow shops and factories, to find out just what local sources could supply.

There was leather in Russia, though not enough, but there was an immediate difficulty as to tanning. To prepare heavy sole leather, the extract called quebracho, a product of South America, is needed. At the outset, Mr. Sakhnovsky thought it would be possible, by importing enough of this, to tan the local leather at home, and make the army shoes on the spot. He also examined the local sources of ready-made shoes, which are turned out in large quantities in the States (gubernias) of Tver, Taroslavl, Nijni-Novgorod, Moscow, Kasan, and the surrounding region.

But he found it necessary, almost immediately, to extend the sphere of his researches, to study the leather market in Finland, Sweden, and Norway. In Norway, he had a bit of luck, coming upon a store of 100,000 poods, (a pood is 36 pounds,) of the South American extract, which he promptly purchased at a bargain for the Zemstvo Committee.

An American agent at Moscow offered imported shoes in sufficient numbers, but there was a difference of opinion as to price; so it was suggested by Prince Lvoff that Mr. Sakhnovsky should proceed forthwith to the United States, to buy the shoes himself. He took with him a small group of helpers, collaborators, and also a master shoemaker. They were soon in the United States, deeply immersed in the question of leather and shoes.

But no sooner had Mr. Sakhnovsky and his friends plunged into the shoe question, eventually signing contracts for 2,000,000 pairs of low-priced shoes, 3,000,000 pairs of top boots for the army's use in Winter, and 35,000,000 pounds of heavy sole leather, than he was bombarded with cable messages from Russia, asking the prices of all sorts of things for the army. The Zemstvos have no large funds, their chief financial activity being the insurance of the wooden houses of the villages against fire; they had, however, raised something over 12,000,000 rubles by private subscription for the purchase of medical supplies. But their work had so expanded that large funds from the national treasury were put at the disposal of the Zemstvo Central Committee.

So, beginning with shoes, Mr. Sakhnovsky extended his operations, first including medicines. For one preservative drug, they cabled him a credit of $10,000. Mr. Sakhnovsky bought the needed quantity for about $900. When asked by cable how much more cash was needed to complete the order, he replied that he still had a balance of over $9,000.

Success like that brought its inevitable result. Orders of all kinds began to pour in. Auto trucks and cars were among the first things asked for. Of the former, the committee has sent to Russia about 1,000. The total expenditure of his department has been about 3,000,000,000 rubles in three years. In addition to the private subscriptions of Zemstvo members, funds were at first supplied by the Russian Government. Then, when the closing of the Dardanelles made it impossible for Russia to market her enormous wheat production, and so turned the exchange of the ruble against her, England established generous credits for Russia in this country; these have now been supplemented by ample credits established by the United States.

There has always been great difficulty in securing tonnage for the shipment of these large consignments of shoes, trucks, &c., to Russia, which go mainly to Archangel, and the submarine campaign has greatly increased this difficulty. England has been compelled to withdraw many of the ships lent to her allies. But the United States is now able to supply certain ships which we used to admire at their piers on the west bank of the Hudson.

The Zemstvo Committee has had considerable difficulty in obtaining the immense supplies of medicines needed. Its members solved the question by establishing a small drug factory, first in Manhattan, and later in New Jersey, where salicylates, aspirin, &c., are now being turned out in sufficient quantities. In all, medicines valued at $1,000,000 have been sent by him to Russia.

This, I think, fairly covers the work done by representatives of the Zemstvo Union in this country. Enough has been told to show what a splendid example has been set for the men of every nation now at war by the able work of this modest volunteer worker, this young Smolensk land owner, who has given up his home and all his personal interests to work for the soldiers of his nation.

One German Savant Who Wants Wide Reforms

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

science of jurisprudence, combined with practical lawyer, wide-visioned man of public questions, and conscientious citizen of his country, that his arguments throughout the work have shown him to be. He says:

> The purpose of the work has been to discuss a series of practical questions without in the least assuming that any one of them has been exhausted, from the point of view of the law or of politics.
>
> It is a token of recognition on the part of the sciences relating to civilization in our day that all along the line the search for new values is more conspicuous than was the case in the time of our fathers. * * * We have now * * * a scholarly philosophy which endeavors to give us life values; we have a Protestant theology, of which the best services rendered no longer consist merely in the holding of dogma. We have a philology which, instead of limiting itself to the science of language, and at most to the examination of the relation between composition and its sources, now lays * * * weight * * * upon the view of the universe held by the author, and the aesthetic worth of his writings. We have a modern science of art which, also, no longer contents itself with the history of works of art without examining the significance of the artist * * * and the science of law also demands a worldwide view; for the time is passed in it, too, when one can be an instructor of distinction in State rights without taking a political survey of the whole world, and using it in illustration. * * * My own view of the entire subject I would venture to defend by quoting a fine sentence of the American President, Wilson, who says:
>
> "I have been accused of being a radical, and, if to go down to the root of things is to be a radical, then I am one. And, eventually, everything that thrives under the light of heaven takes its beauty and force from its roots. Only through the nourishing blades, planted deep down in the earth, can the fruit develop. From out the soil spring forth the stores of vitality into the fullness of life, and from out the soil of the heart of the people shall proceed streams of hope and determination which shall overflow the earth with glorious beauty."

Study Galleries at the Metropolitan Museum

THE problem of gallery arrangement is one to agitate the most learned of museologists. If you wish your museum to seem an organic and vital institution, preserving not only the forms of the past, but their informing spirit, you must cast aside the method of grouping according to material, ironwork together, needlework together, &c., and call back from the past its general aspect, constructing rooms in which furniture, weavings, silverware, ceramics, all the objects of an elaborate civilization, live together on such terms as prevailed among them at the period represented. You then see life through the flattering glass of art, and you stand a chance of conveying an idea of what the significance of art is to the passing visitor who has so much of present life to attend to that he cannot linger long with however beautiful a past. For the visitor whose purpose is to linger, however, to make comparisons and study chronological development, specializing in the technique and style of one class of objects, this arrangement would be something of a nuisance, compelling him to make many trips from century to century and country to country as the museum represents them, with the danger of losing something of the force of his impression on the way. For him study rooms are necessary.

The Metropolitan Museum has been clever in combining the two methods of arrangement. The historical arrangement of its Department of Decorative Arts is known to an enthusiastic public. Two years ago it opened the first of a series of study rooms, and with the removal of the Morgan collection and the completion of new parts of the building enough space became available for a systematic development of the idea. Five new galleries have just been opened on the second floor of Wing H, formerly occupied by the Morgan Collection. The first two are given to a collection of the silver owned by the museum, the other three to ceramics, of which a large number are loans from important collections. A pleasant and harmless compromise with fate has been effected by the introduction of a few harmonious pieces of furniture and tapestry between the cases and on the walls. One of the tapestries, lent by Edson Bradley, is a Freneh weaving of the fifteenth century, and depicts the Prince of Malice enthroned, surrounded by the Vices, while the Virtues troop out of the castle by a side exit. The characterizations are in the highest degree skillful, with a play of subtle humor essentially Gallic and very difficult to interpret in the tapestry medium.

The ceramic galleries are peculiarly rich in interest for even a superficial student of the most fascinating of arts. You may follow the Italian majolicas from the fourteenth century pieces, with their sparse stains of purple and green, capturing the imagination with their rugged simplicity and fine restraint, to the elaborately decorated pieces of the high Renaissance, gorgeous all over in yellow and blue and green and red, with realistic pictures painted as on canvas.

Here are early pieces with the oak leaf design inclosing figures of animals or heraldic devices; others with the flowers, arabesques and scrolls borrowed from the Hispano-Moresque potters; others showing the independent Italian casting off this influence and developing his peacock feather motives, his gothic leaves and charming primitive portraits. Here are the big bulging vases with twisted handles and green decoration given to Florence by Dr. Bode, a derivation warmly contested by some of his fellow-scholars. Here is a two-handled vase showing the transition in color from green to the later blue, and nearby is a jug with an angular handle and a lion's head protruding from under the spout, dating from the beginning of the fifteenth century.

All the early work shows the parsimony in color that deepens the aesthetic effect. In contrast with these knowingly calculated splashes of manganese or green that float softly into the creamy background, the late pieces plastered with solid patches of color have an almost cloying richness.

The lustred wares of Deruta are here in abundance and in very beautiful examples. One opulent plate, with a sacrificial scene involving a reluctant goat cleverly characterized, bears the signature of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli, who came from Pavia to Gubbio in the last decade of the fifteenth century and made at first reliefs in the style of Della Robbia, and afterward made a specialty of the wonderful lustre that has made Gubbio famous among the pottery towns of Italy, many factories from other places sending their wares there to be lustred. The most attractive of the Gubbio plates, however, are those with the profile portraits of lovely Renaissance women with childish, protruding foreheads, the type of Botticelli's Primavera, of the Birth of Venus, of the incomparable Simonetta. On one of these plates a couple of young primitives are naïvely kissing, pursing their full Italian lips out of all shapeliness, and very much in earnest. This undoubtedly is a lover's gift, such as many of the factories of the sixteenth century turned out. The ware that was lustred at Gubbio was costly in the extreme, six good pieces out of a hundred being a fair estimate of the fortunes of the kiln, and it was used less for practical purposes than for gifts and ornaments in the palaces of the Princes of the Renaissance.

Many of the heads inclosed in an ornamental pattern are obviously portraits and full of character. Some of them are grotesques or caricatures, with outthrust chins and retreating foreheads, and great noses, such as it amused Da Vinci to draw.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century the severe restraint and formality of design had disappeared. The palette now is set with blue and purple, green and yellow, orange, black, brown, and even a usually unsuccessful red. Pictorial subjects prevail. St. Francis receives the stigmata; Vulcan and Mars and Venus companion Lot and Abraham, and Adam and Eve. There is an "Entombment" from Urbino, by Xanto Avelli de Rovigo, pupil of the famous Niccolo Pellipario, magnificently golden in hue. And among these ripe and glowing products of the Renaissance potter, his senses steeped in the color of his epoch, hangs a panel of French titles of the fourteenth century, the earliest example known of enameled earthenware of France, and lent by Mr. Morgan. The dim harmony of green and white and violet suggests the palette of Puvis de Chavannes hung by the side of Titian's.

One hundred of the Italian majolicas are from the collection of Mortimer L. Schiff, and these include many of the most celebrated known, which have been gathered from the Bardac, Morgan, and other famous collections. Specimens of sixteenth century work belonging to V. Everit Macy have been on loan in the Museum for several years. Other groups of French wares, deriving from Italian models, form part of the Le Breton collection owned by Mr. Morgan and formerly distributed through the Hoentschel wing, but now brought together for the first time. A certain amount of delft, early English and German stoneware carries the exhibition on through different countries and to comparatively modern times, and with these groups is the interesting collection of Mexican majolica presented to the Museum by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest.

The third ceramic room is given to porcelains of the eighteenth century—Sèvres, Meissen, Worcester, Chelsea, Wedgwood, and others. The student of artistic predilections is forced rapidly to adjust his mental attitude in order to enjoy these clear, bright, definite, and various charms after the richer appeal of the majolica.

In this porcelain room are also some interesting pieces of wood carving, the overmantel from Holme Lacy, in the style of Grinling Gibbons, purchased last year by the Museum; a door from the celebrated boudoir of the Sagredo Palace in Venice, long owned by the Museum but never before exhibited, and a baroque console and mirror frame lent by Thomas F. Ryan.

The two rooms devoted to silver include the Truax, Palmer and other collections, the Cadwallader bequest of snuff boxes, the Avery collection of spoons, and the loans of Reverend Alfred Duane Pell. Half of one of the rooms is given to Sheffield plate, including the Viscountess Woolsey collection and the loans of Commodore Stearns.

Students of industrial art cannot fail to find these study rooms of great usefulness, and there never was a time when they could consult them to better purpose. The art of the country must be turned into industrial channels if we are to have any industrial prestige in the future, and this is the moment for the artist to indulge himself freely in preparedness.

Art at Home and Abroad

High School Medals.

The Art in Trades Club has just secured through the Beaux Arts Institute a design for a medal to be awarded, yearly, in each New York City high school. C. Victor Twiss, President of the club, states that the purpose of the medal is to stimulate interest in the subject of industrial design. This topic is taught in the first year of the city high schools and the Art in Trades Club, whose membership is widespread among manufacturers, interior decorators, architects, and designers, is very desirous of bringing to the attention of talented pupils in the high schools the great need of industrial designers throughout the country.

To rouse interest in the proposed medal the club secured the co-operation of the Beaux Arts Institute. A general committee was organized, including the members of the club and the institute, with the high schools represented by Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art. Lloyd Warren served as Chairman of the joint committee, and arranged the competition which secured designs from thirty of the younger sculptors of the city. Six of the preliminary designs were selected for the final contest, which was held late in June. At this time the awards were as follows: Giuseppe Cecere, first prize; Frederick B. Clarke, second prize, and L. Bayman, third prize.

The general standards achieved in the competition were very high and drew strong commendation from Solon Borglum, Harry Wearne, Henry T. Hornbostel, Lloyd Warren, and Dr. Haney, who, with others, formed the board of judges. Mr. Borglum said: "Many of the medals showed a keen feeling for composition, while the technical rendition of the designs in the final competition was most commendable." The plaster casts of the six designs in the final competition are to be exhibited in September in the rooms of the Art in Trades Club, 11 East Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

The design made by Mr. Cecere is now being reproduced in bronze and will be distributed in September in the twenty-four great high schools in the city. Two copies of the medal will be needed each year in each school, one being awarded in February and one in June, to the pupil of the first year high school class whose work in industrial design has been best throughout the school year.

Mr. Freer's Gift to the Minneapolis Institute.

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts has received as a gift from Charles L. Freer of Detroit, the noted collector of Oriental art, a collection of 178 objects, including a large group of fragments of ancient Near Eastern pottery and other materials for study collections. Many of the objects are already on exhibition. Among the most interesting pieces in the collection are seventeen paintings by Japanese artists ranging in date from the thirteenth to the early nineteenth century. A large kakemono of a tiger, painted on paper in ink with slight color, is attributed to Sesshu; it is after a design by Yen-Hiu, (1082-1135.) Among other Japanese masters represented are Kano Tanyu, better known as Morinobu Nishikawa Sunkenobu, Yogetsu, Ganku, and Hokusai. With these Japanese paintings, which will add greatly to the value of the Oriental collections, is a small flower painting, Chinese, of the Yuan period.

Four examples of Japanese pottery illustrate products of well-known kilns. Three statuettes of Buddha in gilt bronze are typical in their elaborate ornament of Siamese sculpture. Among the miscellaneous Japanese objects is an interesting seated statue in bronze of Yemma Ten, the Prince of Hades. Of the Chinese objects may be mentioned some little bronze bells, a bronze spearhead, two bronze buckles, and two carved jades, all of great antiquity, dating from the Han period. Three carved seals in soapstone date from the eighteenth century.

In the collection are a considerable number of tiles, Indian, Persian, and Syrian, including several of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are several beautiful examples of Near Eastern pottery of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and a large number of fragments of Oriental wares illustrating different types of glaze and decoration. There are several fragments of Roman relief sculpture in terra cotta and marble. An interesting Etruscan green glaze bowl is covered with fossil inorustations; the piece was probably buried for centuries in some lake or river. To the Renaissance period belongs an ornamental panel in terra cotta dated 1522 and signed by Augustino Busti, a well-known North Italian sculptor.

Annual Exhibition at Mystic.

The Mystic (Conn.) Art Association will hold its fourth annual exhibition of oil paintings in the last two weeks of August, in the Broadway School, Mystic, Conn. The entire net profits of the association will be given to the Red Cross and to local charities. The work to be shown this Summer is sure to be of the usual high standard of the Mystic exhibition, since canvases by many of the strongest painters in the country have already been promised. The list of contributors comprises the names of J. Alden Weir, Childe Hassam, Edward W. Redfield, Robert Henri, Charles W. Hawthorne, Frederick Frieseke, Gardner Symons, William L. Lathrop, Daniel Garber, Charles Rosen, Robert Spencer, Richard Miller, Arthur B. Davies, Henry B. Selden, Lester Boronda, Paul Dougherty, Henry W. Ranger, Roy E. Bates, J. Eliot Enneking, George Koch, G. Albert Thompson, Peter Marcus, Charles H. Davis and Frances D. Davis.

The exhibition will open on Aug. 15, and close on Aug. 28. The officers of the association are: President, Dr. G. S. B. Leonard; Secretary and Treasurer, Albert F. Earnshaw; Exhibition Committee, Charles H. Davis, G. Albert Thompson, Peter Marcus; Social Committee, Miss L. L. Dudley, Miss Elizabeth T. Mallory, Mrs. Chares H. Davis.

Roger Fry on Art Teaching.

Roger Fry has an article on children's drawings in this month's issue of the Burlington Magazine, in which he scores unsparingly the prevailing methods of art teaching and balances his criticism with cordial approval of the efforts of the teacher of the Dudley High School who brought to his notice a series of drawings done by her pupils. "These seemed to me," he said, "to be extraordinarily similar to mediaeval miniatures. Miss Richardson has discovered a method of stimulating the individual perceptions and inventiveness of her pupils without ever imposing on them any artistic formula. The result is that her pupils, who criticise and discuss each other's work, have gradually developed a style of their own somewhat in the way in which some small Italian town in the fifteenth century developed a common characteristic manner. Miss Richardson's chief effort seems to be to train the children's power of fixing mental images and trusting to them implicitly, so that their drawings are almost literal renderings of inner visions. In order to evoke these visions she frequently reads poems to them, telling them to fix their minds on whatever scene in the poem has most struck them.

"One of the most remarkable series of such drawings was inspired by Matthew Arnold's 'Forsaken Merman.' One of these, by no means the most technically accomplished, is one which shows how vividly and completely the scene is visualized by a child and how admirably disposed the elements of the design are.

"As yet hardly anything has been done in the directions explored by Miss Richardson, but the results are already so surprising, the quantity and quality of the inventive design revealed in this one school is so surprising, that I cannot doubt that if children were stimulated to create instead of being inhibited by instruction we should no longer need to complain, as we do today, of the want of creative imagination."

Intimate Stevenson Relics Brought to Light

Photographs and Quaint Mementos of the Famous Novelist Collected in the Cottage He Once Occupied at Lake Saranac

ONE February day in 1888 a certain butcher at Saranac Lake, N. Y., sent a joint of mutton to the Baker cottage. At that time there was no railway to Saranac Lake, and perhaps that was the reason that the mutton seemed, to the occupants of the Baker cottage, not to be all that mutton should be. At any rate, one occupant of the Baker cottage grew very indignant over that joint of mutton, and wrote concerning it the following letter:

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson presents his compliments to Mr. Oldfield and begs to return him the remainder of a joint of mutton which he refuses either to eat or pay for. Fillet of beef had been ordered as far back as Monday. Mr. Stevenson can readily understand there might arise some difficulty in supplying that; but at least Mr. Oldfield knew that Mr. S. would want something on Thursday; and Mrs. S. prefers to hope it was an error that Mr. O. sent him anything so perfectly uneatable as the joint of which he now has the pleasure to return him part.

The purveyor of meat kept this letter, and his sense of humor recently led him to present it to Stephen Chalmers, Secretary of the Stevenson Society. It forms a part of the society's collection of relics—a collection personal enough to gladden the heart of all true Stevensonians, and bizarre and varied enough to satisfy R. L. S. himself.

The Stevenson Society was formerly the Stevenson Memorial Committee, and fulfilled its original purpose when, on Oct. 30, 1915, it unveiled a bronze bas-relief memorial tablet in the cottage on Saranac Lake occupied by Stevenson in 1887-8.

The purposes of the Stevenson Society are the collection and preservation of relics of Robert Louis Stevenson, of original manuscripts and first editions of his works, of books relating to him, and, ultimately, the acquisition of a permanent home to house the collection. The society has acquired the rooms occupied by Stevenson in the famous cottage at Saranac Lake, and in these have been put relics, pictures, and books donated by Stevenson's friends and admirers all over the world.

An especially interesting part of the Stevenson shrine is the picture gallery. Here are to be found photographs of Stevenson himself and of scenes and people associated with him. One rare item is a photograph of Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Lloyd Osbourne, and two maids on the veranda of the cottage at Saranac. The novelist wears his buffalo coat and Indian leggings, and it was from this pose and costume that Gutzon Borglum got the idea for the portrait on the memorial tablet.

There is a charming little picture of two boys in kilts and balmoral bonnets. This is an enlarged print from an ambrotype. The boys are Robert Louis Stevenson, (or Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, as he was called in the days when the picture was made,) and his cousin Lewis Balfour, later the Rev. Lewis Balfour of Eldred, Penn. The boys played together in Colinton in 1857, when this picture probably was taken.

All Stevensonians love "Cummy," the nurse whom Stevenson called his second mother, to whom he dedicated "A Child's Garden of Verses." The collection is enriched by a portrait of her, taken at the age of 91, a year before her death. Alison Cunningham died in July, 1913. In a folded leather multi-frame are photographs of Stevenson showing him at various ages, from the baby in arms to the bewigged and begowned barrister.

Among the articles intimately associated with the great dead romancer the place of honor must be given to the velvet coat. This well-worn garment is among the first things sought by most visitors to Saranac Lake. Stevenson wore it almost constantly in Paris and in Edinburgh and indoors at Saranac Lake. Its chest measurement indicates that Henley told the truth when he described his friend as "thin-chested, slight unspeakably." Stevenson's embroidered velvet skull cap, (suggesting Mr. Theophilus Godall, who kept a Bohemian Cigar Divan in Rupert Street, Soho,) his felt hat, his cape and his red sash are among the treasures of the collection. With them are his famous penny pipe or flageolet, the tapa mat which covered him in death, and the last pen he used. The point long ago rusted off the pen, and the butt end of the holder has been much bitten.

The Children Are Lewis Balfour (Left) and Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson. On the Right Is the Novelist as He Looked in Winter Time at Saranac Lake.
(Photographs by Permission of the Stevenson Society.)

Of all Stevensonian letters, perhaps the most important are those written by Stevenson's cousins and uncles in the early seventies, when his genius was unsuspected, and grave doubts about his future were entertained. The letters were written to the Rev. Lewis Balfour of Eldred, Penn., (whose youthful portrait with his illustrious kinsman has already been mentioned,) by Stevenson's uncle, Dr. John Balfour of Fifeshire, Scotland, his daughter Henrietta, ("Etta" Balfour Younger,) and Mrs. "Gracie" Balfour, Stevenson's cousin by marriage. These letters were lent temporarily to the Stevenson Society by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Balfour of Olean, N. Y., widow of the Rev. Lewis Balfour.

In a letter to Dr. Balfour, in 1875, Henrietta wrote:

Louis Stevenson has passed for an advocate. He got four briefs, but they all came to nothing. Either the people died or failed, so it was rather unfortunate. He says he will wait until next Christmas, and if he gets nothing to do by that time he will cut the concern altogether and take to literature. You know now and then he sends capital things to Macmillan's and Blackwood's Magazine.

In a letter from Stevenson's uncle, John Balfour of Leven, Fifeshire, written in 1876, are to be found these interesting observations:

Aunt Maggie (Stevenson's mother) has been getting the house in Heriot Row altered and painted, and it is almost finished. I don't think Louis has been doing anything at the bar—but his writings are very clever and attract a good deal of attention.

In the Memorial Library are several autographed books with characteristic inscriptions. One of these, "Child's Birthday Book," was brought one day to R. L. S. for autograph by one of Mrs. Baker's children, (Blanche Baker,) and Stevenson, who was much amused and interested by the numerous cats in the Baker household and the children's love for them, wrote the following:

"All cats are born free and equal."

Another copy of the "Child's Birthday Book" belonged to Bertha Baker, now Mrs. J. H. Vincent. In it the novelist wrote: "Train up a cat in the way she should go and when she is old she will not depart from it."

There is a valuable association copy of "An Account of the Bell Rock Lighthouse" by Robert Louis Stevenson's grandfather. Its author gave it to Stevenson's father in 1844. It was in the library at Vailima and Stevenson used it in writing "A Family of Engineers." It contains about one hundred annotations in Stevenson's handwriting and the original slip of paper placed in it to mark parts which Mrs. Strong, Robert Louis Stevenson's amanuensis, was to copy.

Readers of Stevenson's biography will remember Po'e, the political prisoner whom Robert Louis Stevenson took out of jail and refused to deliver up to the authorities. It was Po'e who afterward gathered together the chiefs who builded the Loto Alofa, or Road of the Loving Heart, in gratitude to "Tusitala." In the collection is a permit signed by King Malietoa of Samoa, and a guarantee signed by Stevenson referring to Po'e. The permit is written on one side of a sheet of foolscap in Samoan, signed "Malietoa," and sealed with the Samoan royal seal. On the back is this guarantee:

I hereby bind myself to pay the amount of one hundred dollars U. S. C. to the Treasury of the Samoan Government in case the faipule Po'e commits any breach of the above-mentioned conditions imposed upon him.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,
Vailima, July 7, 1894.
Signed in the presence of Graham Balfour, Vailima, Upolu.

From W. MacDonald of Toronto the Stevenson Society received a complete copy of one of the rarest of Stevenson's writings—a poem which Stevenson addressed to Andrew Lang. It was meant to be published in Lang's edition of "Cupid and Psyche," (London, 1887.) It is said to appear in only one copy of the first edition of that work, having been suppressed—probably by Stevenson himself. This is the poem:

To
MASTER ANDREW LANG
on his re-editing of "Cupid and Psyche."

You, that are much a fisher in the pool
Of things forgotten, and from thence bring up
Gold of old song, and diamonds of dead speech,
The scholar, and the angler, and the friend
Of the pale past, this unremembered tale
Restore, and this dead author re-inspire:
And lo, Oblivion the iniquitous
Remembers, and the stone is rolled away.
And he, the long asleep, sees once again
The busy bookshop, once again is read.
Brave as at first, in his new garb of print,
Shines forth the Elizabethan. But when Death,
The unforgetful shepherd, shall have come
And numbered us with these, the numberless,
The inheritors of slumber and neglect—
O correspondent of the immortal dead,
Shall any pious hand re-edit us?

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No Austrian Peace Until Italy Is Safeguarded

Menace of Attack From Adriatic Must Be Removed—Meanwhile America Is Coming to Realize Need of Shipping Coal and Iron

By Walter Littlefield.

JUST as in April, 1915, when the Italian Ambassador at Berlin informed his Government at Rome that Germany and Austria-Hungary expected an early peace with Russia, and again, a year ago, when rumor and fact had revealed a pro-German conspiracy in Russia to bring it about, so now the prospects of an Austro-Russian peace—with the emphasis on Austria—are being hinted at in various Chancelleries and openly discussed in the press of the belligerents. But what lifts the present circumstance to an importance not touched by the others is the fact that in April, 1915, Italy had not yet entered the war, while a year ago there had been no revolution in Russia and the United States was still neutral.

Moreover, in the present emergency the fact is not yet publicly known that pourparlers for the elimination of Russia had proceeded very far—if not in Petrograd, at least in Berlin, on the absolute basis of Austro-German agreement. Of course it is a matter of record that the Provisional Government of Russia is daily growing stronger and its assurances more firm and persistent that Russia will adhere to the end to the original agreement of the Entente and make no separate peace, and no one really informed doubts that Austria-Hungary, in spite of the signs of revolt in the Parliaments of Vienna and Budapest, will remain in the war so long as it is to the advantage of Germany to have her do so.

On the other hand, the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Governments have declared their adhesion to the principle of a peace "without annexations and indemnities," while the other opposing Chancelleries are busy seeking a formula by qualifying these terms—Berlin in secret, Paris, London, Rome, and Washington quite openly.

So far the subject of an Austrian-inspired peace has been discussed in public in the light of its bearing upon Russia and through Russia upon the military strength of the Entente. But there is another contingency which is quite as important, if not more so. This is usually ignored, either through ignorance or design. It may be summed up in the question: What would be the status of Italy in the war should an Austrian peace prevail?

Satisfactory answers to this question have been given at London and Paris. In Petrograd, however, they are not particularly concerned with them, and in Washington, there is reason to believe, they are treated too lightly—lacking possibly there both a knowledge of the historical background and the grasp of a hypothesis of ultimate results. In other words, while "Italia Irredenta" may have a more or less tangible meaning, the "supremacy of the Adriatic" is dismissed as something altogether vague, unimportant, and proper to sacrifice, if an Austrian peace were to be retarded by it. This vagueness and unimportance is emphasized by the fact that a large and growing section of the American press, ignoring the paramount relations existing between the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz, would fain believe that the elimination of both Austria-Hungary and Russia from the war would be conducive to an early peace.

The United States had not been at war many days before it was charged and proved that the pacifists were all, consciously or unconsciously, the tools of Germany. On the other hand, Poles, Finlanders, Ukrainians, and other nationalities who had drawn encouragement from President Wilson's speeches and notes concerning subject peoples and little nations, as well as some of the Irish, declined to play Germany's game; but the so-called Jugo or Southern Slavs have not been blessed with so clear a vision. In manifestoes from their central committees and by communications to the press they constantly assert their rights to possess and to enjoy a large and independent nation on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. To Italy's aspirations on those shores they oppose the words of the President, and the seeds of their propaganda fall on fertile ground—particularly so here, where, as has been said, Italian endeavors and aspirations are so little understood and appreciated.

It may be proper to state, therefore, just what an Austrian peace would mean to the Southern Slavs and to define Italy's aspirations in the Adriatic in the light of both her diplomatic and military achievements, and, finally, to demonstrate in the most categorical manner possible that these aspirations in no way conflict with the reasonable ambitions of the Southern Slavs.

Without fear of responsible contradiction it can be stated that about the middle of last April Prince Leopold of Bavaria received the mandate from both the German Kaiser and Emperor Charles to proceed through a military mission with negotiations for peace with the Russian Provisional Government. The world knows that on June 16 the Provisional Government rejected the Teutonic proposal as "tending to disunite Russia from her allies and ruin her army." But what the world does not know are the reasons which induced the two Emperors to give their consent or what Prince Leopold was authorized to offer.

It was understood by their Majesties that, with Russia eliminated through an Austrian peace, Austria would have her hands free to bring her entire military strength against Italy, who, with German assistance, might also be eliminated. In aid of this scheme Vienna was to exert herself to keep open the diplomatic channels with Washington in order to further a propaganda here against Italy with a view of preventing her from receiving supplies from the United States. American officials, bankers, and captains of industry were to be constantly admonished that Austria-Hungary would find it much easier to open the way to peace negotiations if the claims of Italy could be eradicated from them. As we know, Vienna resorted to very subtle notes to save herself from rupture with Washington. The rupture came. Still, the pernicious propaganda has survived.

Now, what is of particular interest to the Southern Slavs is the fact that Austria-Hungary not only offered Russia a participation in the "autonomous" government of Poland, but promised to reconstruct her own empire on the scheme planned years ago by the late Archduke Ferdinand—a Triune Confederation, instead of a Dual Monarchy, consisting of German, Magyar, and Slav autonomous States—and that the last should include the eastern littoral of the Adriatic Sea, the land of the Southern Slavs. Russia was also to be left to exercise what influence she might on the western Black Sea littoral, always reserving, of course, a clear passage for Germany across the Bosporus into Asia. And, finally, Russia's free passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean was to be left, as a matter of international adjustment, to Russia, Germany, and Turkey.

Such a program naturally appeared most inviting to both the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz. With Austria and Russia at peace, Germany would soon have an inexhaustible source of supplies, and with Italy eliminated, by either force or intrigue, or both, a determined enemy would be rendered hors de combat, whether or not such elimination also opened the back door to France. Thus the ancient ambition of Austria to the Mediterranean would be gratified and Germany's whole military strength, together with Austria's, could be brought to bear on the western front with the probability of permanently securing the Channel and North Sea.

Fortunately for the Entente, the Provisional Government of Russia refused to accept the inviting proposition, but some of the influences which were expected to bring it to pass still remain in America. Neither has the Wilhelmstrasse nor the Ballplatz given up all hope. The elimination of Russia and the corollaries of that elimination have been the visionary but inspiring factors which have so long caused Germany to refrain from stating the specific terms upon which she would begin negotiations for peace.

It is not my purpose now to enter into a discussion as to why in the months which preceded Italy's entry into the war England and France, after Serbia had gallantly driven Austria from her territory in January, 1914, did not render the Balkans impregnable from a second attack by establishing sufficient military strength in Serbia and Montenegro and by employing compelling diplomacy at Sofia and Athens. The fact remains that in these months the Entente fleet patrolled the Adriatic, and French guns, which could have been strongly augmented, commanded Cattaro from Mount Lovtchen. Meanwhile, neutral Italy, in fulfilling her office as one of the guarantors of Albanian independence, took all proper steps to preserve the neutrality of that State from deflection to Austria, by occupying Valona and restraining Essad Pasha from revolting against the established order.

Senator Marconi has already made readers familiar with the story of how Italy's frank and categorical declaration of neutrality at Paris in early August, 1914, enabled the French to withdraw 300,000 men from the Italo-French frontier and to employ them in the victorious battle of the Marne. It is also a matter of history how Italy's participation in the war in the following May measurably relieved the western and eastern fronts and the Franco-British fleet in the Adriatic. And when Bulgaria entered the war against the Entente, Greece repudiated her treaty with Serbia, the Balkans were overwhelmed, and Rumania was crapped, Italy fighting in the skies amid the snowy summits of the Trentino could not be expected to weaken her vital approaches in order to aid a cause in the Balkans which had been bungled in both a military and a diplomatic way from the very beginning. Nevertheless, with Valona as a base, she built a railway to Monastir, dispatched 600,000 men thither, linked up with the Entente army in Macedonia, and there still awaits a sign from General Sarrail, the commander of the original army of Saloniki.

Early last June Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italion Foreign Minister, acting not in that capacity, but as the spokesman of the Entente, ordered General Ferrero, in command of the Italian forces in Albania, to announce the independence of that country under the protection of Italy.

Already as early as April 11, 1915, Italy, in conversations with the powers who were later to become her allies, had promised that Serbia should have her "little window on the sea." But it should not be forgotten that both Serbia and Montenegro are now occupied by the enemy and that the rest of the land claimed as a nation by the Southern Slavs has never departed from the enemy's dominion, and, finally, that the geographical formation of the peninsula of Istria and the Dalmatian coast make it incumbent upon Italy to secure guarantees that, from the deep, invulnerable harbors of this littoral, the low-lying shores of Italy on the opposite side of the Adriatic shall no longer be threatened with conquest.

It would be ridiculous, so long as the Austro-Hungarian Empire remains intact and exercises full dominion over the heterogeneous mass of peoples who are still fighting for its political and territorial entirety, for Italy to do more than to declare that henceforth the eastern shore of the Adriatic must be so governed politically as to leave the western shores absolutely free from attack.

While the Southern Slavs argue ("La Question de Trieste" par Illyricus; Genève: Alb. Renaud et Cie.) "Whoever possesses Herzegovina must fatally possess Dalmatia, and who is master of Dalmatia must aspire to the possession of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Thus, Italy never being able to become a Balkan power, her aspiration to Dalmatia would be political nonsense," the fact still remains that, political nonsense or not, Italy must somehow be protected from attack from across the Adriatic, either as she has protected herself in Albania, or otherwise.

But the realization of all aspirations, whether Italian or Southern Slav, depends not on the elimination of Austria-Hungary through peace with Russia, the disastrous effects of which have already been pointed out, but on the elimination of Austria-Hungary through one of the following means—the disrupture of the empire and its consequent separation into its component nationalities, its military defeat, or its detachment from Germany. Of course a German defeat would make such particularization unnecessary.

At the present day none of the Allies is in a better position to defeat Austria in the field than is Italy, and in the performance of this mission Italy should receive all possible aid. When the mission of H. R. H. the Prince of Udine was here recently, its members requested with an insistence just short of humility that Italy must have steel for her armaments and coal to keep her munition furnaces blazing and her transport trains moving. Whatever response this request met, the fact remains that Italy, after making every endeavor to utilize the energy of her waterfalls in the most practical way, is now cutting and burning her forests to keep her engines going. In the same cause she is ready to cut and burn them all, if necessary. But should it be made necessary? Should she be forced to ask the English for guns on the Carso, which can hardly be spared from the western front, because she has not been able to secure the steel to make them for herself?

Whether in the light of a possible Austro-Russian peace or as the sole foe of Austria capable of achieving definite military results, the importance of Italy in the war is superlative. But a sympathetic attempt should be made by the American people, to whom Italy now looks for immediate supplies of iron and coal, as well as by the Southern Slavs who hope to benefit by her victories, to understand that importance.

Italy needs coal and iron; she needs them from the United States; she needs them immediately—immediately. She must have them.

From an authoritative source in Washington it is learned that this subject has been placed in the hands of Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense and the new War Industries Board, because the United States Government realizes Italy's serious handicap in her military operations against Austria on account of her shortage of the materials in question. But the same authority also reveals the cause of the delay: The lack of available tonnage and the unwillingness of the producers to sell to Italy as cheaply as to the United States, this Government insisting on the same prices on all commodities to all the Allies. I am assured that all applications for export license to Italy are granted immediately, and that small quantities of coal and iron have been shipped since the Embargo act went into effect on July 15.

All this shows good intentions, but good intentions are not enough. Italy must have our coal and iron at once. The alternative and the insidious forces working for it have been sufficiently indicated.

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And so it is easy to understand why England has made such extensive use of Sanatogen, for England found that this specialized food-tonic, which she had come to use nationally for fifteen years previous to the war, was—as Lady Mackworth quotes a former Cabinet Minister as remarking—"a national necessity to preserve good nerves."

So, likewise, it is not surprising to find that such vast quantities of Sanatogen are used in the convalescent hospitals at home, in the base hospitals, in the trenches—in fact, wherever the burdens and horrors of war make it necessary to preserve and restore steady nerves, to build up weakened bodies.

* * *

IN order that the supply of Sanatogen might not be endangered, the British Sanatogen Company was reorganized early in the war. Lord Rhondda headed the syndicate that assumed control. When called to the British Cabinet, Lord Rhondda passed over the Chairmanship of the Sanatogen Company to his daughter, Lady Mackworth. Lord Rhondda is now British food dictator, and his prominence is a striking testimony (if testimony were needed) of the high esteem in which Sanatogen is held in Great Britain.

Sponsored by the medical profession, who quickly recognized the unique value of a tonic so natural and beneficial in its effect, Sanatogen became, faster perhaps than any other health-food, a household word the British Empire over. Leading men in Great Britain seconded the endorsement given Sanatogen by the physicians. Sir Gilbert Parker, the famous novelist and veteran Parliamentarian, sums up the case of Sanatogen when he says "Sanatogen to my mind is a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind; I have used it with extraordinary benefit." And the keen and analytical Arnold Bennett declares that "the tonic effect of Sanatogen is simply wonderful."

* * *

Sanatogen in America

IN this country, too, Sanatogen has for years been favorably known and very large indeed is the list of famous Americans who have commented favorably upon it. Civilian and soldier alike find benefit in Sanatogen. It is of paramount value for any one that is run down or whose nerve energy is depleted. It strengthens and sustains, it promotes fitness and recuperates after fatigue. The delicate child, the anemic young girl, the nursing mother, the worn down business man—all find Sanatogen helpful and beneficial.

Charles H. Stockton, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, wrote of Sanatogen:

> "Some time ago my physician recommended Sanatogen to be used in my family. After giving it a fair trial, I am thoroughly convinced it is most excellent for the nerves and an invigorating food tonic."

That doughty editor, Colonel Watterson, frankly avows, "I do not think I could have recovered my vitality as I have done, without this Sanatogen acting equally upon digestion and the nerve centers."

And the venerable and beloved naturalist, John Burroughs, goes so far as to consider it "the best remedy for old age I have yet struck."

* * *

Sanatogen has long been manufactured at its own laboratories in the beautiful Susquehanna Valley, New York State, by an American corporation, independent of overseas control or supplies, and therefore there is no danger of it becoming unavailable in this country.

Druggists everywhere carry Sanatogen in stock, and there has been no increase in the established prices, the three sizes selling at $1, $1.90 and $3.60 respectively.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, AUGUST 12, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

WITH MEN OF LETTERS AND AFFAIRS

Two Important Books of Reminiscence That Furnish Striking Portraits of Famous Writers, Statesmen and Soldiers

THROUGH LIFE AND ROUND THE WORLD: Being the Story of My Life. By Raymond Blathwayt. Illustrated by Mortimer Menpes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

A SOLDIER'S MEMORIES IN PEACE AND WAR. By Major Gen. Sir George Younghusband. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

THE casual note that prevails through Mr. Blathwayt's volume adds greatly to its charm. For it gives to the whole retrospect of a long life the air of carefree enjoyment of whatever came along, with entire confidence that tomorrow would be even more interesting. One gets it at the very beginning in this opening sentence, which sounds like Peter Pan talking to Wendy. But it is only the author harking back to his earliest recollection:

> The housemaid danced with Pedro the murderer, the nursemaid footed it lightly enough with Godfrey the forger, "Cookie" looked smilingly on from the kitchen door, I laboriously turned the handle of the barrel organ, whilst my little brother played with the tiny red-jacketed monkey, and the wearied Italian organist slept the sleep of the just beneath the great oak tree that so delightfully overhung our lawn, and beneath the dancing shadows of which I used to lie and dream and weave the golden threads which lend such enchanting romance to the innocent days of childhood.

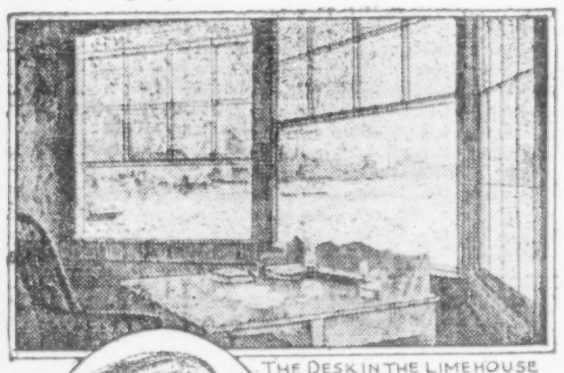
There are other interesting recollections of the forger, the murderer and other criminals, for the small boy's father held a convict chaplaincy under a curious system of dealing with malefactors which was in vogue in England in those days. But the romance of life did not end for him when the wheels of chance took him elsewhere, but seems to have spun its "golden threads" all through his wandering days that carried him twice to the United States, to Japan and China and India, round about Europe, over the hills and far away, wherever the wandering foot and the path of romance seemed to lead. But wherever he went he found interesting people. Maybe it was an Irishwoman in Manitoba, wife of a Canadian farmer, or Marquis Ito in Japan, or Mr. Carnegie in New York, or Hugh Benson in Jerusalem, or Whistler in London, or some cockney in the East End—but they all say interesting things, and Mr. Blathwayt now and then throws in some pertinent and pungent reflections of his own. On his journeys and during his years in London, where for a long time he was a journalist, his specialty being interviews with celebrities, he seems to have met and talked with most of the men and women of prominence for the last thirty years in all parts of the world.

Especially is this true of those who have made literature for the English-speaking race. Thomas Hardy told him how he came to write "Tess," and why he made her story end in tragedy, and where he found the characters for some of his other novels. William Dean Howells unfolded for him the evolution of "The Lady of the Aristook" and "A Modern Instance." Froude talked at length with him, and so did William Black. T. B. Aldrich discussed the qualities of poets and poetry. Dr. Holmes, at 82, carried on with him sprightly conversation about words and books and himself and old age.

In his earlier years Mr. Blathwayt was a curate and was stationed for some time in East London, where he found—as his temperament seems to have led him to do everywhere—the people charming and interesting and the adventures of every day always full of zest. And so they must have been, according to the engaging and amusing tales he tells of them. One house that he visited was full of memories of Dickens. The novelist went there a great deal, in one of its bow windows overhanging the river he wrote much of "Our Mutual Friend" and "Great Expectations," and from his friend, its occupant at that time, from whose son Mr. Blathwayt heard many a tale of the novelist, he learned much of the river life and about the characters whom he put bodily into the novels.

There are some lively reminiscences of Whistler, among them a very amusing story which tells how that effervescent and eccentric artist one day "met his Waterloo" at the hands of a still more eccentric old lady who so effectually "squelched" him that when he presently found himself in the street he could only whisper, "Amazing!" There are anecdotes and reminiscences of the theatre also, covering many years and a great variety of famous stage favorites. Sir Herbert Tree was long his intimate friend, and he bears witness to the actor-manager's close study of historical and pictorial details in his presentation of Shakespearean and other drama and also to his remarkable personality.

It is impossible to give more than an inkling of the riches to be found within the covers of this very charming and interesting book, with its innumerable stories and anecdotes and reports of conversations and descriptions of people and scenes and glimpses of people. One cannot open it anywhere without finding something that engages the attention at once and lures on and on. Here, for instance, is a glimpse of Gladstone aiding his wife in rescue



THE DESK IN THE LIMEHOUSE WINDOW WHERE CHARLES DICKENS MADE HIS RIVER-SIDE NOTES FOR "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND" (FROM "THROUGH LIFE AND ROUND THE WORLD")

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH LIFE AND ROUND THE WORLD"

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND, DRESSED AS A SHAN ("A SOLDIER'S MEMORIES")

work among abandoned women. Here is a description of Hall Caine as the best dressed man in London. Here is an amusing tale of a meeting with Sarah Bernhardt. And here is a story of Cecil Rhodes telling Mortimer Menpes, the artist, to paint him "as a big boy, full of romance, which is all I really am," and getting suggestions for the gardens of his South African home. It is all very entertaining, as engaging a book of reminiscence as has been put before the public in many a day, and rendered all the more charming because the author breathes into it a delightful and interesting personality.

Mr. Blathwayt's memories are all of civilian life and most of them of civilian people. But Sir George Younghusband has been a military man all his years, and his volume, therefore, presents another phase of interesting experience. He, too, has lived his life with zest and with a never failing sense of its romance, if one may judge by the tone of his memoirs. Adventures have come his way incessantly, and he has met "the bright face of danger" so often and in such varied places that it must seem to him a well tried friend. It is almost forty years since he went, a subaltern fresh from Sandhurst, to Afghanistan, whose Amir was defying the English. And there, almost immediately after arrival, he took part in the battle of Khyber Pass. He tells in much detail but in a lively style the full story of his first battle, interspersed with many anecdotes of the native troopers. There is one, especially engaging, of Ali Gul, a Pathan and a brave soldier in the British army, who had a blood feud with another soldier Pathan which made it necessary for them to be sworn enemies and to seek each other's life whenever they went to their homes. As long as they were serving in the British army they were the best of friends and had for each other the greatest regard and admiration. But as soon as they went to their homes they began to take pot shots at each other at every opportunity, because "Pathan honor had to be satisfied," and one of them was twelve corpses ahead of the other in the feud between the two families.

General Younghusband saw famous service in India, Burma, Egypt, and South Africa, and out of all these long years of activity, adventure, and frequent peril he has culled a memory here, a story there, an amusing incident from somewhere else, and has put them into a sort of order to make a book of them. There is no chronological or autobiographical sequence in the book, but the contents of each chapter have a certain unity of theme and place, and the chapters follow one another with some regard for the period in his life of their happenings. He has a keen sense of humor which seems never to have deserted him in whatever situation, and apparently he lived all these experiences with such zest that the reader enjoys them with something of the same chuckle and the same thrill which they brought to him. He tells with appreciation of the joke upon himself of buying in Central Asia half-cut sapphires at twopence each, which afterward he found to be fakes that had probably been made in England for the purpose of salting sapphire mines.

He met Rudyard Kipling during the Boer war and tells a story of Kipling and Cecil Rhodes at one of the camps when the soldiers, having learned that the two great men were there, gathered and raised a great cheer. Said Rhodes to Kipling, "Take off your cap, they are cheering you." Said Kipling to Rhodes," No, they are not, they are cheering you." Some one suggested, "They are cheering both of you." "Whereupon both," says the author, "clinging close together for support, shyly took off their caps." He thinks that Kipling's stories have greatly influenced the character of the British army. Tommy Atkins, he says, did not know how many lovable attributes he possessed until he read about them in the stories of Kipling and his imitators. But, having discovered himself in that guise, he gradually merged himself into the reflection he admired. "My early recollections of the British soldier," says General Younghusband, "are of a bluff, rather surly person, never the least jocose or light-hearted, except perhaps when he had too much beer." And he thinks that the British Army owes a great debt of gratitude to Kipling and his fellow-writers "for having produced the splendid type of soldier who now stands as the English type."

General Younghusband spent some time in the United States after the Boer war and was entertained by Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, where he quotes Kermit Roosevelt as having remarked guilelessly: "You know father likes to be top dog, the most prominent person wherever he is. If he's at a wedding he wants to be the bride, and if he's at a funeral he wants to be the corpse." And it must once more be recorded of an English observer in America that the literary tradition established about American speech so many decades ago in England still holds its own. For General Younghusband quotes Mr. Lloyd Griscom as prefacing his remarks with "Wall!"

The author was at Manila during Admiral Dewey's achievements there, and he gives a racy account of what took place, although he adds nothing to what is already known. Perhaps his sense of British citizenship leads him to overemphasize somewhat, for the sake of added interest to English readers, the tutelage of Admiral Chichester over Admiral Dewey in the historic incident of the German fleet. After the American occupation he lived in Manila and made a visit to Aguinaldo, then at the height of his rebellion. The young chieftain assured him that he would not submit to the Americans, but that he would be willing to surrender to the British at once and hand over the government of the islands to them.

It is an interesting book, racy with the individuality of its soldier-author, and as full of stirring and unusual adventure as a romance.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

PRESENT-DAY EUROPE: ITS NATIONAL STATES OF MIND. By T. Lothrop Stoddard, A. M., Ph. D., (Harvard.) New York: The Century Company. $2.

THROUGH RUSSIA IN WAR-TIME. By C. Fillingham Coxwell. With fifty-five illustrations and a route map. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WAR'S DARK FRAME. By Wadsworth Camp. With illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

MAPLE LEAVES IN FLANDERS FIELDS. By Herbert Rae. With an introduction by Admiral Sir Albert Markham, K. C. B. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

THE great war now devastating Europe has become so familiar to the world, not only in its unspeakable tragedies, but in the selfish, sordid motives that really brought it into being, that one feels a sort of shock on finding that it can still be discussed from a more or less new viewpoint. That this viewpoint is a valuable one is shown by T. Lothrop Stoddard—a young Harvard man whose writings always bear the impress of close study and clear thought—in his well-considered and eminently readable book on "Present-Day Europe—Its National States of Mind." The popular conviction that the war was the inevitable bursting into militant flame of a long smoldering general unrest is shared by the author. There is fine scorn in his opening assertion that, though the immediate reason may have been "a monarch, a clique, a policy, or a philosophy," it was the spirit of unrest which was the underlying cause. To the majority of those who read his book he proves his point, too. Taking separately each nation involved in the struggle, he quotes from current writings in its newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c., as well as from the speeches of statesmen and publicists, to show the mental attitude of the people, as distinct from that of the Government, not only when the war broke out, but at various stages of its progress. As an example of his clean-cut method, take this from his chapter on "England":

> The British public, although both resolute and confident, seemed at first rather dazed. But a decade of Anglo-German rivalry had diffused an immense amount of suspicion and ill-will among the British people, and the outbreak of hostilities quickly focused the previously latent, half-articulate feeling into intense hostility against England's chief antagonist. * * * Popular sentiment demanded the utter crushing of "Prussian militarism"—what H. G. Wells called "this drilling, trampling foolery," led by Prussian junkers "with a taste for champagne and frightfulness,"—and the German soldiers were generally dubbed "Huns."

The differences between French, German, and Russian psychology are made clear in the chapters devoted to each nation, and at the same time one gains a fairly clear idea of the complexities of thought, opinion, prejudice, and about every other human emotion that can be conceived, which must be adjusted before peace can come. There is a powerful lesson in this volume, and it comes directly from the people themselves. As the book was written before the declaration of war by the United States, of course the conclusions of the writer might have been different in detail had this country been a belligerent at that time. In general they must have been about the same. There is prophetic vision in this sentence in his last chapter:

> We should never forget that Europe forms but a part of a vaster whole—the world—and that its future is indissolubly linked with those of America, Africa, and the East.

Aside from the fact that Mr. Coxwell's volume, "Through Russia in War-Time," gives a pleasing and intimate view of life in all parts of the Muscovite Empire—it was an empire when the book was written—and is well worth reading on that account, the main impression it conveys is that the war in 1915 had hardly ruffled daily existence in the smaller Russian towns, and was little regarded in such important centres as Petrograd and Moscow. It was on May 22 that the author, an Englishman, sailed from New York for North Cape and Archangel. The Lusitania sinking had just horrified the world and caused many people to regard every sea as unsafe.

But it did not disturb Mr. Coxwell. On reading his book, one would say that nothing did. The ship reached Archangel in safety. Thence he traveled to Vologda, Petrograd, Moscow, Kursk, Kief, and Odessa, through the Caucasus to Baku, and by a roundabout route back to Petrograd. If Russia was at war, he seems hardly to have noticed it. The offhand way in which he speaks of it in any of its phases, whenever he refers to it at all, is in truth rather bewildering. For instance, it is usually regarded as a distinct peril to be even remotely suspected of espionage in war time, but it did not disturb this traveler. He admits that from the day on which he entered Russia until that on which he left, his nationality, like that of any other stranger, often aroused suspicion, "yet the fact that no rudeness fell to my lot showed that I moved among a folk restrained and sensible." How "restrained" they were was exemplified in Petrograd, where, having fallen under suspicion, in a restaurant, of being a German, he promptly cleared himself by spreading upon his table a little English-Russian phrase book, "news of which proceeding appeared to satisfy the staff." This is but a detail, however, which, if it were not curious enough to attract the notice of any reader, would be hardly worth mentioning. The fact remains that the book as a whole gives a most satisfying picture of the daily life, manners, and customs of a great country very much in the public eye at present. The author is a close observer and, as this was his second trip through Russia, he misses very little that is characteristic and appealing. The illustrations, all from photographs taken by himself, are exceptionally good, showing artistic photography, as well as excellent reproduction. Even without the aid of the text one obtains, from the pictures alone, a knowledge of the places visited and the people seen strikingly vivid and comprehensive. The book can be heartily recommended for the simple directness with which it sets forth the internal economy of the real Russia which even a world's war seems impotent to derange. The chapters on Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa, and the Crimea are especially exhaustive and interestingly written.

The individual life of the soldier has a piquant interest of its own seldom found in a wide survey of the war as a whole, no matter how dramatically the latter may be presented. So it is that "War's Dark Frame," by Wadsworth Camp, setting forth his personal experiences as a correspondent in passing through the shell-worn towns and villages of France to the trenches where the daily business of wholesale killing is carried on, causes one to gallop through the pages with the breathless eagerness of war itself. The story is perhaps the more exciting because told in simple, colloquial terms. The author knows the dramatic value of well selected two-syllable words. Narratives of newspaper writers who have been under fire in pursuance of their duty have been common enough. But certainly none could be more thrilling than Mr. Camp's modest account of his visit to a British "listening post," within a few yards of the enemy, or of his standing in a redoubt, menaced by shellfire, while the gun crew at his side—after he had been warned to stop his ears with his fingers—fired a gigantic howitzer with a roar that even then deafened him. He has other things to tell that have not been so often described, however. As, for instance, of the "gas school" behind the firing line, where men are drilled to be ready for a "Boche" gas attack. At the snarled order from the Sergeant, "Put on—gas—masks!" he says:

> The men sprang into clumsy attitudes. They rested their rifles in the crooks of their left arms. They tore open the bags at their right hips. They snatched off their caps and drew their masks over their heads, buttoning the ends into their collars. With a straggling haste they took up their rifles and returned to attention. One's first impulse was to laugh. The brown faces were featureless save for round, staring goggles. These hideous figures might have been visitors from a far planet, or monstrosities escaped from this earth, too violently disturbed.

This is not all about the gas school. The instructor takes the men, one by one, into a small shack, the joints of whose doors permit it to be hermetically sealed. In one corner of the shack is a single cylinder. When the door is closed poison gas is turned on. The man knows he is getting it thicker than he ever could in the trenches. When he comes out he has confidence in his mask. "He doesn't go around mooning and scared to death about the next gas attack." It is intimate touches of this sort that make the book unique, and which will probably cause it to become more popular than many another much more pretentious volume dealing with the tremendous catastrophe that has overwhelmed the whole world. The fourteen illustrations, all from photographs, have the added value of showing people as well as places.

In "Maple Leaves in Flanders" a Canadian soldier, who hides his identity under the nom de guerre of "Herbert Rae," gives a breezy description of the recruiting of a Canadian regiment dubbed by the author "The Pompadours," and what the regiment has done in the war. While the book is written throughout in a light and generally humorous vein, it is in the main a tragic tale, as any record of a war must be. The bravery of the soldiers of the Dominion, and the large part they have taken in the discomfiture of the enemy is the talk of the world. Who the Pompadours are can be only guessed, for the writer has used fictitious names invariably. It makes little difference, however, for the dashing deeds credited to the Pompadours have been duplicated again and again by Canadian regiments, and the halo of glory bestowed upon one easily fits all the others. This, for example, might apply to any company of soldiers just behind the firing line:

> The perfumed stillness of the Spring night, as I have heard it called, was rent with the roar of cannonading, yet the Pompadours slept sound and undisturbed. Two thousand yards away a very pretty battle was taking place, and out there in the flash of the falling lights men were dying; but it was not our scrap, so why worry? Our own part was still to come, so for the present let us sleep, dreamless and sound, forgetful of our sodden clothes and the general sloppiness of our surroundings. There will be work, and that in plenty, for us on the morrow.

In the "Introduction," written by Admiral Markham, he says that the book is practically a narration of the experiences of some of the members belonging to the first Canadian contingent that crossed to take part in the war. This may identify the Pompadours to some.

UNDERSTOOD BETSY

UNDERSTOOD BETSY. By Dorothy Canfield. Illustrated by Ada C. Williamson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THIS story, which will be published next Thursday, about a little girl will be read with pleasure by people who are small and young, while people who are larger and older also will read it with pleasure combined, if they have humor and sense, with profit. Mothers and fathers of small girls and small boys ought especially to be able to reap a rich harvest from its pages. Small Betsy, aged 9, is its heroine, and several other youngsters of assorted ages take prominent parts in the action. But half a dozen or more grown-ups who figure importantly have their pictures drawn with such skill, such humor, such knowledge of human nature, and such fine art that the connoisseur in novels can read it with keen enjoyment, notwithstanding its slight story interest.

Betsy has been brought up from infancy by her Aunt Frances, a maiden lady past her first youth who has deluged the child with love and anxiety and determination to "understand" her. And so at the age of 9 she has been "understood" into an anaemic, morbid, neurotic, egotistic condition that saps her rightful enjoyment of childhood and undermines the promise of useful womanhood. Aunt Frances is portrayed with incisive, sarcastic humor that cuts deep and carries a note of impatience for all her kind. One feels that the author has known just that kind and would like to flay all of them before the world as a just punishment for what they do to childhood. She is not an unusual kind, for she can be found in almost any small circle of women, and is very likely to have the upbringing of children in her care. Aunt Frances is loving, conscientious, devoted. Does Betsy waken in the night with a bad dream, Aunt Frances flies to her side, takes her up, cuddles her, sympathizes with her, has her tell all about it. And the child tells all about it, to the last detail of nightmare terror, goes on with others that quickly spring up in her imagination, and the next day is languid and pale after the hours of lost sleep and nervous tension.

A sudden upheaval in Aunt Frances's family makes it necessary for little Betsy to be sent alone to other relatives who live on a farm in Vermont. And there life takes on a very different complexion. Nobody tries to "understand" her, nobody pays attention to any of the things that caused Aunt Frances to flutter around her, assure her of love and sympathy and anxiety and cuddle and care for her as if she were an infant. Instead, they put responsibilities upon her for herself and others, expect her to amuse herself and in general to be an upstanding, self-reliant little girl. It comes hard at first, but it is not long until she begins to show the results in both body and character and within a year she has become a sturdy, capable child with no neurotic nonsense about her, lovable and loving, with a rapidly developing sense of responsibility and the evident signs of a strong and sweet personality.

There is some fine, skillful, and interesting character drawing in this New England family also and among its friends and neighbors. Especially good is shy, reticent, good-hearted Uncle Henry, and even better, perhaps, capable Aunt Ann, of the strong personality, for whom every one executes orders and requests without thought of question. The scene is that section of New England where Mrs. Fisher has made her home for a number of years, and the people are the same sturdy Vermonters whom she has put into her short stories about "Hillsboro People." She interprets the New England character with truth and verve, and with an inherent dramatic instinct that harmonizes with her subjects. Too many novelists who attempt to portray New England life and people, while faithful in details, miss the essential energy and initiative and the dynamic quality. But Mrs. Fisher never fails to electrify her New England scenes with just these characteristics. Even in this slight tale of a little girl and her surrounding elders one feels this snap and go; and perhaps the truest thing in the book is its effect upon her, its implicit appeal to the same qualities buried in her nature, and the way in which they spring to life and develop under the new influence.

There are some charming pictures of the simple, wholesome country life—the Winter evenings in the farmhouse kitchen, when Betsy reads aloud from Scott's ballads and Uncle Henry chimes in from memory of the "sugaring off," the country fair, and the little crossroads public school, with its ancient building and its desks which have been used by several successive generations. Here, again, Mrs. Fisher has made use of her intimate knowledge, for the pictures she draws are realistic and convincing.

THE AIRMAN

THE AIRMAN: His Conquests in Peace and War. By Francis A. Collins. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

WITH the sudden tremendous plunge of the United States into airplane construction and into the training of hundreds of young men for aviation has come a much keener public interest in this branch of science. Mr. Collins's book is very opportune, therefore, and the fact that it is so well done, gives so comprehensive a view of the general subject of aeronautics and of what has been already accomplished therein and is written with accuracy, although it is not too technical for the ordinary reader, will help to give it the popularity it deserves.

The special interest just now in the training for aviation service adds importance to the opening chapter on "Learning to Fly," which describes and compares the methods used in this country and in France. There is a fundamental difference between them. Here the method generally used is that of the mother bird teaching her young to fly—a method that begins with hops and runs and outspread wings, gradually essays effort in the air, and so by degrees mounts to high and assured flight. In some schools, says Mr. Collins, control of the airplane is taught in dummy machines resting on the floor. In the French system the pupil is taken at once into the air and taught control of the machine by a system of duplicate apparatus which compels him to do with hand and foot the same things the instructor does so that the movements soon become instinctive. Considering how long man has been trying to fly, it is rather surprising to find, now that he has at last mastered the trick, that it takes only a total of 400 minutes, or a little less than seven hours, to become a passably good flier. And that is perhaps almost as well as the birds do.

Mr. Collins tells in detail just what the requisites are for obtaining each one of the several kinds of flying licenses in the United States and indicates the variety of things an aviator must know how to do, in addition, if he wants to become an army airman. One chapter takes up the various phases of the technical side of air navigation, tells about the necessary mechanical adjuncts which make the machine more useful and more easily managed, and recounts the rules of the

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

road in the air. Very interesting are the chapters on sport, exploration, adventure, and transportation by way of one form or another of the airplane, and quite wonderful is it to find what achievements have been made or planned in these lines. The comprehensive review lines them up in surprising numbers and importance. The exploits and the possibilities of the air yacht, the aerial limousine, the hunting airplane, and other varieties of air navigating machines are recounted with interesting detail that even now sounds only a little less fantastic than an Arabian Nights tale. But here are veracious stories of hunting coyotes in California from the air, of exciting and successful shark hunting on the Atlantic Coast with a hydro-aeroplane, of duck hunting from the air, and of retrieving the birds by flying low and scooping them up with a hand net.

The chapter on aerial transportation tells about the "football special" squadron of planes that flew from New York to Princeton last Fall, the use of the air machine in South America in surveying remote areas, the carrying of ore by plane from a mine in Mexico to the foot of the mountain, the cowboy airmen who are being installed on a huge cattle ranch in New Mexico, the aerial linemen that have been found entirely satisfactory by a power company in California, and other achievements. The author goes on to outline some of the many schemes already planned or under way for increased use of the airplane in commerce and industry and pleasure, among them the mapping of a great transcontinental air route to be called the Lincoln Airway.

Under the heading "Embattled Air Fleets" Mr. Collins compares the fighting power in the air of the Germans, British, and French, and describes some of the most important air battles. In another chapter he tells about the fighting equipment of several types of war aircraft, commenting upon its perfection and quoting a military authority as declaring that "recently three months' development in aerial warfare has been equivalent to a century of development in naval warfare." There is a chapter on "Air Duels" which thrills with its accounts of uncanny mastery of the air, while the courage and daring of the fighting airmen's exploits fairly take one's breath. Another chapter tells how these same fighting airmen have brought back, in a war especially marked by brutality, something of the chivalry of mediaeval knighthood. The final chapter, on "American Air Forces," recounts what has been already achieved by the airplane forces of the United States and indicates the plans for their development.

A STUDENT IN ARMS

A STUDENT IN ARMS: SECOND SERIES. By Donald Hankey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE first volume of articles and sketches from the battle front by Donald Hankey has had such remarkable success in both England and the United States and has called forth so much appreciation and praise that this second volume of similar articles was made inevitable. The general level of the book is not so high as was that of the first, but, nevertheless, it contains some very good things that are well worth reading. Moreover, in the first volume and also in this Donald Hankey revealed himself a personality so interesting and so lovable that the opportunity this "Second Series" gives to make acquaintance with the man behind the book will be welcomed by every one who has read the first volume, published in this country a few months ago. J. St. Loe Strachey gave a glimpse of him in the brief introduction to that book. But here are thirty pages or more about the "Student" by "H. M. A. H.," a fragment of autobiography filling some forty pages, which was found among the author's papers after his death on the battle field at Loos last Fall, and some notes by his sister explanatory of its references. These pages tell something of the outer facts of his life and something also of that mental and spiritual evolution and growth that had carried him through such widely different experiences of life as army service in the tropics, study for holy orders at Oxford, and journey by steerage to Australia, and, finally, in his desire to get close to the actualities of life, had led him into work among the boys of London slums. It seems very characteristic of him that he gave as his chief reason for enlisting as a private in the army when the war broke out that he wanted to find out how far he really believed in the brotherhood of man. It is also characteristic of him that he added, "and I do believe in it more and more."

The volume contains several of those intimate studies of life under the conditions at the front which gave to his former volume its instant popularity. The best in this collection are perhaps one on "The Good Side of Military Service," another on its "Bad Side," and one on "The Fear of Death in War." Several "Imaginary Conversations" are between characters, some of them officers and some privates, who typify the various reactions of character and temperament to the impact of danger and the steady menace of death. One playlet, "The Potentate," has a startling resemblance to Sir James Barrie's play, "Der Tag," although it was written before that little drama was produced. Some extracts from his diary give graphic glimpses of life in the trenches, while "Don't Worry" is a brief sermon with "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag" as a sort of text. There is one short chapter of aphoristic bits of conviction that show Mr. Hankey to have possessed the ability to make effective, sententious statement of his thought. "True religion," says one of these nuggets, "means betting one's life that there is a God." "Blessed is he," declares another, "of whom it has been said that he so loved giving that he gave even his own life."

TRAGEDIES

TRAGEDIES. By Arthur Symons. John Lane Company. $1.50.

IN a day when any amateur with sufficient impudence can slap a brushful of paint at a canvas or a penful of ink upon paper, and call it art, it is a blessed relief to turn to the work of a man who is accustomed, as he himself says, to be "infinitely careful in all matters of literature." Infinite care shows in Mr. Symons's present volume. The three tragedies in it are all wrought as delicately as only a strong and skillful hand can work.

The first and longest of the group is the tale of a Cornish maid who goes wrong; of her faithless lover, her unforgiving father, the chorus of friends and gossips—all the old "properties" of domestic drama since sentiment first peeped upon the stage. Yet it thrills with beauty and with the stern workings of nature in repressed and avid men and women. Many women have reproached their lovers, in and out of literature, but Mary's reminder to Peter of the ecstasy of their early meetings has a freshness that only "infinite care" can give a time-worn theme—

> * * * Night after night
> I crept away, and came across the fields,
> Until I felt the first wind from the heath.
> And I would stand and drink great draughts of wind
> Till I was drunken with the honey and salt,
> And drunken with the night, and then you came
> With all the salt and honey in your lips.

The second drama is a far cry from the peasants and harvest fields of Cornwall. It tells the tale of the death of Agrippina, and pictures Nero as an earlier and weaker Macbeth—a poet drunken with the illusion of power. In the brief episode and its long implication, Mr. Symons finds a theme peculiarly sympathetic, and within its few pages he has employed all his skill in morbid psychology and lavished a beauty of phrasing sufficient to make the reputation of a dozen minor poets.

The last drama, "Cleopatra in Judaea," is the least convincing of all. Mr. Symons is no politician by nature, and in the picture of Cleopatra the intriguante for the sake of empire, we regret the picture he might have given us of Cleopatra the intriguante for love, though the first is the less conventional, and may very possibly be the truer. As it stands, the piece is barely saved from aridity by the skill of its narration.

Ancient tales, all of them; tales of old, unhappy, far-off things, very distant, both in matter and in manner, from the tragedies with which the world of today is sounding. But it is not ill to turn for a moment from our obsessing present to remoteness of time and place. There, too, tragedy has been; we have no monopoly of it. And after tragedy came beauty back again—and after our tragedy will come beauty, too. Work like Mr. Symons's helps us to link age to age, to feel the continuity of life, and to readjust our sense of the value of our individual lives in the scheme of things. Which is one of the ends of art.

PORTOLAN CHARTS

FACSIMILES OF PORTOLAN CHARTS BELONGING TO THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA. With an Introduction by Edward Luther Stevenson, Ph. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.

PORTOLAN CHARTS are the first sailors' charts of modern times. Of these interesting guides the Hispanic Society of America possesses a large collection in manuscript, and of this collection, sixteen representative charts are here reproduced, with a valuable introduction by Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson. Of the charts, he writes:

> Portolan Charts are those charts which were drawn in the first years of the modern age, primarily for mariners engaged in coastwise sailing, but which likewise served as guides for the bolder navigators in the beginnings of the oceanic stage of modern European expansion, when by sea rather than by land the outer world was beginning to be penetrated. For the student of that early period they possess a never-failing interest, and as geographical documents they have a value unsurpassed. They are the first modern sailors' charts, the first of modern charts scientifically constructed. * * * It is indeed only in recent times that there has been an improvement in the charting of the regions to which most of them pertain, that is, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts in varying extent to the north and south of Gibraltar. Limited at first, as indicated, to a small area, in the opening years of great Atlantic exploration they developed into world charts in which most of the earlier features were retained.

It is not necessary to point out the value for the student of such a collection as this, nor even to dwell upon the fascination which they must possess for the little more than casually interested reader of mariners' tales. The sixteen charts here reproduced cover a period from the beginning of the fifteenth to the second quarter of the seventeenth century. Four of them are reproduced in colors as close as possible to the original. Not all are in the same state of preservation, of course; but each has its especial feature of value. And Dr. Stevenson's scholarly and delightfully interesting introduction weaves them into their place in a brief but most readable and informative little study of Portolan Charts in general, and their work in the world.

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The New York Times
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The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12, 1917.

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HISTORY IN FICTION

AMERICAN literature is not rich in historical fiction. As a comparatively new country, there is necessarily lacking the long perspective of time from which great events and historical personages acquire a certain glamour that makes them good material for the writer of romance. Thus, with the exception of some of the novels of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER and the late Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL, there have been practically no notable attempts in historical fiction by an American novelist until the remarkable recent novel, "El Supremo," by EDWARD LUCAS WHITE. The months that have elapsed since the publication of this story of Paraguay have brought with them every evidence that "El Supremo" has "come to stay" in American fiction. With this matured opinion regarding the book itself, there has naturally arisen a considerable curiosity about the author, which was first voiced in a request for information, published in the Query Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, and that has since shown itself in various references to him and his work. A complete account of Mr. WHITE'S methods in writing his novel has now been made by ELIZABETH MINER KING and published in The Evening Post's Saturday Supplement from which one learns certain facts that enhance, if anything, the interest of the book itself. Of all that one gathers from Miss KING'S record of her interview with the author in his Baltimore home, perhaps the most interesting bit of information is that Mr. WHITE has never been in Paraguay. It is safe to say that pretty much any reader of "El Supremo" would be convinced, before he is half through the book, that the author must have been personally familiar with every street, almost every house in the City of Asuncion where most of the action of the novel takes place. We do not recall a historical romance in which the scenes are so minutely drawn, pictured to the smallest details, and in which the dress and racial customs of the characters are so painstakingly set forth. That Mr. WHITE had no personal, first-hand knowledge of these matters, that he relied altogether on descriptions in books and periodicals for the setting of his story, seems almost incredible. Remembering this, it is doubtful whether there is another work of historical fiction that stands forth as such an amazing monument of industry, of scholarly research as "El Supremo."

WE are told that Mr. WHITE hunted fifteen years for material, and took ten years more to study and complete his book. His principal source of information for "local color" was a collection, in six volumes, of letters written by two Scotch merchants, the ROBERTSONS, who had been in Paraguay on commercial missions. These letters, it appears, were counted as a great literary success in their day, (they were published in 1839,) and, from the use that Mr. WHITE has made of them, one can imagine that they still furnish good reading of the gossipy kind. For the rest of his material Mr. WHITE tells us that he read everything in French, German, Spanish, and English regarding FRANCIA'S time that he could get hold of, including magazine articles. From what he says in this connection one gathers that the histories of the period in Paraguay that he describes are far from plentiful. "The total of the existing records," we are assured, "of Paraguayan conditions of a hundred years ago amounts to but a fraction of similar records, for instance, of the doings of the worlds of BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN." Nevertheless, in spite of this paucity of authoritative material, there are over a hundred historical personages in Mr. WHITE'S novel, portrayed, apparently, with surprising accuracy, and a *mise en scene* that reproduces the Paraguay of a century ago as if it were within reach of the cinema. One gains an idea of Mr. WHITE'S surprising literary energy from this account of his experience with the actual writing of "El Supremo":

> I actually began writing "El Supremo" some time during Easter of 1910. I finished in August, 1912—two hundred and ninety days of real writing. I remember one day, out under a maple tree at Wawa, Penn., writing in longhand one chapter of the book, 6,000 words. Later in the same day I wrote, and subsequently sold, a story of 1,500 words. That is the best writing day I have ever had. I was visiting some cousins at the time and I did not get up until the last boy was out of the bathroom, either. Mrs. WHITE finished typewriting the manuscript in the Spring of 1913. (We always go over the work together—I read and talk about it with her, then she copies my manuscript.) DUTTON was ready to sign the contract when the war broke out, and publication was delayed two years. I remember well now the returned manuscript from some reader who pencilled *dele* marks from one end of the book to the other at every turn of the story bearing on the plot to stab Francia, which happened to be the hinge of the whole book. I read the proofs of the book five times.

There are approximately 250,000 words in the volume. Then, Mr. WHITE said, his eyes gave out so that he suffered the annoyance of not being able to work at night. Mr. WHITE was looking for a theme for a narrative poem when he stumbled upon the career of Paraguay's dictator, Dr. FRANCIA. Having discovered the latter he set about making it into a short story. The 250,000-word novel, "El Supremo," is the result.

THE recent article by the London publisher, HERBERT JENKINS, telling how his firm met the new conditions brought about by the war, has been followed by another article, appearing in The Publishers' Weekly, from the same author, taking up the problems of the book trade in this country. Mr. JENKINS represents one of the youngest publishing houses in England, and his eminently successful handling of the new conditions brought about by the war is a sufficient indication of the trustworthiness of his judgment in the business of books. He has had ample knowledge of the American publishers' problems, and his analysis of the latter in war time, given as follows, is interesting:

> A loss of four or five million workers, however, from America's millions will cause very serious embarrassment, for there will have to be several millions of munition workers in addition to keep the fighters supplied. It is then that the man who has trained women to do men's work will come into his own. Binders and printers and papermakers will become soldiers and sailors and munitionmakers. The cost of living will increase, taxes will become higher, and people will have less to spend. War will come nearer to you as it has come to us, viz., in the loss of friends, and then eyes will turn to the cheapest of all pleasures—books. The bereaved will have no heart for theatres, dances, dining out. They will want something that will take their minds from the war—the Destroyer. They will turn to books, and, above all, to the books that make them forget for an hour the suffering and sense of loss they have experienced. Those publishers in this country who foresaw this and provided bright and interesting volumes are those who have succeeded.
>
> In all probability America will pass through book phases similar to those we have experienced in Great Britain. First there will be a glut of war books, telling of what the U. S. A. is doing, of the heroism of her sons and the courage of her daughters. Then, in turn, she will become war weary and cry for opiates. The wounded will want to laugh, the maimed will want to be cheered, the bereaved to forget. If I may venture a word of advice to American publishers, it is: Let the Government find men and ships and shells, you find humorists. I think it was David Harum who said, "A reasonable amount o' fleas is good for a dog; it keeps him from broodin' on bein' a dog!" Publishers can do a great national service by keeping the public interested and amused; in other words, from brooding on being a public.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Aug. 8
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY. By George Preston Mains. New York: Methodist Book Concern. $1.50.

Biography of one of the leading men in Methodism during the last fifty years.

A SOLDIER'S MEMORIES: IN PEACE AND WAR. By Major Gen. Sir George Younghusband. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The author includes experiences in Egypt, India, South Africa, and America in his reminiscences.

Poetry

CHRIST IN THE POETRY OF TODAY. By Martha Foote Crow. New York: The Womans Press. $1.

An anthology from American poets.

STREETS AND FACES. By Scudder Middleton. 12mo. Arlington, N. J.: The Little Book Publisher. 75 cents.

Poems dealing, for the most part, with the city and its problems.

War

EDUCATION AFTER THE WAR. By J. H. Badley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A forecast based on problems that have come up during the past few years.

TOWARDS THE GOAL. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Describes what England is doing in the prosecution of the war.

ITALY AT WAR. By Herbert Vivian. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Gives the author's personal impressions of Italy in wartime.

SIX MONTHS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT. By Julius M. Price. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

The period covered is 1915-1916. Mr. Price is war-artist correspondent of The Illustrated London News.

WHY ITALY ENTERED INTO THE GREAT WAR. By Luigi Carnovale. Chicago: Italian-American Publishing Company.

A review of causes printed in Italian and English.

KELLY OF THE FOREIGN LEGION. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

Contains the wartime letters of Russell A. Kelly, to which is added a sketch of the Foreign Legion.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM. By Paul Vinogradoff. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

Contains two essays—"Russia After the War," and "The Psychology of a Nation."

Fiction

JAP HERRON. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

A novel written from the ouija board.

Religion

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE. By J. Hewat McKenzie. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Aims to show that "psychic research establishes beyond a scientific basis, without any shadow of doubt, the fact that man lives beyond death."

THE CHALLENGE OF ST. LOUIS. By George B. Mangold. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.

Describes the conditions and needs, indicating the field of work for the Church.

ADULTS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. By William S. Bovard. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.

Outlines the work that is being done and can be done in the Sunday school.

Travel

THROUGH LIFE AND ROUND THE WORLD. By Raymond Blathwayt. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

A record of journeyings through India, Japan, South Africa, &c.

Juvenile

THE BOYS' CAMP MANUAL. By Charles K. Taylor. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A handbook of military and all-round training.

THE GETTING WELL OF DOROTHY. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A story for girls.

THE JUNIOR PLATTSBURG MANUAL. By E. B. Garey and O. O. Ellis. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A book for boys by the authors of "The Plattsburg Manual."

New Editions

A HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Boston: Porter S. Sargent.

Third edition of this annual publication.

THE RUNAWAY AIRSHIP AND OTHER TALES IN THE INTERMEDIATE STYLE OF PITMAN'S SHORTHAND. New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Son. 45 cents.

Centenary edition.

MODERN BUSINESS CORPORATIONS. By William Allen Wood. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Includes the organization and management of private corporations with financial principles and practices. Second edition.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM. (CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE SERIES). By John A. Hobson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new and enlarged edition.

Miscellaneous

THE GARDEN UNDER GLASS. By W. F. Rowles. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Illustrated handbook of the cultivation of fruit, flowers, and vegetables in greenhouses.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM. By C. W. Barron. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Gives an economic picture of Mexico.

HANDBOOK OF SHIP CALCULATIONS, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION. By Charles H. Hughes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A book of reference for shipowners, ship officers, marine engineers, &c.

ALCOHOL: ITS RELATION TO HUMAN EFFICIENCY AND LONGEVITY. By Eugene Lyman Fisk. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

The book, comprising a survey of the results produced by the use of alcohol, is authorized by The Life Extension Institute.

MY FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK. By Blanche Geary. New York: The Womans Press. 50 cents.

Blank book arranged for entries under special headings.

FIRST LESSONS IN SPOKEN FRENCH FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES. By Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Ethel Preston. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents.

Contains vocabulary and rules of grammar, besides lessons.

THE BABY'S FOOD. By Isaac A. Abt, M. D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. $1.25.

Contains recipes for the preparation of food for infants and children.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA. By C. E. W. Petersson and W. Barnes Steveni. New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. $2.25.

Contains practical advice for business men dealing with Russia.

AUCTION BRIDGE CRIMES. By Jay A. Gove. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

A satirical arraignment of "twenty common faults of our partners."

LABOR IN AMERICA

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. By W. Jett Lauck and Edgar Sydenstricker. New York City: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.75.

AMID the flood of books designed to promote the millennium it is refreshing to find one book devoted to things as they are. There could be no better starting point for efforts to make them what they ought to be. These two competent statisticians had the happy thought to assemble the results of many recent investigations, and to put them in orderly relation with each other. Thus the compilation combines the merits of all, and makes them more valuable together than they were apart. It is a book of facts, rather than theories, although it is easy to see that the authors have some ideas of what use should be made of the facts. The book opens with a portrait in figures of the nation's working force. Facts are given regarding the racial distribution of wage-earners in various industries, of the number of women and children workers, of the number of wage-earners in unions, and so on. Chapters follow regarding their earnings, and their losses of earnings, with the reasons therefor. Working and living conditions are described, revealing many shortcomings in factories and lodgings. Occupational hazards and diseases, bad feeding and underfeeding, irregularity of employment and unemployment, standards of living and inadequacy of earnings to maintain them, are other topics treated authoritatively and sympathetically, yet without a blind rage for reform. One of the most striking tables compares the decrease in wage-earners with the increase of mechanical power in many industries.

Not only are multitudes displaced by horse power; the machines work with common labor, and the best workers suffer along with the least efficient. Several trades are mentioned where the applicants are so numerous and eager that they are beaten away. Under modern conditions human laborers are regarded often as machines, with the advantage over other machines that they are the property of others than those who profit by using them. It is necessary to provide for depreciation of all the plant except the "hands." How can employers be blamed when the workmen's representative organizations resent welfare work, however honestly designed to reduce wear and tear among operatives. Unions also condemn bonus systems, or premiums upon extra work, and profit-sharing schemes. They regard them as cloaks for underpayment, and in the interest of employers rather than employes. The useful hint is given that the economic unit is the family, rather than the individual. The labor of females and children is poorly paid because they do not live by their earnings alone. The family cares for them, and they contribute to the upkeep of the family. Each of them may be underpaid individually, and yet the combined wages may support a home. The father's earnings are the main reliance until the children begin to work, and then the children's earnings increase as the parent's declines.

The conclusion is depressing. The family wage is as inadequate as the individual's. A "considerable proportion" of the wage-earning population is unable, for no fault of its own, to maintain standards of living suitable for health and efficiency. The distribution of the national wealth leaves some without the means of subsistence, and more pitiable than blameworthy. Fathers who are wage-earners simply cannot support their families in many cases. The average father's earnings are below the family budget in many families, perhaps in a majority. That is the explanation of female and child labor, and female and child labor explains where and how industry gets workers not supported by their wages. These conditions are emphasized by the present high cost of living, despite increases of wages, and the sacrifices made by substandard workers to maintain their family earnings. The book makes a stronger appeal than many which consist of sentiment in greater proportion than fact. When the matter is put in this way it is difficult to doubt that society is perceiving that it should revalue the services of many workers if it wishes for a sound and contented citizenry.

IN THE WORLD
by
Maxim Gorky

IN THE WORLD. By Maxim Gorky. Translated by Mrs. Gertrude M. Foakes. New York: The Century Company. $2.00.

THE world-shaking months that have passed since the publication of the first volume of Maxim Gorky's autobiography have brought us—it is needless to say—a new need for understanding Russia, and have placed new difficulties in the way. Like "My Childhood," the present volume offers us much opportunity for greater knowledge of Russia—the Russia not of peasants and land-owners and revolutionists, but of the working folk—artisans, small shopkeepers, the sailors of the river boats, soldiers in peace-time—and their everyday lives.

"My Childhood" told the story of Maxim Gorky's life as a little boy. With a child's clear and unquestioning observation, he set down the circumstances and happenings of his existence, the things that he heard and saw. In this book the boy is older. His observation is no longer unquestioning. "My Childhood" was largely the record of Maxim Gorky's surroundings. "In the World" has the same clear observing of men and things; like the earlier book, it is a marvelous portrait gallery; but it is something besides; it is, as well, the story of Maxim Gorky himself, of the development of his mind, of the beginnings of revolt.

At the age of twelve or thereabout, the boy was kicked out of the house by his grandfather and told to go make his own living. His first position was as doorkeeper in the shop of a fashionable bootmaker. But when an accident resulted in a badly burned hand and he had to be sent to a hospital, his wonderful grandmother appeared suddenly and took him under her protection once more. He was not sent back to the bootshop, but when he recovered was made an apprentice to a cousin, a draftsman, in the city near by. He expected to be taught his cousin's trade, but was kept busy instead in the menial tasks of the household, employed, in fact, as a scullery boy. It was a horrible life, amid quarreling women who abused each other and him, and, as its wider circle, the petty scandal and revolting immoralities of a soldier's and workmen's tenement. He ran away and became a "washer-up" on a river boat—a hard life enough.

But it was here that one wonderful thing happened to the boy; the cook, a strange character, lent him books. He read everything after that that he could borrow or buy. He made the acquaintance of the few educated people wherever he was and borrowed of them voraciously. His interest in human people was no less keen, his observation of his surroundings no less vivid. But he had, as a child always has in books when he cares to read them, a new world now; he had a refuge for himself, a standard of comparison, a help to reflection. All through the adolescent years, of which this volume tells, the vast importance of books in the boy's life is emphasized, and his slowly developing power as a maker of books is seen. At twelve, he had named his dog "Zind" because he was rough and long, swift in running, and howled like the Autumn wind down the chimney. And when an older child read to him, before he was learned enough himself to get the meanings of the sentences, he was fairly intoxicated by the spell of the sound, mixing the words in various ways in the "desire to arrange them as they would sound in a song, in which each word lives and shines like a star in the sky." Then, through later experiences on boats, and in various shops, books were literally the boy's salvation. He read good books, too, not only Russian, but English, French, and German, in translations. He came to know the poetry of his own country, and he began to make little songs of his own. Of some of his reading, he says:

> These books laved my soul, washing away the husks of barren and bitter reality. I felt that they were good books, and realized that they were indispensable to me. One result of reading them was that I gained a firm conviction that I was not alone in the world, and the fact that I should not be lost took root in my soul * * * While not hindering me from seeing reality, such as it was, nor cooling my desire to understand living people, nevertheless this bookish chaos hid me by a transparent but impenetrable cloud from much of the infectious obscenity, the venomous poison of life. Books rendered many evils innocuous for me.

And it may be noted here that this record of adolescent years spent amid so much that was uncontrolled, vicious, cruel, is a singularly pure chronicle. The boy was thoroughly healthy, in mind as well as body. Here are no morbid ponderings. All the men he knew had the same attitude toward women, and it filled him with disgust. So did the drinking, the thieving, the quarreling, the meaningless cruelty. He thought about these things now. And he saw that the people with whom he lived, in one place as in another, were cruel and vicious from sheer emptiness of life.

The shadow that lies over "In the World" is a shadow, not of actual oppression—not even of poverty—but of dreariness, meaninglessness. In one place, the people led overfed and easy lives, indifferent to their work, and "a corrosive, fretting weariness brooded over all." On the river boats the passengers played cruel tricks on the sailors, utterly heartless through utter stupidity. In an ikon shop where he worked, he found the whole neighborhood of shopmen given over, "not from ill-nature, but simply because they wanted something to do" to a life "full of stupid, puerile, and always malicious diversions." When he was employed in making ikons, with really generous and good-humored artisans, he writes:

> All the workmen seemed to be good people, but their lives were bad, unworthy of them, unbearably dull. At the time of the winter snowstorms, when everything on the earth—the houses, the trees—was shaken, howled, and wept, and in Lent, when the melancholy bells rang out, the dullness of it all flowed over the workshop like a wave, as oppressive as lead, weighing people down, killing all that was alive in them, driving them to the tavern, to women, who served the same purpose as vodka in helping them to forget. * * * On the whole, reality did not interest them, and they all gazed dreamily into the future, not wishing to see the poverty and hideousness of the present.

And through the book there runs the tragedy of senselessly ruined lives—men and women shipwrecked on rocks, not of overwhelming struggle, but of dreariness, boredom, ignorance, resourcelessness. This happens everywhere, he points out, but nowhere so easily as in Russia. Still in his teens, determined now to get an education somehow, Gorky is already a rebel, a resolute crusader, when the volume ends.

Yet "In the World" is by no means all a chronicle of sadness and tragedy. There is much in the book that is terrible; there is no little beauty, too; and there is a vast amount of fascinating portraiture. Gorky's grandmother is here again, with her strength, her idealism, her superstitions, her sympathy. There is one incident—the story of a night adventure, in which the child accompanied her on her errand of "secret alms"—that is unforgettably sweet. Smouri, the cook who gave the boy books, is another strange Russian who is worth remembering. Yanakov the stoker, Osip the carpenter, Natalia the laundress, the soldier Sidarov, Peter the valuer of ikons, and Aleksander the religious fanatics—these are striking, absorbingly interesting. But there are many more. The book is crowded with people, each sharply individualized, hauntingly alive, fascinating. Characters who have no actual part in the record—often mere passers-by on the street—are sketched with brief vividness. There was the watchman of the church, "a crooked old man, as soft as if he were made of rags and as ragged as if he had been torn to pieces by dogs." There was a cousin, "coarse, lazy Victor, like a woodpecker, with a woodpecker's large, mottled nose, and the same stubborn and dull nature." There are many quick strokes such as these. Sometimes Gorky's strange figures seem far-fetched; oftener they are intensely telling.

And more than once, especially in descriptions of days in the forests, there are passages of simple and exquisite beauty.

A strange, composite book this. We must welcome it especially now, of course, for our better understanding of the Russia of a recent past. Yet, surely, a book that has in it so much of actual life—its tragedy, its dulness, its struggle and beauty, and simpleness and complexity—must be enduringly valuable.

BOOKS WORTH READING

MEN and women who wish to make the most of themselves will find useful instruction and advice in a little book by Clare Tree Major entitled "How to Develop Your Personality." The author treats his subject under the four heads, Physical Personality, Vocal Personality, Self-Expression, and Mental Power; the views she presents are commended in prefatory remarks by Sir Herbert Tree and Sir Francis Trevelyan Miller, and in letters she has received from Frank A. Vanderlip, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Edith Wynne Matthison. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.)

Old Glass

In "Old Glass and How to Collect It" J. Sydney Lewis, an English expert, presents information of value to those whose hobby is the collection of old English glass. The manual is liberally and admirably illustrated. At the end of the volume appears a useful catalogue that shows the latest prices of important pieces of glass sold at auction. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.)

Kingdom of the Mind

James Mortimer Keniston, M. D., has put into a volume entitled "The Kingdom of the Mind," suggestions he thinks worthy the consideration of those who wish to "promote intelligent living and avert mental disaster," through proper development of mind and body. The author was formerly on the medical staff of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

Churches of Christ

A book by Elias B. Sanford entitled, "Origin and History of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America," contains an authoritative and well written story that will give great satisfaction to those interested in the subject to which it relates. Mr. Sanford is Honorary Secretary of the council. (Hartford, Conn.: S. S. Scranton Company.)

Hospital Sketches

Robert Swain Peabody, being an architect, amused himself while he was a patient last year at Johns Hopkins Hospital with what may perhaps be called architectural day-dreams. The charming buildings and landscapes he saw in his dreams he recorded with his drawing pencil, and the record is presented the public in a volume entitled "Hospital Sketches." Along with the drawings appear quotations from authors who deal with pictures of real things very like the author's dream-pictures. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.)

The High School

Educators will read with interest a book by Frank Webster Smith entitled "The High School," the nature of which is indicated by the author in his sub-title, "A Study of Origins and Tendencies." Mr. Smith believes that in this twentieth century the high school will stand forth "as an embodiment of the most inspiring educational ideal of the ages." He says: "It will hold the most important place, not only in perfecting the worker for his work, but, what is quite as important, in equipping him for the more profitable enjoyment of his leisure." (Sturgis & Walton. $2.)

Annuals and Biennials

In "Annuals and Biennials," a volume contributed to the Country Life Library, by Gertrude Jekyll, floral gardeners will find useful information and attractive practical suggestions. The author directs attention to what she regards as the best annual and biennial plants, and shows how they should be used in a garden. Her treatise is generously illustrated, and cultural notes are supplied by E. H. Jenkins. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.)

TALES OF THE SAMURAI

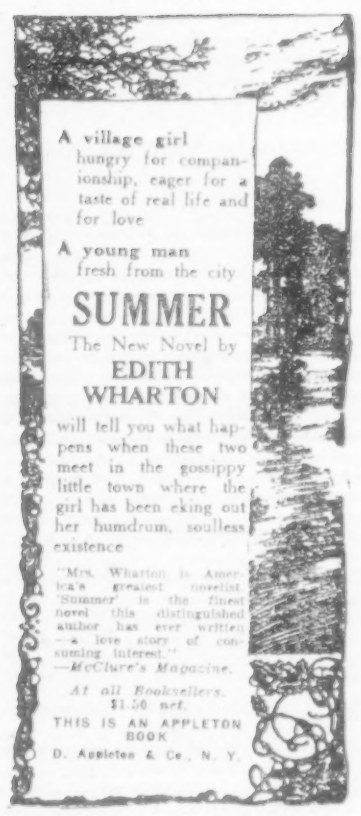
OGURI HANGWAN ICHIDAIKI. Tales of the Samurai. A Redaction from the Kodan and Chronicles of the Japanese Originals. By James S. de Benneville, member of the American Philosophical Society. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.75.

PRINTED on Japanese paper, and bound in an attractively illustrative form, "Oguri Hangwan Ichidaiki" is one of the ancient tales of Japan, handed down from generation to generation by the story-tellers of Nippon, and retold here in its original dialogue-lecture-story form. The book is sure, therefore, to have a great deal of interest for students and for all men and women who are interested in the picturesque customs and in the sterner traditions of Japan. Of his subject in general, Mr. de Benneville writes:

> The story of Oguri Hangwan Sukeshige and Terute-hime is one of those attractive legends based on fact, containing so many essential features of the enduring moral view of a people as to give it a continued life from generation to generation down the centuries. Hence, every feature of the tale is familiar, from childhood to age, to the Japanese, to whom such stories are an important method of learning the history of the land and the deeds of famous forebears. The announcement of their representation, whether on the boards of the theatre, on the screen of the moving picture, or by the appearance of the "kodanshi" (lecturer) before his table, always arouses the audience to a subdued but excited applause. The great favorite unquestionably is the "Chunchingura," or Story of the Forty-seven Vallants. But others have their share in inspiring this pleasurable anticipation. That of the "Oguri Hangwan Ichidaiki," or Biography of the Councilor Oguri, holds an honored place. As scene after scene of the adventurous life of Sukeshige, or as the unfortunate and faithful Terute makes her entrance, the less controlled of the audience accentuate their applause in audible manner. They give open expression of feeling at what touches an essential chord of their nature.

The particular interest and importance of such a publication as this is obvious. It brings the reader, in its literalness, close to something of the thought and the ideals of Japan, and the student will welcome it heartily. It is probable, however, that the interest of the book as a whole will be confined to people who are anxious for a deeper knowledge of things Japanese rather than the general public with its search for entertaining reading. The book is very long, and its "dialogue-lecture" style, simple as it is, is so detailed as to be not always easy to follow.

Mention must be made of the interesting Japanese arrangement of the book and the quaint and attractive illustrations. The entire content, too, with its careful appendices and references, presents a valuable study.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BOOKS THAT DISCUSS BUSINESS CONDITIONS

AWAKENING OF BUSINESS. By Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

EX-COMMISSIONER HURLEY'S book appeared simultaneously with his resignation from office amid general expressions of regret. His personal explanation is that this is the time for the Captain to stick to the bridge, and that his personal attention is necessary for his private business. That would seem to be an equally good reason for sticking to the public business which he undertook, and which is more in need of his guiding hand than his private business can be. That there were other reasons for his resignation may be gathered by his acceptance of other public duties within the last few days. The Federal Trade Commission has worked hard, but it has not produced the results which were anticipated. It has reorganized itself without reaching agreement upon the subjects before it.

It would have been well if Chairman Hurley could have instructed his associates in the ways of business. Together they might have influenced the course of affairs. Their Chairman represented the control of business by itself upon principles of enlightened self-interest, as his book discloses. There is no equally authentic statement of the views of the Commissioners who remain, but it is a fair inference that they stand for the regulation of business by authority, by laws with teeth in them.

Mr. Hurley's book counsels sound methods of co-operation and the restriction of uneconomic competition by such accounting as would stop tendencies toward bankruptcy. Mr. Hurley does not think that the public is entitled to buy goods below cost of production. He regards competition productive of that sort of cheapness as "unfair." He would allow merchants to check it by control of their individual business, and by co-operation within the law. He assumes personal responsibility for the views in his book, and adds "they are my individual views, and in no sense those of the Federal Trade Commission." It is little different from saying that he retires from the war of Government upon business, and he puts the blame as much upon business as upon Government. Farmers and unions, he says, impress their views upon lawmakers, because they know what they want, and ask for it unitedly. But business will not cooperate with the lawmakers. It is not to be expected that business and Government will co-operate any better because the views represented by Mr. Hurley are those of the minority in the commission especially appointed to regulate the relations between Government and business. Mr. Hurley alone spoke and understood the language of business. His associates represent, so far as is known, the school of thought which regards statutes alone as law, disregarding economic law and the laws of the arithmetic of accounts. Lawmakers regard themselves superior to such laws, and Judges regard themselves bound by statutes.

Mr. Hurley expounds the theory of freedom of trade to regulate itself in matters outside the province of the policeman. He regards as equally objectionable the intrusion of Government into matters of discretion, and the inefficiency of uninstructed business. He urges a change of heart on the part of both Government and business. He urges Government to turn over to business much of what it is attempting to do by authority and to allow business to do it by intelligence and instruction. "Trade associations are * * * the means of salvation for American business. In a thousand ways they can help to lift American business to a higher plane of efficiency. Another field which American men of business can develop by means of co-operation is foreign trade." Alas, the co-operators and promoters of foreign trade are under prosecution; Congress is deaf to such appeals as Mr. Hurley's. The Federal Trade Commission's views are not his. Counsel has failed. It will require bitter experience to produce co-operation between Government and business. It must be released from the prisoner's dock first.

THE VALUE OF MONEY

THE VALUE OF MONEY. By H. M. Anderson, Jr. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

THE Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard is an economic progressive, and has broken new ground in a manner to challenge the attention of the orthodox. He disputes the theory that prices respond to the quantity of money in circulation and that the value of money depends upon the intrinsic value of its bullion content. He also is a heretic regarding the doctrine that banking is, or should be, chiefly concerned with commercial credits. He contends that banking is more concerned with financing industry than commerce, and speculation than ordinary trade. Apparently his conclusions come near startling himself, for he admits that there would be difficulties about proposing that the Federal Reserve Bank should rediscount loans upon Stock Exchange collateral. No one should think that Professor Anderson rushes into these disputes unprepared for defense of his positions. Seldom does a book developing such novelties show such signs of patient study. Almost too much attention has been given to details and to defense of his differences with the defenders of the orthodox ideas on these subjects. It would have made for readableness if these side issues and superfluities of detail had been omitted and the Professor had developed his ideas on their merit, regardless of the ideas of others. Six hundred pages on this subject is more than most will appreciate, and the Professor reduces his readers in number by the means which he uses to increase the authority of his argument.

The central idea of the book is that the bulk of business is devoted to change in economic conditions rather than to the simple supply of necessities by purchase and sale under settled conditions. Earlier writers have devoted most attention to business under conditions which are stable or static. Professor Anderson attaches greater importance to the use of money in dynamic exchanges or exchanges with the view of producing dynamic readjustments rather than exchanges in accordance with established conditions. To support his position he studies the relative proportions of retail and wholesale trade, of domestic and foreign trade, of speculation on all exchanges for dealings in commodities or securities. The conclusion reached is that an "overwhelming" bulk of banking is connected with speculation and that speculation is worthy of more respect and of banking support. This is maintained not for the sake of speculation as speculation, but because of speculation's effect in stimulation of trade. Considering the attention now given to the suppression of speculation, the proposition will seem a daring one. But it is not yet proved that the suppression of speculation will accomplish what is desired. Even if speculation should be suppressed with advantage under conditions like the present, it would not follow that it would be desirable under normal conditions, and it is for such conditions that the book is written. War finance is a thing by itself.

The doctrine that the value of money depends upon the intrinsic value of bullion is so universal that attention is arrested by the denial of it, or rather by an addition to it. For intrinsic value Professor Anderson substitutes "social economic value," and applies it both to goods and to money. Money and what it buys have their values respectively as something absolute, before exchange, and independent of exchange. Thus any price or all prices may change without change in the value of money. Or money may alter in value, goods remaining constant in value. Value is psychologic in its nature, and the value of money lies in its use as an agent in "social motivation." More or less money may be necessary to effect the same exchanges according to the ease or difficulty of social motivation, which alters with relation to psychological influences. Such considerations do not supplant such factors as the quantity of money, the volume of credit or of trade, or the velocities of circulation of money or credit, but they operate along with them and have an importance not hitherto appreciated. The main use of money and credit is to assist transitions and readjustments, thus reducing the shock of dynamic changes. Bank clearings fluctuate in close relation with exchange operations. The great bulk of banking is in speculative centres. More than half the checks deposited in the United States are deposited in New York City. Yet "New York cannot displace London as the centre of world finance, the dollar cannot displace the pound sterling in financing international trade, because New Yorkers do not speculate enough." It is a hard saying, but is redeemed by the explanation that "speculation" is used in the good meaning of intelligent forecasting of the future, thus performing a service to trade, not concerned with stock rigging. Speculation of that good sort standardizes everything, and reduces fluctuations to narrowest limits. Anything can be sold in London at the nearest approximation to its real worth. Consequently New York banks cannot have either the volume or variety of marketable goods and securities dealt in in London, and New York must remain London's auxiliary, and must need a larger amount of gold in reserve to redress the greater fluctuations in banking collateral. Sound speculation is a substitute for gold by reducing the fluctuations in collateral in banks. Such speculation is a sort of discount of the future, and tends toward static conditions. War is productive of dynamic conditions. Recently we have had a conflict between these two conditions, and, in the opinion of the author, war speculation has kept "the general economic situation in fairly stable equilibrium, with most of the probable sources of disaster foreseen and 'discounted.'" Beliefs and hopes are factors in economic values. Successful business men must adapt themselves to such psychological factors. Masters of men know how to control and manipulate values by making use of mentality in economics. The mere fact that big men are buying or selling makes values fluctuate in an economic meaning, not in the sense used by demagogues. They set the dynamic note which controls values and prices when other economic factors are static. The work is of especial value to men whose work lies in controlling and making values rather than in making passive adjustments to existing values. Many leaders of finance are practicing unawares the theories of trade which Professor Anderson expounds in form so novel that it is sure to arouse debate as to the practicality of financiers using dollars as engineers use motors. The dollar is declared to contain "social values," that is, power over the actions of men, besides intrinsic values of bullion. The psychological significance of the dollar is made at least as interesting as the physical qualities to which its values have heretofore been attributed. It may be supposed that there will be many echoes.

BUSINESS COMPETITION

BUSINESS COMPETITION AND THE LAW. By Gilbert Holland Montague. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

AFTER thirty years of trust-busting "the law of competition is really in its beginning." The rule of reason did not settle it because Congress passed another law, which must be construed both separately and in connection with the earlier law against trusts. Congress does its best in vain. The law gets more confused with each attempt to show business men the lines of legality, so that those who wish to keep out of jail find their task constantly harder. The trouble is less with the law than with the fact that "the views of the courts as expressed in a number of carefully considered opinions, under the Sherman act, are not at all in harmony with the contentions of the Government as they appear in consent decrees, in bills of complaint, and in the Government's construction of the Clayton act." "The Federal Trade Commission is now prosecuting the very manufacturer whom the Supreme Court upheld in the Mimeograph case, and in the prosecution is contending that the very condition which the Supreme Court there sustained has since been made unlawful by the Clayton act." That was a striking statement of the paradoxical situation existing when the sentence was written, but which has since been regularized by a later decision in the Dick case. Again and again the point is made that the twilight zone under the anti-trust statutes is due to the difference between the Government and the courts in the interpretation of the law. In some cases the Government commits the same acts, or the same quality of acts, which it prosecutes in men of business who wish nothing less than either to break the law or to antagonize the authorities. This accusation—it is nothing less—against the Government has been admitted to be justified.

Since the book appeared Attorney General Gregory has said: "A number of Federal Judges have been and are still, apparently reluctant to enforce the Sherman act. * * * I assume that their views of public policy do not agree with those of Congress as expressed in the Sherman act, and that unconsciously they permit their own views as to what the law should be to affect their construction of the law as written." It is a rule more honored in the observance than in the breach that the executives of the law should take their law from the courts. But here is the official specifically charged with the execution of the law telling the courts what the law is and what Congress means by the language which the courts construe. The reason why the anti-trust agitation persists is that Congress will not cease legislating and the Attorney General will not cease prosecuting along lines which the courts disapprove. The deadlock is likely to continue until the people take a hand and decide which policy they approve, so clearly and positively that no official shall be above compliance. Meanwhile it may be doubted that men of business can find elsewhere a better guide through the mazes of the law regarding conspiracies in restraint of trade. The decisions can be found elsewhere, but not the bills of complaint, the charges to juries, the decrees by consent, with their reasons, and other proceedings difficult of access which Mr. Montague cites in his discussions. He is a lawyer who has had exceptional opportunities for information, but he writes sympathetically with men of business whom it is the especial delight of Government to prosecute, and with a better record for persecution than for conviction.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. S.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of July 29, in answer to "W. C. B.," you say that "Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, is worth from $60 to $140 because of its Nathaniel Hawthorne association. Will you kindly explain this association?

The association of the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne with "Peter Parley" is due to the fact that when "Peter Parley" (which was the pen name of Samuel G. Goodrich) was the editor of "The Boston Token and Atlantic Souvenir" Hawthorne sent to him some manuscripts, including several of the "Twice-Told Tales." Goodrich offered him $35 for the first publication of the "Gentle Boy" in the "Token." Hawthorne accepted the offer. Four of the sketches appeared in the "Token." In 1836 Goodrich engaged Hawthorne at a salary of $500, of which he received but little, to edit the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge." Hawthorne also compiled the "Universal History," for which he received $100.

"Felise"

R. S. A.—Can you tell the name of the British poet who wrote "Felice"? The story told by the poem is that of a man dismissing his mistress to marry another woman. The last stanza is about like this:

But, love, no more with you for me,
Not though I live—not though I die;
Good night—good-bye.

The poem about which our correspondent makes inquiry is "Félise," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, and it ought to be found in any good edition of Swinburne's poems. It is one of his longest productions and first appeared in the first series of "Poems and Ballads" in 1866. The lines given above are not accurately quoted from the last stanza of the poem, the correct form of which is:

Live and let live, as I will do,
Love and let love, and so will I;
But, sweet, for me no more with you;
Not while I live, not though I die,
Good-night, good-bye.

The Man and the Maid

R. A. C.—Will you kindly tell me where to find the phrase "The way of a man with a maid"?

Our correspondent will find an answer to his question in the Bible. Turn to Proverbs, Chapter XXX., Verses 18 and 19, where will be found:

There are three that are too wonderful for me,
Yea, four which I know not;
The way of an eagle in the air;
The way of a serpent upon a rock;
The way of a ship in the midst of the sea;
And the way of a man with a maid.

Rudyard Kipling, in his "L'Envoi," which is the last poem printed in "Departmental Ditties and Barrack Room Ballads," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. in 1907, paraphrases the Biblical words as follows:

There be triple way to take, of the eagle or the snake,
Or the ways of a male with a maid;
But the sweetest way home is a ship's upon the sea
In the heel of the northeast trade.

Household Words

F. H. C.—I have the London edition of "Household Words," also "All the Year Round," conducted by Charles Dickens, published at 16 Wellington Street and 193 Piccadilly, 1850 to 1858. Can you kindly advise as to their value?

"Household Words," 1850-59, nineteen volumes, is worth from $10 to $20. The nine Christmas numbers, in parts, have brought at auction from $7 to $12. "All the Year Round," 1859-68, twenty volumes, is worth from $5 to $10. The nine Christmas numbers, in parts, have fetched at auction from $8 to $41.

"Leaves of Grass"

E. S. STURGES.—I have a copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which is of the edition of 1855, and was given to me in February of 1856, in Brooklyn. Will you kindly tell me what is its value?

Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," published in Brooklyn in 1855, has brought at auction from $14.50 to $114.

Life of Franklin

E. O. FOUR.—Of what value is "The Life and Essays of the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Written by Himself," published at Brattleboro by William Fessenden, 1814? The book is bound in calf or sheepskin.

The book has been sold at auction at prices varying from $8 to $10.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

JAMES W. BARRY.—With reference to the quotation:

I shall pass through the world but once,

would say that the quotation is attributed by a very good authority to Stephen Grellet, originally Etienne de Grellet de Mabillier, born in Limoges in 1773 and died in Burlington, N. J., in 1855. He was a Quaker missionary and philanthropist, and was of a wealthy and noble family. Originally a Roman Catholic, he was educated at the military college at Lyons, and at the time of the Revolution was attached to the bodyguard of Louis XVI. After the guillotining of the King, Grellet escaped and came to America, where, in 1796, he became a Quaker. During the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1798 he was untiring in his work for the stricken. A little later he became a successful business man in New York, and after 1800 he traveled as a missionary in many parts of the United States and Canada. Later he made missionary tours in Europe, personally addressing the Czar and the Pope on the subject of religion.

Information similar to the above was also received from Lotta A. Tucker of Mahwah, N. J. The quotation has been ascribed to William Penn, A. B. Hegeman, and others.

From Longfellow

MARGARET EDGAR.—The lines quoted by "Constant Reader" in your issue of July 29 are from Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges." Maximilian was son of Emperor Frederick III., and is afterward mentioned as the Kaiser Maximilian in the poem, "Nuremberg," and as the hero in Pfinzing's poem of "Teuerdank." Having been imprisoned by the revolted burghers of Bruges, they refused to release him till he consented to kneel in the public square and to swear on the Holy Evangelists and the body of St. Donatus that he would take no vengeance for their rebellion. Mary is Marie de Valois, Duchess of Burgundy, and was married in 1477 by proxy to Maximilian. According to the custom of the time, the Duke of Bavaria, Maximilian's substitute, slept with the Princess. They were both in complete dress, separated by a naked sword, and attended by four armed guards.

Answers to this appeal were also received from M. H. Sayre, New York; E. L. Willard, New York; William McVeigh, Hoboken, N. J.; George Walker, New York; Martin K. Fenelon, Rochester, N. Y.; Warren [illegible], Brooklyn, N. J.; H. B. Griggs, [illegible]rgan, N. Y.; Blanche Hill, New York; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Bertha Johnson, Brooklyn; Sarah C. Bennett, Columbus, Ohio; M. F. Darley, New York.

Milton on Books

Mrs. M. L. CHISHOLM.—In reply to the query of "L. H. C." in a recent number of THE BOOK REVIEW for the author of

Books are not absolutely dead things

would say that the lines are to be found in Milton's "Areopagitica." A part of it is as follows:

It is of greatest concernment in the Church and Commonwealth to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves, as well as men, and therefore to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors, for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them, to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve, as in a phial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

A Dollar and a Daisy

KIRKLAND A. WILSON—Harris B. Rothkowitz, in THE BOOK REVIEW for May 20, asks for a poem about a dollar and a daisy. My recollection is that it will be found among the poems of Frank M. Stanton. Mr. Rothkowitz's quotation is wrong in the first two lines, which I believe are:

A dollar over yonder
And a daisy in the dew.

"Time Flies"

Dr. W. O. TUCKER.—In answer to H. B. Elliot, the lines

Time flies; it is his melancholy task
To bring and bear away delusive hopes
And reproduce the troubles he destroys,

are from "The Excursion," by Wordsworth, and will be found in the Sixth Book, near the middle.

"Brother to the Ox"

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I note the inquiry of "I. F." in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 8 to locate a parody on Edwin Markham's "The Man With the Hoe," it being printed in a newspaper some time back, and the same may be found in The Sunday Sun, Feb. 11, 1900, under "Poems Worth Reading." It is by the late W. J. Lampton, and commences with:

Say, Brother to the Ox, stand up.

"The West"

Mrs. HENRIETTA A. JENKINS.—The poem asked for by Mrs. Edwin Goodall in THE BOOK REVIEW is called "The West," and was written by Professor E. J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin to be used in the Chicago Woman's Club, for which the music was being written. I copied it at that time, so I think it is a mistake to attribute it to Douglass Malloch, as Margaret Reynolds has done.

Stars Will Shine Forever

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I note the inquiry of E. W. Hurst in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 15. The lines, as I recall them, are as follows:

The Lily will fade and decay,
The Rose from its stem will sever,
The Thistle and Shamrock will die away,
But the Stars will shine on forever.

As will readily be seen, these lines have reference to the symbols of the four countries in the order given, the first one representing France, followed by England, Scotland, and Ireland. America being symbolized by "the Stars" at the end.

A number of answers to the appeal of E. W. Hurst have been received from our readers. Jessie McClarren, Wooster, Ohio, writes that the lines were used in a speech by Bayard Taylor when Ambassador to England at a dinner when an Englishman, a Scotchman, a Frenchman, and an Irishman had each spoken eloquently of the emblem of his country. Mr. Taylor chose the stars as the emblem for the United States.

Several of the answers indicate that the lines formed an answer to a conundrum, asking why the emblem of the United States was more lasting than those of France, England, Ireland, or Scotland. Answers of this nature were received from Mrs. T. H. Richards of Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles F. Bond, Plainfield, N. J.; A. W. Lewis, Brooklyn; Charles M. Miller, White Plains, N. Y.; A. H. Patterson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; M. I. Shephard, Brandon, Vt.; C. Dockray, Yonkers, N. Y.; Anna H. Bacon, Bronxville, N. Y.; C. L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; Mary A. Boland, Corning, N. Y.

Triple Personality

F. F. V.—In further reply to H. B. Ames regarding the triple character of man as found in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" would call the attention of the querist to the following poem, which I copied from an old scrapbook. I do not know the author:

It chanced upon a Winter's night, safe sheltered from the weather,
The board was spread for only one, yet four men dined together.
There sat the man I meant to be, in glory spurred and guarded,
And close beside him to the right, the man I am reputed.
The man I think myself to be, a seat was occupying.
Hard by the one I really am, who to hold his own was trying;
And though beneath one roof three met
None called his fellow brother,
No sign of recognition passed,
They knew not one another.

Perhaps some reader can give the name of the poem and its author.

Old Woman Picking Geese

RUSSELL H. WHITE.—I noticed in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 22 an article addressed to "A. F. C." regarding the poem pertaining to "An old woman picking her geese." My mother often recited this poem and I am pleased to give same herewith:

Little old woman up in the sky,
See how she makes her feathers fly!
She sits in the twilight overhead,
And picks her geese for a feather bed.
The gray geese flap their heavy wings,
And the little old woman sees and sings,
How strange that people down below
Should call my bits of feathers "snow."

APPEALS TO READERS

P. T. B.—Some years ago, probably in the eighties, there appeared in one of the New England magazines one or more articles by Edward Everett Hale, written, I believe, from Rideford, England. Can any of your readers tell me in what magazine they appeared or if they are included in any of his published works?

"Give Me One Friend"

EDWARD L. TAYLOR.—I would be grateful to any of your readers who would give me the complete poem of which the lines following compose the first stanza and also tell me the author:

Give me one friend, and more than earth's conceits
The needs of all my various moods,
Be we in city's noisy streets
Or in dear nature's solitudes.

Sunny Hours

EVELYN NEWMAN.—Will some reader please tell the name of the poem and its author from which these lines are quoted:

Let others tell of storms and showers,
I'll only mark your sunny hours.

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"Give Me Men"

E. J. C.—Can any of your readers give the name of the author of the poem beginning:

Give me men to match my mountains,
Give me men to match my plains;
Men with eras in their brains.

Daphne

W. G. J.—Will some reader please let me know the balance of a poem beginning as below and also the author:

I with Daphne used to meet
... the rushes belied our feet
On still mornings;
Quickly then we forsook the haunts of men
For the cool and secret glooms
Where the unsunned laurel blooms.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE Tolstoy Society of England has undertaken to bring out an authoritative edition of Tolstoy's works, which eventually will include all his writings, in new and approved translations. The entire series will be published in England by J. M. Dent & Co. and in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co. The first volume, which will probably be published some time during the coming Autumn, barring interference by war conditions, will be devoted to that portion of Tolstoy's lifelong "Journal" which covered the last few years of his life. By virtue of arrangements which the Tolstoy Society has made with his family and literary executor covering the entire series, this volume will be translated from the original manuscript and will therefore be complete and authoritative.

The Putnams promise for publication next month a volume of sketches by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, called "Fragments from France," of that same humorous quality which has set two continents to laughing, even in the midst of war. Pictures and equally amusing captions have been collected from the English periodical, The Bystander, where they first appeared.

Edwin Markham and Sara Teasdale, who in private life is Mrs. Ernest B. Filsinger, have been awarded the annual prizes offered by the Poetry Society of America for the best poems read before it at its monthly meetings last Fall and Winter. Mr. Markham's poem was entitled "The Toiler," and Sara Teasdale's contribution was a group of five poems called "Songs Out of Sorrow."

The University of Chicago Press is adding several titles to the list of French handbooks for use among our soldiers and others who are going to France without knowledge of the French language. Last month they published "French for Men in Military Service," which has just been followed by "First Lessons in Spoken French for Doctors and Nurses," by Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Ethel Preston, all of the Faculty of Chicago University, in which the word lists have been compiled with especial reference to the needs of doctors and nurses. These will be followed this week by "The American Soldier in France," a handbook and guide for French conversation.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco announce for early publication a work on "Textiles and Costume Design," by Evelyn Peters Ellsworth, which will offer in condensed form a history of textiles and costumes in their relation to costume design and an outline of the application of costume design to the expression of personality. The author has compiled the book from a series of lectures which she has delivered in various parts of the country.

Ernest Peixotto has been made a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society partly in recognition of the value and charm of the pictures and narrative of his book "Our Hispanic Southwest." His forthcoming book, which will be published by Scribner's, will be called "A Revolutionary Pilgrimage," and in drawings and half-tones will portray scenes and landmarks of our war for independence.

A romance of the Australian gold fields, "The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney," by Henry Handel Richardson, is announced for publications by Henry Holt & Co. for Aug. 30.

Stewart Edward White has been commissioned as a Captain in the National California Field Artillery Regiment.

A descriptive war book said to be more truthfully and detailedly realistic than any yet published is promised for early issue by E. P. Dutton & Co. It has been translated by Fitzwather Wray from the French of Henri Barbusse and bears the title "Under Fire: The Story of a Squad."

Professor Edward E. Hale of Union College, Schenectady, is preparing a two-volume work on the life and letters of his father, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, which will be published in the Autumn by Little, Brown & Co.

Rex Beach is spending the Summer in his place, Mañana, at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., working eight hours a day on a new novel, which will probably be published early in the Autumn by Harper & Brothers.

A new story by Clara Laughlin, whose "Everybody's Lonesome" will be remembered, will be published next month by the Putnams. It will be called "The Heart of Her Highness," and will be a romance of the time of Charles the Bold, with his daughter, the Duchess of Burgundy, for its heroine.

A new collection of Algernon Blackwood's tales of psychic mystery will be brought out within a week or two by E. P. Dutton & Co. Under the title "Day and Night Stories" are brought together fifteen tales covering a wide variety of themes, but all dealing with some phase of the occult.

Edward Robeson Taylor, one time Mayor of San Francisco, is the author of a book of war poems, "To Arms!" which Paul Elder & Co. will shortly publish. He had previously published several volumes of poems and translations.

Among the new novels announced for immediate publication by D. Appleton & Co. are "The Brown Gate," by Emerson Hough; "The Secret Witness," by George Bibbs; "Treasure and Trouble Therewith," by Geraldine Bonner; "The Quest of Ludgar Dunstan," by Alfred Tresidder Sheppard, and "Miss Dulcie from Dixie," by Lula Ragsdale.

Novels due within a week or two from the press of the Century Company will be "The Other Brown," by Adele Luehrmann, and "Friends," by Stacy Aumonier.

The Harpers announce that their little book for soldiers and others bound for France, "Rapid-Fire English-French-German," has been constantly on the presses since a week before its publication on July 20.

In "What Is Instinct?" which the Stokes Company will publish before the end of this month, C. Bingham Newland maintains that animals do not possess the faculty of reason, but are guided by subconscious mental operations.

Major Eric Fisher Wood, whose "Note Book of an Attaché" aroused much interest in the early days of the war, as did also the volume which soon followed it, "The Writing on the Wall," has returned to the United States to enter the war under the American colors. He has written a new book, "The Note Book of an Intelligence Officer," which the Century Company will bring out in the Fall. It deals with his personal observations of war in the English lines.

Luther K. Zabriskie's "The Virgin Islands of the United States of America," which the Putnams will publish in October, bears witness to the general interest in our new West India possessions, since it is the third volume concerning them to be issued this year. The author, who was formerly United States Vice Consul at St. Thomas, deals with the history, resources, and possibilities of the islands.

Sarah Johnson Cocke, author of "The Master of the Hills," has made a lifelong study of the characters, lives, and environment of the poor whites of the Southern mountains with whom her story deals. She is a cousin of Senator Hoke Smith.

Hermann Fernau, whose "Because I Am a German" was banned from Germany and its possession made an offense punishable by death and whose "The Coming Democracy" is announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co., said in a recent interview for a Russian paper that he considers "a revolution in Germany possible only in the event of a sweeping military victory by the Allies." But such a stinging defeat would probably, he believes, make the German people sufficiently indignant to turn against the Hohenzollerns and the military caste which rule the country.

Miss Katherine M. Beales has compiled "Flower Lore and Legend," which the Holts announce for publication on Aug. 23. The work is the outcome of requests for books which came to her when on the library staff of the St. Paul Public Library, but for which she could find no satisfactory works. Her book will contain many beautiful legends and much interestng lore about flowers which she has got together from various out-of-the-way places.

"How to Fly" is a timely book by A. Frederick Collins, which the Appletons announce for immediate publication.

Edward Massey's satire on potboiling playmaking, "Plots and Playwrights," which the Washington Square Players produced last Winter, is being put into book form by Little, Brown & Co., and will be ready the middle of this week.

Carroll Dana Winslow, whose "With the French Flying Corps" is in its third edition, has left the French service to become a Captain in the American Airplane Service.

SPANISH DRAMAS

A volume presenting three of the "Masterpieces of Modern Spanish Drama" (Duffield & Co., New York. $2) is both timely and important, and the introduction of these modern dramas of Spain with Echegaray's "Great Galeoto" at their head shows general wisdom and particular appreciation of the splendor of a really masterly creation. Words fail to describe the art and native power of Echegaray in this production, which happily has had its good fortune in our theatres. As a piece for reading it is equally effective, and its lesson is driven home here in the New World as well as in Madrid, where scandal of the pharasaical kind is said to be especially deadly.

The two other dramas of the volume—"The Duchess of San Quentin," by Benito Pérez Galdós, and "Daniela," (La Pecardora,) by Angel Guimerá, are both splendid pieces for the stage, even if they lack the supreme quality of the "Great Galeoto." In Pérez Galdós's work as well as in Guimerá's one sees the same influences as in "Magda" of Sudermann and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" of Pinero. In each a woman from the larger outer world descends upon a small circumscribed community with the usual results in social explosions and dénouements—in the case of the Duchess the play ends with the lovers departing "for an industrial district in the State of Pennsylvania as emigrants"; and in the other with Daniela's death after a realization and reaffirmation of the childhood love of her heart for Ramón, her timely heart attack reuniting the husband and wife in tears on each other's shoulder.

The splendid technique shown in the structure and dialogue of these Spanish dramas is an answer to the slovenly and ill-fitting constructors of plays in other countries One learns that correctness and certainty of emphasis are not altogether lost arts in the theatre, and one wishes good fortune to the influence of these Spanish playwrights.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1917.

RUSSIA TODAY

Interview With Charles Edward Russell, the First Detailed Statement by Member of Root Mission—Says Our Troops Must Be Sent to All Fronts.

EXCEPT for their unpublished preliminary reports made to President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, the accompanying interview with Charles Edward Russell is the first statement of any length from any member of the Root Mission to Russia since its arrival in Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Russell makes the surprising statement that there is more danger to the cause of the Allies in the conduct of various members of the American Congress than in the Russian situation. He is confident that the Russian Republic has come to stay, that there is no chance of a restoration of the old Government nor of any half-way experiments with a constitutional monarchy.

Russia will not voluntarily make a separate peace, he is confident. But he hints at the danger of Russia being forced to make a separate peace if her line is pierced at a point where the dangers are greatest and if she is not sure that the United States is in the war to do all that can be done by American troops. He is not pessimistic about the health of Kerensky, but, should the worst happen in that respect, he says there are other men in Russia, for Russia has ceased to be a one-man country.

Charles Edward Russell.

The interview began with a reference to Mr. Russell's statement, on the day of the mission's return, to the effect that America should send troops to the eastern front.

"Do you think it would be safe to put an American army into a battle line with Russian troops that may at any moment retreat and abandon our men to their destruction?" he was asked.

"Safe? Why, of course, it would absolutely be safe. It would be one of those things that insure themselves. The presence of American troops on that battle line would make it impossible for any Russian troops to retreat even if they wished to, which they positively would not. But when you come to that, there is far more danger from the United States today, as the case stands, than there is from Russia. I say to you deliberately that the cause of the Allies stands in greater peril of defeat from the United States than it does from the people of Russia."

"How can that possibly be?" his visitor inquired.

"Because if you can leave the Russian situation alone without any injurious upsetting and disastrous rumors and reports about the probable defection of the United States, the Russian situation will take care of itself. The greatest peril involved in it arises from the reports industriously circulated throughout the length and breadth of Russia by German agents calculated to destroy Russian confidence in the United States.

"That is to say, every pacifist in this country that goes about prattling of peace, every Congressman that introduces a peace resolution, every Senator that is playing the German game, is doing far more harm to the United States, to the cause of democracy, to the ideals of his country, than a million German soldiers on the battle line can do.

"I come back from Russia to find in this country a situation more seriously alarming than any I found in Russia. I find people talking about 'peace by negotiations,' about 'keeping our boys out of the trenches,' and about many other things that indicate a purpose not to carry on this war.

"Observe, now, the really critical point today is the security of the Russian line on the eastern front; take note next of the great fact almost universally overlooked in this country that the security of that Russian line depends solely upon the state of mind of the masses of the Russian people. Then, if you convince the masses of the people that the United States is not really in this war, that it will not prosecute it with vigor and resolution, that it is divided in its councils, that it is really seeking peace, you have done more to make that Russian line melt away than the Kaiser could do with two million men and ten times as much artillery as he has now.

"So the one great reason why I want to see troops sent to Russia is to offset the terribly pernicious effect of the men in Congress and out of Congress that are talking a doctrine that may mean ruin. At the present time the Russians know that the United States has been four months in the war and has done very little. They know perfectly well what treasonable words are uttered in Congress and what treasonable things are done by the pacifists. It is not to be wondered at that in such circumstances they entertain doubts as to our sincerity, and if we have much more of this pacifist agitation and weak-kneed wabbling with which we are cursed now, the doubts will become certainties.

"I am in favor, therefore, of sending troops to Russia, and of sending troops to every other front. We may as well understand that there is now no chance to take the backward track. There is but one safety for the United States, and that is to press on with all of her resources, all of her might, all of her spirit, and every ounce of steam she has, and to be backed by a resolute, determined, united people.

"Have you ever stopped to consider what would be the consequences to the United States if the Russian line should be pierced? If not, I urge you to set apart some time today when you can sit down with yourself and prayerfully consider that question. For, believe me, upon it hangs the fate of the United States and the fate of the democratic cause in the world."

"Do you fear that the Russian people will make a separate peace?"

"No! Voluntarily, they never will make a separate peace. There is no more chance that they will make a separate peace than there is that you will see hot ice or boiling snow; but they may be forced to make a separate peace. I mean that if they should be overwhelmed on their front by German irruption at a point where the greatest dangers of such a disaster exist, and if they should feel at the same time that they had been deceived and tricked by the United States, there would be nothing left for them to do but to get the best terms they could for themselves. This being the case, and it is a fact to which I wish the heed of every man in America could be forcibly drawn, you will see how great is the peril we undergo when ignorant, half-witted, or half-hearted men talk this stuff about giving up the war.

"The most abominable phase of the activities of these men is the introduction of bills for the repeal of the conscription act or otherwise designed to hamper, obstruct, and hamstring this Government. If the American people had the slightest idea of the use that is made of these things by the German propaganda it would not be long before a man in Congress would bring in such a measure at the peril of his life. The true nature of this manoeuvre can be understood from the fact that there is not the slightest chance in the world for the passage of such a bill. But its only use is to provide added material for the German agents who swarm all about Russia, and Americans would certainly be appalled if they had any idea of the extent to which these agents take advantage of such material."

"Is the Russian Republic going to last or will the old order be re-established, or will there be a constitutional monarchy?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"Provided that the American pacifists do not succeed in assisting the Kaiser in destroying all democracy in all the world, the Russian Republic is as certain to endure as the Republic of the United States. There seems to be a strange misconception about this in the United States. Let me tell you that the democratic spirit in Russia is so strong, so intelligent, and so resolute that, provided Germany can be defeated, the old order will never have any possibility to come back to the country. It will not come back in its frank form as czarism, and it will not come back under the bastard appellation of a constitutional monarchy. The people of Russia, at least, are not deceived as to what constitutional monarchy means. They are through forever with the seven times accursed institution of kings. They will not have them under any guise. They will not have anything but the most advanced form of democracy."

"What is the actual state of Kerensky's health?"

"I should say that the stories about his so-called physical weakness are largely a part of the ever-industrious German propaganda, which rests not in the United States nor anywhere else. I saw Mr. Kerensky many times when I was in Russia; talked with him and observed him closely. He is not, of course, a Jess Willard, but he is, I can assure you, very far from being an invalid. Even if his frame were weaker than it is, I should have no fear about him, because a man of such tremendous spirit and dauntless courage will carry himself through almost any task in hand against almost any feebleness of constitution. But I am not disturbed about the health of any man whose hand has the powerful grip of Kerensky's, whose step is so quick and vigorous, whose eyes are clear, whose voice is so resonant, and whose activity is so ceaseless.

"But we in this country should never run away with the idea that any one man in Russia is the sole savior of that country. Russia is not a one-man country, and never again will be. Should there befall Mr. Kerensky any such disaster as all hope and pray he may escape, there would still be plenty of men to carry on his work. The ruling factor in Russia is the popular will. Barring the contingency that I have already mentioned, there never will be any other power in Russia but just this, and it will be not only triumphant but it will be capable and efficient, because you must understand that these people have a great natural ability. No one could sit as I sat day after day in the National Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is the only governing power in all Russia, without being profoundly impressed with the high character, the clear vision, and the natural capacity of the delegates."

"How are we to reconcile the recent declaration of many Russians against annexation with the old notion that all Russia desires the acquisition of Constantinople and an ice-free port?"

"Nobody in Russia outside of the Winter Palace and the Foreign Office ever gave a hoot about Constantinople and a warm-water port. It was purely

Continued on Following Page.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 180th St. (Bronx)....48 min. From 96th St....25 min. From 72d St....22 min. From Grand Central....17 min. From 14th St....12 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 9 min. From Bowling Green 5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Generally Fair Monday; Light West Winds.

Women's $21.50 to $37.75 Summer Dresses

$18.75

Dresses of crepe de chine, in flesh, white or stripes. Dresses in combination of white satin and striped crepe de chine. Foulard Dresses, Shirtwaist Dresses in striped or checked silk. Many of these Dresses are one of a style.

$9.98 to $16.75 Dresses at $7.98

French linen Dresses, in straight line model or coat style. Handkerchief linen Dresses, white with colored dot; some in combination with white voile.

$5.75 to $12.98 Dresses at $3.95

White eponge Dresses. Dresses of dark linen. Voile Dresses, white combined with colors.

NOTE—All broken lines and sizes.

Women's $2.25, $2.50 and $2.95 Tub Dresses, $1.49 and $1.95

An assortment of styles—straight line or normal waistline. Percales, chambrays, voiles and striped ginghams. Sizes 36 to 46.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $12.75 to $47.50 Suits

$5.95 to $24.75

Big clearance sale of Suits for women in sports, tailored and dressy models at $5.95, $14.75 and $24.75 that have been reduced from $12.75, $19.75, $24.75 to $47.50.

Made of serge, tricotine, gabardine, wool jersey, khaki, a few linen and silk Suits in the collection.

At $24.75—All are navy blue and black that are especially good for early fall wear.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $16.50 & $39.95 Coats and Capes

$5.95 to $14.95

Women's Coats of silk and cloth, and silk and wool jerseys; Capes of serge and velour check.

Coats for street, afternoon and sports wear in good color and size assortment.

Women's $4.50 to $8.75 Dusters, $3.50 and $5.50

Linen and beach cloth in natural and grey shades. 34 to 44 bust.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $6.50 Smart Pumps

$4.95 Pr.

They are made over a graceful last with the overlapping instep collar, which means that they will fit easy over instep and cling well at heel. They are in all fawn, all pearl gray and all dark gray suede or in beaver brown imported kidskin with fawn ooze collar. The soles are hand turned and the heels covered in Louis shape. Complete size range at start.

White Suede 9-In. Boot, $6.95 Pr.

That sold in our regular stock until Saturday noon at $8.95; made over a well-fitting last with plain forepart and flexible welted sole with Louis XV heel; incomplete size range.

Second floor, West Building.

$3 C-B a la Spirite Corsets

$1.49

Medium bust model, graduated elastic sections in back; free hip; for the medium figure.

A. & S. Pink Brocaded Corsets, $1.98

An excellent model for the average figure; long hip, low bust.

Warner Rust-Proof Corsets, 79c.

Made of white coutil. For average or stout figures.

Second floor, East Building.

Women's 98c Milanese Silk Gloves

55c Pr.

16-button length, in white only.

Women's 75c. 2-Clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, 55c

In pongee, mode and gray. Monday's prices are considerably lower than mill prices today.

Court, Street floor, Central Building.

$1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta

$1.19 Yd.

Splendid grade of Chiffon Taffeta, that sells regularly for $1.49 a yard. Fine range of colors and black. 35 inches wide.

$1.59 All-Silk La George Crepe, $1.19 Yd.

White, black and a range of the most desirable shades. Fine grade for blouses and dresses.

All-Silk Crepe De Chine, $1.19 Yd.

Beautiful lustrous quality, the price is especially low; white, street and evening shades; 39 in. wide.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

40 Inch All-Silk Georgette Crepe

$1.26 Yd.

Lowest prices we've quoted for a long time. May be had in a full range of beautiful shades for street and evening wear. Also black, white, cream and flesh.

69c. 40-In. All-Silk No-Tear Nets, 59c. Yd.

Bought direct from the manufacturer. In maise, turquoise, pink, peach, lilac, sky, champagne, pongee, old blue, Copenhagen, orchid, plum, brown, navy, sand, salmon. Also black, white and cream.

Street floor, center, Central Building.

An August Milestone:

The Annual CLIMAX SALE

Establishing, as Usual the Year's Record for Lowest Prices and Greatest Values

Rightly does the Climax Sale bear its name.

Coming at Summer's ebb, in full Mid-August, it surpasses, designedly, all Store events of the months gone by.

It is, at once, a drastic clearance of all Summer stocks, at prices that take no heed of original markings, and a presentation of much new Autumn merchandise, specially gathered, and SPECIALLY PRICED for the occasion.

For difficult as it may seem, and usually is today, to secure goods at price-concessions, the buying power of this Store commands respect and "gets action."

So with the present Climax Sale—a notable one in a series that Brooklyn people have learned to expect eagerly, and profit by handsomely.

Its offerings are drawn from almost every section of the Store. The long list we print of the remarkable savings is worth close attention. For the Summer goods included there are still weeks of seasonable use. And the new things, that anticipate the reds and russets of Autumn, offer a fine means of avoiding the price-rises that may confront you later on when immediate purchase will be necessary.

Come and profit by the Climax Sale's great advantages—it is the Summer Classic of

THE STORE ACCOMMODATING

Women's 25c All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Hemstitched. In a great variety; printed and embroidered in colors.

Women's 12½c. Neatly-Woven Bordered Handkerchiefs, 8c.

Picot edge matching, in pink, blue and helio.

Women's 75c. Mull Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 53c.

Six in box; white script letter, circled in dresden colorings; very dainty.

Street floor, Central Building.

Children's $1.25 to $3.98 White Dresses, 98c

Manufacturers' samples—of fine lawns and lingerie, trimmed with pretty laces and ribbons; sizes 2 to 6; mostly 2, 3, 4 years.

Babies' Dresses, 69c.

Finely finished nainsook, yoke and bishop models. A few with smocking. Sizes 6 mos., 1 and 2 years. Every one of these Dresses is entitled to be priced a good bit higher—as your own eyes will tell you when you look them over.

Children's Princess Slips, 49c.

With deep flounce of fine pin tucks, lace insertion with lace edging, finished at neck with lace and ribbon run. Other models with embroidery trimming.

Second floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

$245 Dining Room Suites

$188

Ten pieces, Queen Anne Period, solid mahogany, finished antique brown, 60-inch buffet, 54-inch extension table, 42-inch china closet, 38-inch serving table, five side and one arm chair; upholstered in genuine brown Spanish leather.

$40.00 Buffets, $32.00

Colonial Period, solid mahogany, scroll effect, 72 inches long, three small drawers, three cupboard compartments, one large linen drawer, bevel plate mirror top.

$35 Easy Arm Chairs $27.50

Solid mahogany frames, assorted designs, upholstered loose spring cushion seats and backs, in assorted coverings.

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

Ringwalts 50c Linoleums

39c Sq. Yd.

Ringwalts, best quality Linoleum, made one and two yards wide; 9 patterns to choose from in wood and tile effects. Market value today, 60c. square yard; our regular price 50c square yard.

65c. Printed Linoleum 49c. Sq. Yd.

"E" grade, made 2 yards wide; 8 patterns to choose from, in wood and tile effects. Market value today, 80c. sq. yd.; our regular price 65c.

98c. Inlaid Linoleum 87c. Sq. Yd.

Made 2 yards wide; 9 patterns to choose from, in wood and tile effects. Market value, $1.25 sq. yd.; our regular price, 98c. sq. yd.

$35 to $39.50 9x12 Ft. Axminster Rugs, $27.50

In good variety of patterns representing the best manufacturers. Market price today from $37.50 to $45.00; our regular price $35.00 to $39.50.

$33.50 9x12 Ft. Wool Velvet Rugs, $28.75

In small allover effects. Market price today from $33.50 to $39.50; our regular price $33.50.

Third floor, East Building.

$3 to $13 Window Panels

98c to $4.39 Ea.

732 imported and domestic lace and scrim Window Panels. 200 odd strips imported and domestic Lace Curtains.

$1.50 to $7.50 Lace Curtains, 49c. to $1.89 Each

500 Pairs 95c. Novelty Scrim Curtains, 49c. a Pair

Third floor, Central Building.

$1.49 Framed Pictures

98c

Hand-colored platinotypes, framed in simple antique moulding, with mounted corners and white mat. Reproductions of S. R. Chaffee's water colors.

$1.98 "June in the Austrian Tyrol," 98c.

After James MacWhirter, R. A. A splendid little color print of this famous subject, framed in a genuine veneer frame with very suitable mat.

$1.49 Framed Etchings, 98c.

Framed with one-inch antique moulding. Sizes 16x20 inches.

Fifth floor, Central Building.

$14.98 Mahogany Floor Lamps

$8.98

Guaranteed solid mahogany, complete with 22-inch silk shade, silk lined; gold band top and bottom; in rose, gold or blue. This plain shade can easily be decorated and will make the Lamp look worth twice the price we are charging.

$6.49 Gas Table Lamps, $4.98

Standing 20 inches high, heavy cast base, in brush brass and black finish, overlaid metal shade, four panels in amber or nile art glass. Complete with light, mantle and tubing.

98c. Solid Mahogany Candle Sticks, 59c. Ea.

Complete with tall twisted candle. All colors.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Rogers Silver Plated $1.50 Tea Spoons

$1.00 Set of Six

Three dainty designs: (1) The Puritan plain bright finish; (2) the Ashland gray finish, with floral scroll; (3) the Webster gray finish, with dainty scroll border.

All are stamped XII or sectional plate, which means same are triple plated on the parts most exposed to wear.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Bed Spreads, $1.49 Grades

$1.29

White ripple dimity Bed Spreads, hemmed, slight mill imperfections, but in no way detrimental to their wear; size 62x90, $1.49 grades at $1.29; 80x90, $1.79 grades at $1.59; 90x100, $2.10 grades at $1.79.

$1.98 English Printed Bed Spreads, $1.69

Pretty floral designs in green on white grounds, 69x88 inch.

Subway floor, West Building.

$15.00 and $16.00 Refrigerators

$11.98

50 lbs. ice capacity, either lift top or front ice door; handsome oak finish case with cast trimmings.

Toilet Paper, 8 Rolls for 49c.

"Waldorf" brand roll paper. Regularly 3 rolls for 25c.

$5.00 Electric Irons, $3.49

A guaranteed Electric Iron. Six pounds.

Subway floor, East Building.

RUSSIA TODAY, AS SEEN BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Continued From Preceding Page.

a matter of the Czar and the governing class. The people never had the slightest interest in it. You should understand that when Russia put off the old man she put him off with all his works and with a swift kick and the desire for Constantinople and an ice-free port went with him. The dominant spirit in Russia—and this is the great point so necessary to understand—is the spirit of altruism, or broad, general good-will, and a sense of universal brotherhood. The typical, average, intelligent Russian of this day does not want to take Constantinople from the Turk, or any other property from any other man. He has a pretty fair notion of a practical application in national, social, and industrial affairs of the principle of the Golden Rule."

"Are any of the resentments of the Russian Government against this or that European nation growing out of the wars and the treaties and the territorial partitions, and so on, of the nineteenth century still prevailing in Russia as a republic?"

"The whole outfit of inherited tradition on this subject has gone to the junk pile. Russia of today is singularly free from any of these old cobwebs. It cares nothing whatever about the Congress of Vienna or the Treaty of Berlin. It cares about nothing, as a matter of fact, except the realization of its dreams of the co-operative commonwealth, universal brotherhood, and universal good-will, and the main reason why the element in favor of the war grows daily is because more men perceive that these dreams can never be realized until the earth has been freed from the menace of German militarism and autocracy."

"Is Russia using its Trans-Siberian Railroad to its full capacity for getting the needed supplies and munitions from Vladivostok, and, if not, what is the secret of the difficulty?"

"It is not using more than a third of the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Road, but the fault is not with the existing Government. It is only one of 7,000,000 separate curses inherited from the old régime. Under imperialism the railroad system of Russia was well built but rottenly managed. Graft, corruption, and loot took the inside out of it. Money that should have gone into the maintenance of equipment mysteriously disappeared. Repairs that should have been made were neglected.

"The Czar and his family rode about Russia in the most magnificent railroad train that ever was constructed, a train of almost incredible luxury and extravagance. For instance, in the car of the train in which I was transported from Vladivostok to Petrograd and back there were, as a part of the permanent fixtures, twenty-seven elaborate thermometers, sixteen barometers, eight clocks, beautiful satin hangings, wonderful upholstery, stationery of elaborate design, and a cold cream jar that was a work of art. At the same time the number of freight cars and the number of locomotives were so neglected that when the war broke out the supply was totally inadequate to carry troops and munitions to the front and at the same time transport foodstuffs to the cities.

"This is the heart of the trouble with the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and also the heart of the trouble with Russia's economic position. The railroad is well built; about two-thirds of it is double tracked. It has the finest railroad bridges in the world; its roadbed is ably constructed. But most of its locomotives are laid up for repairs, and there are forty thousand freight cars on the Petrograd sidetracks that can't be used.

"The Stevens Commission sent over by the United States Government has made a most thorough, painstaking, and able investigation of this whole matter. I have no right to forestall in any way its report, but I may observe that the sending of this remarkable body of capable, conscientious American railroad experts to Russia was one of the best things that has happened, and will result, no doubt, in the remedying of every radical defect in the situation.

"The trouble is, of course, that even the genius of these American engineers cannot work miracles and create cars and locomotives that do not exist. I mean that time is required to work out of these difficulties; but I feel sure that a year from now will see a very different condition. We ought to try to get it clear in our minds that if the Port of Vladivostok is clogged with freight, and if the Trans-Siberian Road is carrying only one-third of its capacity, that these facts result directly and solely from the gross mishandling that the system received under an autocratic Government, and is not in any degree chargeable to the men that have come into control of the system since the revolution."

"To come back to the matter of pernicious peace talk in the American Congress, why is that any worse to the general cause of all the Allies than is the demand of Russia for peace and no annexation?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"You must understand that the United States stands in a relation to Russia different from that of any other country. The activity of Great Britain in the war is to Russian eyes of obvious origin. Russians also understand that, while France is fighting for democracy, it is also fighting for Alsace and Lorraine. Italy is generally, although I know erroneously, viewed as fighting only for Trentino and Trieste; but the first proposition that the Russians heard in regard to the United States and the war was that the United States had come in for disinterested purposes.

"This thought made at first a peculiar appeal to many a Russian altruist. The German propaganda was able to create some impression that the United States was really as selfish and materialistic in its aims as any other country, yet the fact remains that the United States is essentially in a better position in Russia than any other country.

"Now, then, when it is made to appear to the average, intelligent Russian that the United States is giving up the war, he jumps at once to the conclusion that there is nothing to fight about and that the United States will swiftly lead the rest of the Allies to conclude a peace.

"Of course, this is utterly fatal to the fighting spirit. Equally, of course, it is utterly preposterous, because the United States cannot by any possibility back out of this war and Great Britain and France have not the slightest intention of making peace until their objects have been attained. So the net result of the peace propaganda in America is to strike down the arm of Russia and leave her unprotected against a sweeping German victory that would leave the Allies and the United States in a most painful position.

"But the Americans ought to understand that the real issue of this war has nothing to do with commerce or trade or territorial additions by any nation. The real issue of the war is whether the world from this time forth shall be democratic or autocratic. If that can become the firm abiding faith of every American, and if it can be impressed clearly from America to Russia, Germany will never break through that line; democracy will never fail in Russia and the freedom and progress of the human race are secured."

FURS

Orders for Alterations and Repairs placed before September 15th will be accepted at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue New York

RELIABLE MERCHANDISE REASONABLE PRICES

Furs

Summer Prices up to Sept. 1

THOSE WHO INTEND PURCHASING FURS WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO INSPECT OUR STOCK. WHETHER AN INEXPENSIVE FUR OR THE MOST ELABORATE GARMENT, WE ARE BETTER EQUIPPED TO RENDER THE UTMOST VALUE FOR MONEY INVESTED THAN ANY AMERICAN FURRIER.

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Street, Brooklyn

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Is Offered For Sale

by the owner, M. E. Sniffen, whose entire time will be devoted to the management of the new Hotel La Salle, East 60th Street, N. Y.

The Millbrook inn property consists of 40 acres, situated on the route of the "Real Tour," adjoining the Millbrook Golf Club. There are two houses containing 45 bedrooms, 15 private baths, 5 public baths, reception rooms, dressing rooms, dining rooms, serving rooms and kitchen on the main floor; also chauffeurs' and servants' cottage and a large garage.

The houses are in excellent condition, fully furnished, and the equipment is modern throughout, including steam heat and many open fireplaces.

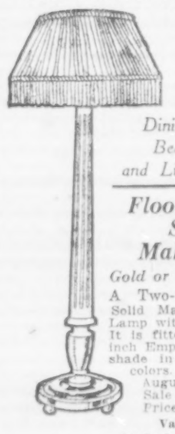
For full particulars apply to

WELD & SUYDAM, 50 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

(Phone—Murray Hill 315)

A First Payment of $25.00 and $10.00 Monthly Will Purchase a $250 3-Room Outfit

Dining Room, Bed Room and Living Room.



Floor Lamp Solid Mahogany

Gold or Ivory Finish

A Two-Chain Pull Solid Mahogany Floor Lamp with 3-inch stem. It is fitted with a 22-inch Empire design silk shade in six different colors.

August Sale Price $9.95

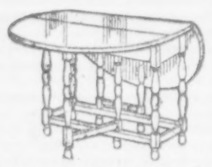
Value $15.

$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

Wing Chair or Rocker

An all mahogany Wing Chair or Rocker, with cane seats and backs. Offered at this very attractive August Sale Price, Each..... $12.75

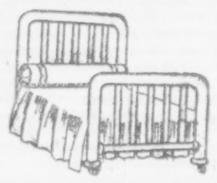
$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.



Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table

One of the charming pieces of new furniture offered during this August Sale at a price that gives you an idea of the values obtainable throughout the store..... $14.75

$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.



Very Massive Metal Bed

A white enamel Bed with 2-inch posts and ⅜-inch fillers. Value $12.50. August Sale Price..... $8.95

$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

Dresser, $13.95, or Chiffonier, $12.95

$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

A beautifully designed Dresser or Chiffonier finished in Golden Oak, is offered in this August Sale.

New Rugs

In this department you will become acquainted with the very latest patterns in the standard well-known makes of American floor coverings. The prices represent big sums saved.

A 9x12 Wilton Rug, $41.75

$3 Cash, $3 Monthly.

Open Until 1 P. M. Saturdays.

Credit Accounts if Desired

SPEAR & COMPANY

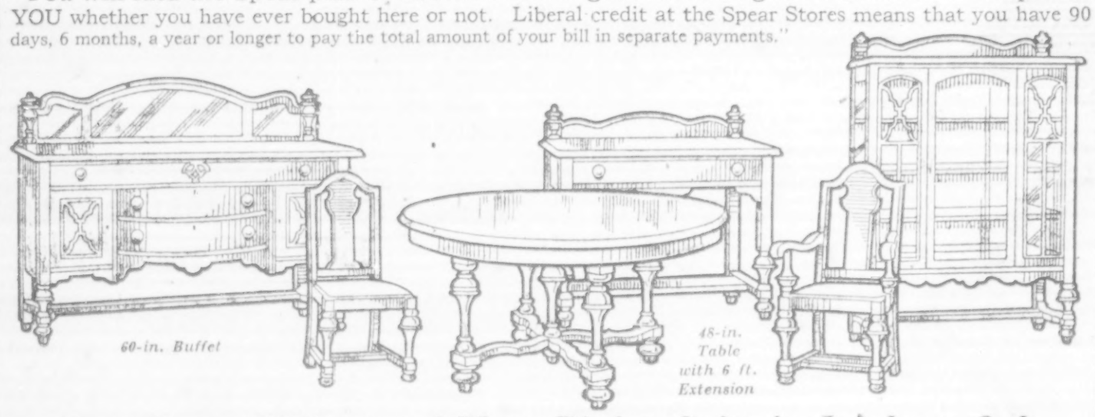
Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

Credit Accounts if Desired

August Sale of Quality Furniture

Spear & Company's August Sale of all new furniture opens to-morrow at both stores. It is a decided innovation—something unexpected, new and thrillingly interesting. Somewhere in either store are home things you want. It is all furniture of character with a new grace, repose and beauty. At either establishment you may fill every home need practically, beautifully and economically. Not only is this a sale—it is an exhibit—a place where you are welcome to come and go as you please, a place where you will come in contact with fresh ideas and draw new inspiration for the setting for your home life.

"You will find the Spear plan of liberal credit of great advantage at this time. It is open to YOU whether you have ever bought here or not. Liberal credit at the Spear Stores means that you have 90 days, 6 months, a year or longer to pay the total amount of your bill in separate payments."



60-in. Buffet

48-in. Table with 6 ft. Extension

Four-Piece William and Mary Dining Suite in Jacobean Oak

Five Dining Chairs with one Arm Chair (upholstered in Genuine Brown Spanish Leather $46.25 extra).

$15 Cash, $8 Monthly $119.50

Louis XVI. Period Three-Piece Library Suite, Mahogany Finish

with coverings of Assorted Velours and Damasks—Loose Cushions, three Pillows and Bolster, with Valance on Wing Chair.

$20 Cash, $10 Monthly $229.50

William and Mary Period Bedroom Suite In American Walnut or Mahogany Finish

An unusually attractive suite. Dresser, Chifforette, Bed and Toilet Table. Twin Beds can be had if desired at an additional charge of $35.00.

$15 Cash, $8 Monthly $149.50

Add Another Room to Your Home

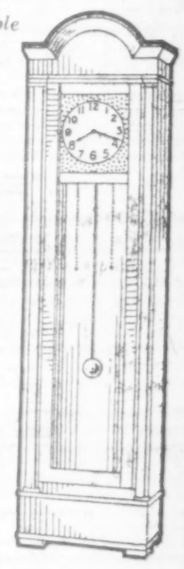
Overstuffed Bed-Davenport Library Suite

An overstuffed three-piece Library Suite upholstered in a newly designed tapestry, eloquently displaying richness and good taste. The bed section of the Davenport is generously large and will accommodate a full size 35-pound mattress. $10 Cash, $8 Monthly $144.75

A Remarkable Exhibit on the fifth floor of our 34th Street Store, a three-room outfit, at $500. The value is exceptional. $50 cash and $20 monthly.

Big August Sale Special

An 8-Day Grandfather's Clock



A stately Colonial design 8-Day Clock. One that will give years of good service and big value for $29.75 $3 Cash, $3 Monthly.

Martha Washington Sewing Cabinet

This is a well-known design, solid mahogany and reduced for the August Sale. Regular value $18.00. August Sale Price..... $12.75

$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

Four Post Bed

5-ply Mahogany Veneer, 4-ft. size only, at this Special August Sale Price. Value $30.00..... $22.50

$2 Cash, $3 Monthly.

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon

This is a value which commands the attention of people who are acquainted with good furniture. It is offered special during this August Sale. Value $18.00. August Sale Price $12.75

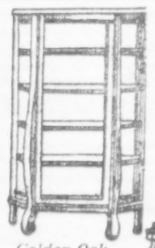
$1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

Colonial Period Dining Room Suite

A suite of 7 pieces offered during this August Sale, because it is a most unusual value. 6 Chairs are covered with genuine Brown Spanish Leather. The Table is 6-ft. extension. August Sale Price, complete.. $31.75

$3 Cash, $3 Monthly.

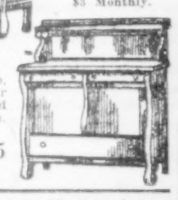
Chairs separately, $19.75; Table, $12.00.



Golden Oak China Closet

to match Table, Chairs and Buffet, offered at an exceptionally low price during the August Sale. $29.75

$3 Cash, $3 Monthly.



Golden Oak Buffet

Plank top, lined silver drawers and roomy lockers. Special $29.75

$3 Cash, $3 Monthly.

Open Until 1 P. M. Saturdays.

AMERICA ASKED TO SEND MATERIALS TO FRENCH FAIR

Our Southern Calico and Indian Work Should Appeal to Importers Abroad—Paris Exploiting Primitive Panels in New Styles of Clothes.

OVER in Philadelphia the Chamber of Commerce is interested in an appeal from Bordeaux, through our American Consul, for American materials to be sent to the great fair which will be held there beginning Sept. 1. The Consul evidently writes with full knowledge that the French authorities are behind him and that he is merely the interpreter of what Bordeaux would wish to happen.

We know that France is more kindly disposed toward this country than at any time since the American Revolution; even more so, in mass, for she knows more about us now. She realizes more fully what our intervention on her side means in this war than she did, as a country, the meaning of the coming of Rochambeau and Lafayette to the aid of General Washington.

France has displayed a national sentiment and emotion toward us since General Pershing arrived that she has not displayed toward any country in modern times.

A reflection of this feeling is shown in a letter to the writer from one who is haunting the Paris houses during the hours of their exhibition of Autumn clothes. She says that the attitude of the haughty French creators toward the Americans has undergone nothing short of a revolution. Naturally, they are taking strict precautions not to be unwittingly polite to those who would abuse their courtesy by betraying French originality in work, but the air of suspicion toward all of us has vanished. The French are making every effort to assure us of their friendliness, and they are trying to please us in costumery and make whatever concessions are possible. Of course, some part of this is due to the necessity to ingratiate the one great clothes market that Paris has, but the atmosphere, nevertheless, has changed.

A smile, a welcome, a radiating enthusiasm greet the American man and woman wherever they go. Seats are quickly found at the cafés, a little burst of applause greets the entrance in the theatre of a khaki-clad figure with the coat buttoned to the neck. Let it be said right here that the French women instantly caught the difference between the khaki jackets of the Tommies and the Sammies, and whenever an English-speaking soldier appears the women glance immediately at the fastening of the coat.

In this newly created atmosphere of cordial relationship between us and them it is not surprising that we are asked to send to the Bordeaux Fair the fabrics and work we consider essentially American. Isn't it possible that our American Indian work would interest them? Or that the gay and vivid calicoes of our Southern States would delight them?

When Paul Poiret was over here he was enthusiastic about these calicoes and bandannas of the Cotton Belt. He talked about them as if he had discovered some gem of fabric in Babylonia or Russia. He spoke of their historical significance, their survival from savage sources, and their superiority over the imitations of French fabrics that we essayed at our mills. What gave enthusiasm to him may be reckoned on as likely to give it to other French designers.

And we have much else that is wholly American. France wants to incorporate the products that suggest our history in her new creations, and she is herself suggesting that her buyers and importers take heed of the stock we can offer her.

If there were a spirit of commercial and artistic give-and-take between the two countries, much of the useless, but often bitter, criticism against our buying of French clothes might be mitigated.

The Two Extremes.

What France might say to our proposal to establish a silhouette of our own which is not in accord with the one she has laid down for the Autumn is not within the scope of a prophet to predict. There is to be a renascence of the silhouette of 1890 in New York, so we are informed. And, on the other side, France is busy establishing a renascence of the primitive silhouette, as Aïda and her other African sisters knew it.

We are to be offered bustles as an American idea backed by prestige and power.

We are also to be offered costumes in straight panels, heavily beaded and embroidered in a heathen manner. There you are. Take your choice. These straight-hanging widths of fabric are superimposed on an excessively slim foundation. Such designers as Bulloz, who had a powerful influence on the fashions a year ago, and who is showing these costumes, has always leaned toward the primitive, as it was expressed in mediæval days, as well as by the peoples who fought straight through the centuries in Africa and Mesopotamia. Is the recurrence of battles in this latter segment of land, which cradled so much that is of importance to us, the inspiration for the new kind of clothes shown by certain houses in Paris?

There is a gulf of difference fixed between the artificial silhouette of the day of the bustle and the ornate, swinging, straight panels of half-savage costumery. One looks like the family album. The other looks like the exhibits in the Museum of Natural History. It is likely that the American woman will show her amazing versatility by adopting both kinds of costumery, and in a way that even the students of the human species balk at explaining she may seem to have the figure and the gait to suit each silhouette.

Spain and the Restoration.

There should be no delay in impressing upon women the advancing host of high-necked garments. They are about to invade the land. The world that decrees our clothes for us has united in putting the coat, the blouse, and the one-piece frock in the class of garments that do not expose one inch of the upper part of the body. We are to be muffled up to the ears, and, as the milliners have put forth new hats that must be worn well over the eyes, what matters it what kind of faces we wear?

Street coats are to be buttoned, single breasted, to the chin, and on this high edge is to be placed a collar that one can shrug up to the nose, if desired. Huge mufflers are to be taken direct from the ranks of trench fighters and placed on street costumes. Even the Spanish ruff is to be revived, because it fits into the picture. It was suggested by the Spanish portraits that stimulated the French designers during the recent fair at Madrid, of which New Yorkers have a fresh memory through the exhibition of Zuloaga's canvases in this city.

The last time that France laid stress on the high-necked ruche of plaited chiffon, tulle, or organdy was during the Restoration under the reign of Louis XVIII. Restoration, by the way, is a word that is quite palatable to France and Great Britain today, since Lloyd George spoke it in italics a few weeks ago.

Have you ever dipped a bit into the history of dress and found that this high ruff was attached to a little garment called the canezou, and that it was worn with the caraco when Marie Antoinette was Queen? This canezou is back in style. It was a sleeveless bodice that dropped to or below the waistline and allowed a pair of thin sleeves to protrude from the large and sometimes ornate armholes.

As a garment, it has had a long reign of popularity and has appeared in the sartorial system now and then like a comet, always under a different name. If there is to be a strictly kept fashion of covering each inch of the flesh except the small middle portion of the face when one is appareled for the daytime hours, what will fashion do in the electric-lighted hours? Shall we follow the practise of Europe since the war and bring our evening garments a few inches nearer the neck, or do as savages do in wartime and paint our bodies a bit more and drop the bodice nearer the waistline?

France is sending both types of frocks to this country. The condition is too chaotic to make predictions.

There is no wizard who can tell us just how New York society will act or dress next Winter. We are assured of the continuance of the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that fact will probably accentuate a demand for the accepted evening costume, but whether women in mass will adopt soberer evening apparel or proceed in the established order of things no one knows.

The fashion reporter may not even be certain of the facts when next Spring arrives, for, as a people, we are so unwieldly and move around and about in so many segments, harmonious and opposing, that what is true of one part of the country and of society may be untrue of the other.

A Cabinet officer of this Administration once described this country as a bundle of fagots, loosely tied together by a string called the Constitution. That is quite as true of society and fashion as of politics and loyalties. We are probably more standardized in speech and clothes than in anything else. It is the way of gigantic republics.

Well, whether a woman wishes to go to the play in a gown whose maker presupposes that bare flesh is more attractive than any fabric, or whether she wishes to adopt the primitive fashion of a gown that shows only a few inches of neck in the evening, she has only to choose. Great masters of fashion are as much in the air as we are, and so they are pouring out in Paris, for our delectation, a mass of lovely but unrelated fashions.

DAISIES WILL BLOOM IN OCTOBER.

This new Fall hat is of gold-colored felt, fashioned somewhat on the army shape, with pinched crown, and is surrounded by a chaplet of large velvet daisies.

THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW LINE.

This frock for early Autumn is of blue serge, bound with black silk braid, with chemisette of link Georgette crepe. The hat is of black grosgrain ribbon.

BABE, VETERAN FIRE HORSE, RETIRES

ON a little farm in Staten Island, in a shady pasture, a passer-by can scrape acquaintance with a trim-looking, dignified old horse, whose brown coat, mane, and tail are eloquent of loving care, and whose eyes and ears still show a spirit that belies advancing years. But few of the occasional horse-lovers who stop to stroke the nose that is extended inquiringly over the fence know that they are greeting a hero, who, among other feats, was the instrument of saving nine of his fellows from death.

His name is Babe, and for more than ten years he pulled the Chief's buggy in the New York Fire Department. He was down on lower Broadway on that Winter morning when the old Equitable Building went up in smoke, and he was up at Washington Square on the terrible day of the Triangle fire. But as the years went on not only did Babe begin to grow old—old, at least, for a fire horse, who must be agile and nimble beyond his fellows—but the march of progress in the Fire Department decreed that the snorting automobile should take the place of the gallant lads that knew every alarm call and leaped from their stalls at the bell. Charlie Decker, the Chief's driver, who had held the reins over Babe for so long, was retired on pension, but no such fortune was reserved by the law for Babe, and one day he found himself, with twenty-four of his fellows who had served their time with the hose carts and the engines, condemned by the department to be sold at auction as unfit for further fire duty.

Babe, however, had no mind to submit tamely to hauling a junk cart or milk wagon. So when Decker came around to bid good-bye, he communicated to Decker in the language which only horses and their drivers that have looked after each other for years understand. And Decker was not slow to grasp the idea, and immediately wrote to Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, who is President of the Bide-a-Wee Home Association.

The Bide-a-Wee is chiefly interested in unlucky cats and kittens, dogs and puppies, and Mrs. Kibbe was unable herself to promise Decker any help on behalf of the association, although, as a private citizen, she promised that she and some friends would go hungry before they saw Babe fall, at auction, into unfriendly hands. But, as a private citizen, she knew that the A. S. P. C. A. has authority, under the city charter, to condemn and appropriate any city animals that are offered at public sale. So when the auction was held in the Fire Department's stables at Bolivar and Edward Streets, Brooklyn, not long ago, Mrs. Kibbe was on hand with agents of the S. P. C. A., whom she had notified of what was going on, and requested to take a hand. And when the horses were led out, seventeen of them, Babe among them, were promptly condemned by the society agents and saved from the auction block.

Babe himself was, by special permission of the society, turned over to his old driver, to spend the rest of his days in quiet and contentment on Decker's little Staten Island farm. But the S. P. C. A. veterinarians, examining the others, announced that they were so far advanced in years or so enfeebled by various ailments that they could no longer be considered fit for any employment, and would have to be shot. However, Babe once more, hearing of this, interposed. This time he nickered in the ear of Mrs. Kibbe, who promptly interposed a protest.

"You are not going to shoot all those horses!" she protested. "Why, several of them are still as spry as they can be!" and she had the Bide-a-Wee veterinarian examine them, in his turn, together with officials of the Fire Department. There was a conference, and ultimately the S. P. C. A. announced that, although seven of the old fellows would have to be shot—and they were put to death painlessly the next morning—it had been decided that the others could be given a new lease on life.

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HOW DOCTORS WORKED IN ZERO WEATHER AT VIMY RIDGE

Amid Snow and Mud British Surgeons Toiled Without Respite Succoring the Constant Stream of Wounded Flowing From the Front to the First Aid Stations.

CAPTAIN ANDREW McPHAIL, Professor of History of Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, now with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, recently delivered at the West London Hospital the Cavendish lecture on "A Day's Work." He talked of the medical labors at the taking of Vimy Ridge.

"We are at war not alone with flesh and blood," he said, "but with principalities and powers. One of the principalities and powers with which we are at war is that unmitigated scientific spirit which is the peculiar possession of the enemy, and is, happily, alien to our race. * * * I cannot refrain from reminding you of the work of James Mackenzie, who, by twenty years of quiet, patient observation, set at naught the meretricious theory of the German upon the action of the heart. The German works in science as he works in war. He loves the underground. He throws out saps; he lives and moves and has his being in the darkness, when suddenly the free English spirit comes over the top in the full light of day.

"Let us grant to the uttermost that the pursuit of science is the pursuit of truth. The German cares nothing for the pursuit; he is all for the result, unaware that any given truth by itself is half a lie. There is the truth of the soldier, which is courage, the truth of the artist, which is beauty, the truth of the woman, which is virtue. The German believes that he has attained to all truth when he has discovered only a partial truth, forgetting that God alone is truth, and that no man has looked upon God and lived. A lie which is only half a lie is far less deadly than a partial truth which is believed to be the whole truth.

"I have selected as a text this day's work merely because by a piece of good fortune it fell to our division to act as the point of the spear. Two Scottish divisions held one flank, and many a man went forward with a lighter heart on that account. The Thirteenth Brigade—of an English division—went over with us, those wondrous English soldiers who work in a rage and then fall into silence. It is of one of these that the accurately true story is told that he saved a comrade from drowning and received a medal as reward. It was bestowed upon him with some pomp, and in his chagrin he said: 'If I had known they were going to make such a fuss about it I would have let the man go under.'

"Down Arras way the Australians were working, those handsome soldiers who will not hold back. When they get a free road to Berlin, there will be such doings as the Seer never saw from Patmos.

"It would be a misuse of the occasion and a mis-spending of this short hour to attempt a description in detail of that day's work. The task can only be performed by an artist with time and space for selection. By an infinity of small things he could create a picture. He would make you see a long cliff, extending for 20 miles from the northwest to the southwest, in shape like a dog's hind leg, with the Souchez River breaking through at the joint. He would lead you up the landward slope over ridges and valleys until you came to the summit. He would guide across a high plateau, and from the edge you would look down upon the old sea, which is now the French Flanders plain, with its red villages and green fields. This is the Vimy Ridge, which arises from Souchez and slopes down to Arras.

"You should know also that it was on this spot, and upon the Lorette Ridge, which is the twin ridge to the north, across the Souchez River, that the French made their supreme offensive in 1915. Here was the Labyrinth—Souchez, Neuville St. Vaast, Ablain St. Nazaire, La Targette, and Aux Rietz, where rifles were discarded, and knives served out in their stead. Upon these heights lie 60,000 of their noble dead in fields of crosses which extend as wide as a forest. At the time we were somewhat insensible to this great struggle, for we ourselves were involved in the disastrous offensive at Loos.

"More then eighteen months had passed, until on that April morning the business of the Canadian corps was to pivot upon its left flank, and drive the enemy into this old sea bottom—which was done according to schedule in 468 minutes. I say minutes, because the plans were drawn as rigidly as that, and they were drawn in as fine detail as an architect would employ for the building of a house. For three months we worked upon those plans with as much care as one would bestow upon a performance on a stage. The humblest actor had his rôle, and he was ready against the hour when the curtain should rise.

"It was a bitter Winter there, as here. The soil was frozen to a depth of fourteen inches. Rain fell. There was little drainage. The earth slid in on the top of the water and was trodden into a mess like dough. To walk the trenches under such circumstances is the last test of human endurance. One wears rubber boots hip-high, and from the tops a strap is fastened over the shoulders to prevent the boots being pulled off by the mud. On one occasion my orderly lost boots and socks, and came in with bare feet. If a man falls he may be lifted over the parapet and left there till night, or he may lie where he fell and be trampled under foot. It requires very little resolution to lie down and die—life is so hard, and death so easeful.

"Let us attempt to follow the progress of a wounded man. When he falls he is attended by the regimental medical orderlies, and is sent back a few hundred yards by regimental bearers to the aid post, where he is more carefully dressed by the regimental medical officer. There he is handed over to the field ambulance bearers, and borne by hand, by wheeled stretcher, or by trolley from one relay post to another, until finally, at a distance of one or two miles, he arrives at the advance dressing station. There the dressings are examined and, if necessary, renewed. Trains of trolleys drawn by gasoline engines are in waiting to bear the loads further to the rear, where they may be accessible to the motor ambulance convoy, which takes them to the main dressing station. Here the patients are redressed and so sent on to Railhead, clean, warm, and fed.

"Of the wounded in detail one sees little. One sees them in a mass. Our business is to speed them on their way, and twelve surgeons in a dressing station working night and day will clear the casualties as fast as they are brought in. The walking cases went direct from the field to collecting points and were sent down in buses forty at a load. The lying cases neither move, nor speak, nor utter a sound. It is only when we go to the base or come to England that we see the wreck of war and the pity of it all.

"I cannot insist too strongly that medical arrangements must be devised anew for each action. They vary with the plan of battle, and must be modified as the battle proceeds. On the day in question an ample supply of blankets was assembled; but in the night a bitter wind arose, with wet driving snow. Within an hour 600 additional blankets were at the front, assembled and transported—it does not matter how.

"Zero hour was at the dawn of a bleak morning. By 6 o'clock the wounded were coming in; by 7 the prisoners were marching down by companies; by 8 the supply trains were moving up, and by 9 o'clock the whole world was alive with men and horses, and motors over roads that were spewing up their stony entrails. When the action was over the battle area was like a heavy cross-sea which had been partially transformed into land. Further advance was impossible by reason of the elements, earth and water.

"Sixteen battalions were engaged on this 1,000-yard front, sixteen men to a yard. Each one had its piece to do, and when it was done another battalion passed through and took up the advance. All Winter the performance had been rehearsed behind the lines, on a terrain marked off with tapes to imitate the battle area as discovered by aerial photographs. To each battalion was allotted a certain number of minutes for its task. All was over by 2 o'clock, and before darkness fell the field was clear. The evacuation from the front was so rapid that cases began to accumulate at the advance dressing station, and there they lay, a piteous spectacle, but their presence was the finest tribute ever paid to the Medical Service. A General passed by, and when he saw the wounded lying in ranks on each side of the road, covered with snow, he thought the Medical Service had broken down, until it was explained to him that all casualties were dressed and fed, eased with morphia, and covered with blankets, instead of lying where they fell. Additional convoy was procured, and by midnight all were in their beds. That day's work was over.

"You have heard much of the unpreparedness for war, but the Medical Service leapt up full armed when the first call sounded. For long years the Royal Army Medical Corps had worked upon the problem and found the plan. This plan had been adopted in Canada, and was well understood. The best of the profession volunteered, and many of them had some previous training in military affairs. In my own small unit we had in command a surgeon of the first rank; second, an officer who was at once surgeon and soldier; third, a dermatologist of the first class, two accomplished physicians, and at least two surgeons who had already had a thorough training. Indeed, I have heard it said that the professional qualification of the men at the front is too high. A man who can succeed in medicine and surgery can succeed at anything, and that accounts for the excellence of the service at the front.

"It must be hard for you to understand how strictly military is medical service at the front; that is, the service in the division as distinguished from the service on the lines and at the base. Between the two a gulf is fixed, and it is with the division we are especially concerned tonight. In a division there are about twenty regimental medical officers, and three field ambulances with nine medical officers each, or twenty-seven in all. The personnel is divided into bearer, tent, and transport sections, comprising 250 men, or 750 to the three ambulances. For transport each ambulance has fifty horses, seven motors, and three horse ambulances, with general service, limbered wagons, and carts. Each section is self-contained and marches with bearers, tent orderlies, transport, and equipment. At any moment a section can fall out and open up with all appliances for life and work in the field. Fuel, food, fodder, and water are carried which suffice until rations are drawn. The sections can be as quickly assembled, and the bearers of all ambulances may be pooled for such large operations as took place at Vimy and on the Somme.

"For such precise movements a high degree of military training is essential; and in physique the men must be the best, for the work is heavy and the marches arduous. The ambulance bearers and officers have their advanced headquarters 200 yards from the parapet in the regimental aid posts, and in action they go over just behind the infantry. They are trained soldiers; the transport carried arms until quite recently they were practiced in musketry, and all were qualified to take their place on parade with the other elements of the division.

"The Red Cross no longer exists except as the emblem of an eleemosynary institution which provides an outlet for the love of civilians for their soldiers. The medical service has become an integral, and not an ancillary, part of the army. The Red Cross provides no especial protection because it is so closely identified with the service that neither side can recognize it, although I am bound to say I have never seen any deliberate violation of the traditional emblem. On the contrary, I think the enemy has withheld his fire from our stations which could be observed as such. He has, of course, destroyed our ambulances by shell fire; he has killed our officers and bearers; he has dropped shells and bombs upon our stations—but that is the chance of war.

"A field ambulance, then, is not especially a medical problem. In my own unit, which contains nine medical officers, the Colonel fell at Courcelette; a Major gained the D. S. O.; two Captains won the Military Cross; two were mentioned in dispatches—all for military virtue as apart from professional knowledge and skill.

"But this day's work was merely an accident, or an interruption, in the regular work of the medical service. We have several millions of men to keep in health and care for in sickness, and the system by which those ends are gained is much more efficiently organized than it is here in London for the civil population. A battalion of a thousand men can be inoculated in 35 minutes. That is an illustration of the speed and of organization. The number and variety of hospitals are almost perplexing, and it taxes one at the front to remember where each class of case is to be sent. Mild infections go to one place, more virulent cases to another, and the channels are kept distinct. There is segregation or quarantine, and a mobile laboratory is always available for the exact diagnosis of the less common diseases.

"I am astonished continually at the extraordinary talent available. I referred to our Major, who just happened to be a dermatologist. He named the condition erythema multiforme. The diagnosis was written on the Field Medical Card and with the iris. In England it came under the eye of the most famous of London specialists. He sent back an inquiry through the usual channels because the diagnosis was correct, and he was, I thought, a little irritated, as he supposed that no one in the army but himself was entitled to make so fine a diagnosis. It turned out that the young Canadian Major had once been a pupil of the London dermatologist.

"The Medical Service, above all other services, has done its perfect work. It has yielded an army without sickness. I have never seen a case of typhoid, and the few infectious cases are of the nature of children's diseases. For the first time also in the history of the world we have an army which is free from venereal disease.

"There are occasional sporadic cases. To conceal the disease is a crime. The infected man is handed over to the Assistant Provost Marshal, who ascertains the source, and has the source of contagion deported.

"By that day's work on Vimy Ridge we convinced ourselves and proved to the enemy we cannot be beaten. After that other and later day's work at Messines Ridge we can say with surety that we shall win, that the enemy will be defeated and that he will defeat himself in the slow effluxion of time. We are now free to prolong the war until it suits us to bring it to a close.

"In the beginning we were inclined to take the German at his own estimate of himself. Now we have the true measure of him, and we are not in the least afraid. Docile yet courageous, hating other lands yet loving his own, hysterical yet obstinate, he continues to be a formidable foe. Although we have long since matched him in equipment and surpassed him in organization, we still deeply underrate the moral powers of subsistence, since comfort to him is penury to us. We were close upon his heels at Vimy Ridge and in Vimy Village, and a detailed examination of his abandoned stores was not encouraging. In one dugout which I have in mind here were sides of bacon, abundant bread, potatoes, bottled waters, dressings, drugs, articles of new sound leather, phonographs and a copy of Kant—by no means a bad equipment for carrying on war. Prisoners who have helped us to clear many a field are capable and diligent, with a certain [illegible] pathetic helplessness, but a high confidence even yet.

"The end is not yet, nor is it even in sight. My counsel is that you should close your eyes to the end. Look upon war as a normal condition. Forget it, as all normal things are forgotten. Cease praying for a speedy end and peace, else you will acquire what the French call the psychopathy of the barbed wire. Peace and the end will come when your unhampered armies shall have performed their task. At one time there was ground for alarm and excuse for panic. Now there is none."

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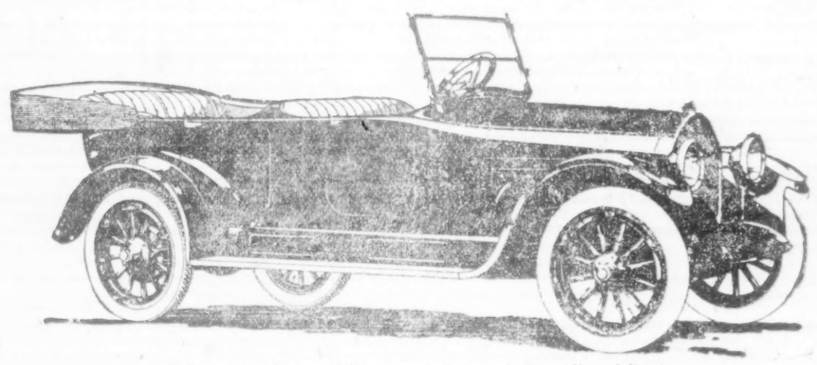

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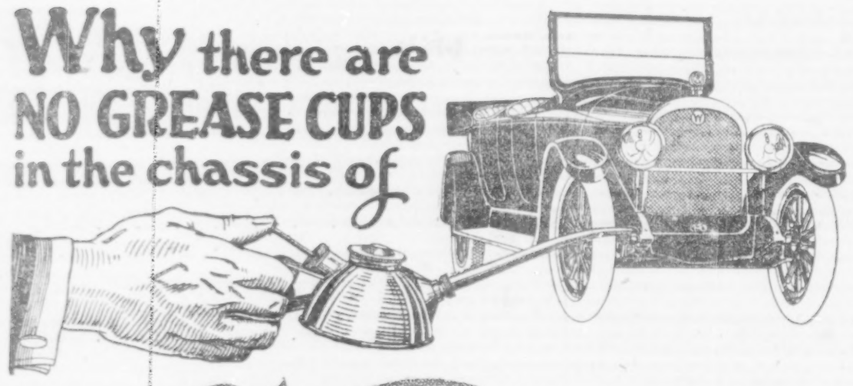

The Westcott Six

GREASE is only a crude form of oil with a large body of solid matter. The solids have no lubricating value. They serve merely as a carrier for the oil that is in them. To keep the bearings lubricated the caps on the grease cups must always be screwed down tight enough to force the grease out under pressure. This is a troublesome job and very dirty. To refill these cups is worse.

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AMERICANS SHOULD LEARN TO SHOOT

Rifle Ranges Like England's Should Be Built Here at Once to Teach "Seven-Tenths of a Soldier's Business."

By GEORGE W. WINGATE,

First General Inspector of Rifle Practice and ex-President National Rifle Association of the United States who introduced rifle practice in this country as a part of military instruction in National Guard.

LOOKING from the windows of one of our New York skyscrapers one can see squads of men undergoing military drill upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings. These belong to some of the many organizations of employes of different business concerns who are endeavoring to learn something of the duties of a soldier. In every newspaper one reads of many organizations, formed for local defense, that are doing the same thing.

But only a few of these are being taught the most important part of a soldier's duty and one that can largely be acquired within the limitations to which they are subjected, and that is "to learn to shoot straight and rapidly." Neither do any facilities exist by which it can be done.

The great struggle in which we are now engaged, and the dangers which threaten us, impossible to overstate, should lead our people in this particular, at least, to follow the example of Great Britain. At the close of the Boer war Lord Roberts was greatly impressed by the fact that a handful of untrained and undisciplined Boers—because they were wonderful riflemen—had been able to withstand a greatly superior number of British troops. He was also convinced that it was certain that England would be engaged in a European war in the immediate future, and he devoted all his energies to secure the adoption of universal service, and in the meantime to promote a knowledge of rifle shooting, both in the army and among the people of Great Britain. To the army he issued an order which, after specifying an elaborate course of rifle firing, stated "that the battles of the future would be won by snap shooting at short distances"—an assertion which has been more than borne out by the experiences of the present war.

To induce the people to become marksmen he exerted all his great influence toward the formation throughout Great Britain of what are called "miniature rifle clubs," and the creation of rifle ranges. In this he received the powerful backing of the Premier, press, and other leaders of the people. The result was that within a few years thousands of rifle clubs were formed. As many as could do so shot on the regular rifle ranges. But the great mass practiced at short ranges constructed on the roofs and in the basements of buildings and at all other available places where a distance of from 50 feet to 250 yards could be obtained, the space for which was freely granted by many property owners. These clubs were grouped in several large rifle associations, and shooting competitions established on an enormous scale.

Great Britain failed to heed the warning of Lord Roberts as to the necessity of universal military service, and regarded him as a "crazy old man" for advocating it, an attitude for which she has since repented with blood and tears.

But when the war he prophesied did break out, and the nation was compelled to raise 5,000,000 men, she found a most valuable asset in the hundreds of thousands who had been trained to shoot accurately in the rifle clubs which he had caused to be established.

I wish to urge upon the American people with all the power I can command the burning necessity for us to do as the British did, and do it now.

One of the greatest illusions that exists in this country is that we are a nation of marksmen. A hundred years ago, when game was plentiful and Indians not scarce, every man had a rifle and knew how to use it. Today, the ordinary young American, unless he has served in the National Guard or the army, knows nothing about a rifle and never had an arm. Springfield in his hands. In the cities there is no opportunity for practice, and in the country there is little desire. In the latter there are many who have shotguns, but rifles are rare. When I was in a small place in Florida, a year or two ago, I wished to borrow a rifle to shoot an alligator. I found that while every man had a shotgun, there was not a rifle in the village. This I believe to be the case in most localities throughout the country, except here and there where a boy has a toy rifle.

We are now calling out over a million men, and may have to call more than double that number. We can within a few months uniform and equip these and teach them considerable drill and some discipline. But to teach them to shoot will take a lot of time which can ill be spared, and shooting, as Lord Roberts said, "is seven-tenths of a soldier's business."

It will be recalled that when Lord Kitchener was organizing the first levy of volunteers that England sent to the front, for which the need was most urgent but which required from six to nine months to equip and train, he issued an order stating "Never mind how they drill or whether they know their right foot from their left—teach them to shoot, and do it quickly." But it was a long job to do it.

There is an idea prevailing among many that because of modern artillery and the introduction of machine guns, the rifle is becoming useless. This is the same kind of talk that prevailed some twenty years ago with regard to the bayonet, with the result that our army ordnance authorities adopted a rod bayonet which was useless except for sentry duty, and which was very soon abandoned. Today, bayonet fencing is being taught with the greatest thoroughness in all armies. Moreover, this is not the style of bayonet "fencing" in which our army has been trained, but a system of bayonet "fighting," which has been developed in the fierce hand-to-hand combats which are constantly going on in the trench fighting abroad.

I recently asked General Bridges of the British War Commission what the present war had taught in respect to the value of individual training in accurate rifle shooting carried on in the British and American Armies, as against the German theory that this was a waste of time and money, as better results could be accomplished by soldiers shooting in the general direction of their enemy, (which would constitute a "sheaf of fire" covering an extended area of ground,) instead of trying to hit a definite object. He replied that he had asked this question of a wounded German officer who had asserted that the failure of the Germans to wipe out the British Army in their first rush into France, as they had expected to do through the weight of their superior numbers, was due to the deadly effect of the accuracy and rapidity of the fire of the British infantry, and that, in consequence, the Germans had decided that the English method of instruction in accurate rifle shooting was superior to their own.

I earnestly hope that the press, the National Security League, and all who are interested in our national defense will take this experience to heart and at once initiate an effort to develop in the United States what has been so successful in Great Britain. It is not a matter that requires any very great expenditure of money. It is a fallacy to suppose that it can be done only by organizing large rifle ranges, where practice can be had at long distances. On the contrary, the range of the modern rifle is so great that it is only occasionally that sufficiently large tracts of land can be obtained to make a safe range. In fact, the expensive New York State range at Blauvelt had to be abandoned because the men in skirmishing shot over the mountains into Nyack. Creedmoor was closed for the same reason. These tracts are costly and on account of their size must necessarily be located where they are difficult of access, so that they can be used by only a limited number.

The foundation of all rifle shooting, however, is the ability to "hold and pull." In other words, to train a man so that he can align his sights on an object and pull the trigger of his rifle without diverting them, and do this in the different positions which are required in service. Above all, he must learn to shoot quickly, a matter which is altogether too much neglected. This can be done as well—and in fact better—at short distances as at long ones, and with a light charge instead of a heavy one.

Rifle ranges, therefore, should be constructed here as was done in Great Britain, where they are accessible, on the roofs of buildings, in lofts and basements, and other available places where fifty feet or more of distance can be obtained. These will permit of valuable practice being had with a rifle firing a light charge which does not require any particular protection, makes but little noise, and what is most important, costs but a trifle for ammunition. THE TIMES correspondent in the article published Aug. 5, 1917, says that our troops in France are trained on a thirty-yard range, which is found sufficient to secure accuracy and rapidity in loading and firing. Ranges up to 300 yards can be constructed with screens, which will make them safe, and therefore can be established in or near cities or villages.

The experience of the Public Schools Athletic League in teaching the boys of the high schools of the City of New York to become marksmen is significant of what can be accomplished and what should be done. This league has installed in each of nineteen of these high schools one or more subtarget gun machines which enables instruction to be given and practice had in an ordinary room without ammunition.

In addition, the league has also issued to these schools a number of "Practice Rods." This is a small hollow rod contained in a brass tube inserted in the rifle barrel so that it rests against the firing pin. A card with two miniature printed targets, each about an inch high and placed one above the other, is fastened against a wall. The distance between these is such that when aim is taken at the upper target the rod is in a line with the bottom one. The shooter stands so that the target is about six inches from the muzzle of his rifle. When the trigger is pulled the rod is thrown forward by the firing pin and makes a punch in the lower target corresponding to the spot aimed at in the upper one, and a spring immediately throws the rod back to its former position. These rods are inexpensive and permit practice to be conducted by a large number at the same time, (which the machine will not do.) It also permits of practice in rapid firing.

After the boys have been trained in this method those who can make 45 out of 50, (which is a very high score,) are awarded a marksman's badge. These are then practiced in the rifle galleries of the different armories, and annually are taken to Peekskill where they shoot with a service rifle and ammunition at 200 and 300 yards.

Interclass, interschool, and champion matches are organized, both on the machines and in the armory galleries, for which many medals and prizes are offered, the effect of which is to stimulate interest in the shooting. The result is that, although when they go to the range the boys have no knowledge as to the effect of wind and atmosphere, which is necessary to be a good shot in the field, and which can only be acquired by experience in shooting in the open, with a little coaching as to the adjustment of their rifle sights they shoot as well and often better than the ordinary National Guardsman.

Through this system some 5,000 lads are being annually trained, aggregating (with 25,000 to 40,000 young men now of military age who have been made effective shots with a military rifle, and who constitute no small addition to our military strength. It has been introduced in many other high and preparatory schools and colleges. It should, however, be extended throughout the country, so that all our people from 14 to 40 will become as skilled shots as the citizens of Switzerland, whose riflemen—while the tide of war has surged around her borders for the last three years—have preserved her from the fate of Belgium without ever pulling a trigger.

To put this plan in operation it should be undertaken in the true American way—not by waiting for official action by any one, but by a few in each locality and organizations, who believe in the idea, starting it "on their own hook." I had the honor then to be President of the National Rifle Association, which I had founded in 1873, and Rifle Match at Creedmoor, in 1873, and thereby caused rifle practice to be made a part of military instruction in this country, never had more than forty members.

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association, 1010 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., will on application furnish forms and information. He will also furnish circular instructions in regard to constructing ranges and methods of shooting.

The simplest range for short distances is a good-sized room, one end covered with boiler iron and a box or other device to catch the bullets behind where the targets are placed. These are preferably of stiff paper, hung on a frame attached to a trolley wire running from the firing point and wound forward and backward by each shooter turning a small crank (which makes markers unnecessary.) Each firing point is arranged so that either the standing or prone position can be used.

Many will recall having seen this method at the schoolboy rifle matches of the Public Schools Athletic League, at the Sportsmen's Show in New York, in February, 1915, when thirteen targets were in constant use from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. for six days. In these, fifty teams competed, besides many individuals, and 25,000 cartridges were expended; 314 boys qualified for the Junior Marksman's Badge by making 80 out of 100 points in firing ten shots standing and ten prone, at fifty feet, at a target having a half-inch ring counting 10, one inch 9, and inch ring counting 8. Roland Repart, age and a half inch 8. Roland Repart, the winner, of Morris High School, made 380 out of 400 in twenty shots standing and twenty prone, a score few riflemen can equal.

The whole apparatus used in this match cost very little, except the steel plates behind the targets, which never wear out.

The National Rifle Association has established a series of simultaneous matches of this description, in which teams from high schools and colleges all over the country annually compete.

The question of rifles is a somewhat difficult one. Before the war was declared, the Ordnance Department loaned Krags and even Springfield service rifles to approved rifle clubs, which usually used them with reduced loads. But this, for obvious reasons, has been stopped. The best thing a new rifle club can do is to unite in procuring a few .22 calibre rifles of a make as much as possible like a service rifle. As their members become interested and skillful they will procure their own rifles.

It is important that all clubs should bear in mind that the shooting should be as practical as possible. Undoubtedly, accuracy can best be attained through the use of fine sights and by careful aiming. But as the great purpose is to train men to shoot as soldiers must do, fine sights should not be encouraged and rapid fire should be. With the "peep and globe," or any fine sight, a small mark cannot be seen in a bad light or against a drill background. Neither can one make a quick shot at a moving object with them.

A soldier is a hunter, and a hunter of the most dangerous game that exists, and he needs to be trained to shoot as a hunter does. This is with clearly defined sights and very quickly—a snap shot. It will consequently add to the value as well as to the interest of the practice if moving and disappearing targets are frequently used.

There is an unofficial device where one shoots at figures in a moving picture thrown on a screen which is a most wonderful and interesting target, at which one can learn to shoot at game with remarkable rapidity, as one can see when one misses. But, alas! it is very expensive.

It would be wise to have every new rifle club endeavor to include in its membership a number of leading men of the locality or organization who are interested in the matter. Even if they do not shoot they will be found helpful.

When the club has organized and secured a place to shoot it should establish competitions among its members—the more the better. It is said that "Competition is the life of trade." It certainly is the soul of rifle shooting. It is not difficult to get prizes presented. It is well to have them permanent, and shot for either annually or monthly, as the more they are shot for the more valuable they become.

The club should then affiliate with the National Rifle Association and develop teams to compete in all its simultaneous matches. It should also endeavor to organize competitions among neighboring clubs and to have the movement extend into a city, county, and State association. Above all, it should try to secure the interest and support of its local press, for in this country "printer's ink is the breath of our nostrils."

INTERNED GERMANS AT HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

PRISONERS from an enemy land may be ill-treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 500 officers and 100 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four-foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki-clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are chiefly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans. If any German thinks of escaping—which probably none of them do—the unwisdom of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountaineer hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impassive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis Island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are not now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are coming as soon as quarters now building are completed.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the Director of Interment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer rollcall at 9 A. M. daily, and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free, within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 P. M. They are practically on the "honor system" and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work, and play when they play, idling but little. A massive, broad-shouldered coal passer, who was seen looking for a four-leafed clover, was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation, and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting-up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the Government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from $20 to $30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven-acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One Captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous jimpson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprung up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official, "and now I haven't the heart to tell the Captain it is a rank weed."

By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no steins. The Germans know that steins can serve only as ornaments in bone dry North Carolina. A small church with a steeple is nearing completion.

The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter, and, subject to the station censorship, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard off duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything, anyway," said he, "because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done outside of Germany."

This watchman's opinion is that the Germans are helpless to do anything unless they are told exactly how to do it. The carpenters, he said, were slow in learning the simplest construction work if it was new to them, and the American foremen were kept busy instructing them. He derided the idea of their throwing trench bombs.

"Why, when they want to get a stone out of the way, they throw it just like a girl. What chance have they got against our baseball players throwing bombs? Little Jimmie, here, can beat any of them fellers." Jimmie, aged 7, corroborated. "Yes, Sir," said he, "I kin throw furder than any them growd-up men."

The Germans are well fed on plain food—potatoes, beans, cabbage, turnips, and material for soups and stews. The United States furnishes the food at a cost of about 50 cents per man a day, as the German chefs cook it.

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4-PIECE DECORATED IVORY BEDROOM SUIT

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This suit is but an example of the wonderful bargains in this sale. Each piece is absolutely perfect in every detail. We invite you to visit our stores and see it. The four pieces complete at.....

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Sold separately if desired.

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The finish and cabinet work show the master craftsman's hand. Each piece is perfect. The Chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $8.98 each for the Side Chairs, and $12.98 for the Arm Chair.

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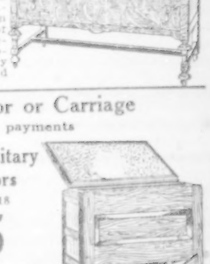

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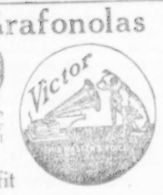

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THE THEATRICAL MILLS ARE GRINDING AND NOT SLOWLY

THE YOUNG SEASON

By John Corbin.

NEVER an easy branch in the art of prophecy, forecasting the theatrical season has been rendered doubly difficult by the war. Time was when a large part of each season's output came from Europe and was familiar in advance to the curious through the foreign press, the reports of returning travelers, and indeed through the printed text. Even before the war, in point of fact, our dramatic imports were on the decline; our playgoing public was fast gaining a preference for drama of the people, for the people, and by the people. And when the red god Mars bestrode the world of Europe the muses cowered and were silent.

From France the Shuberts promise us "Les Flambeaux," by Henri Bataille, and John D. Williams "La Robe Rouge," in which Brieux pays his respects to the judges. Both were written years before the war. Bernstein's "Elevation," which is in the Frohman schedule, is more recent, and, in fact, a war play.

From England Mr. Williams promises a revival of "The Gay Lord Quex," which Pinero is said to have largely rewritten. John Drew is to play Quex, and Margaret Illington Sophie. Mr. Williams will also produce a new comedy by Somerset Maugham, "Love in a Cottage." Mr. William Faversham will follow up his brilliant and ably balanced production of Shaw's "Getting Married" with "Misalliance," in which, however, he himself will not appear. Instead, he is to take the leading part in an Anglo-American play, "The Old Country," by Dion Calthorpe. An interesting possibility is Galsworthy's "A Bit of Love," which O. P. Heggie has lately tried out in the West.

The announcements of new plays by well-known American dramatists are almost as scanty—or perhaps the real deficiency is in well-known American dramatists! Augustus Thomas promises "The Copperhead," which Mr. Williams will produce late in the Fall. It may be surmised that the title refers to the modern pacifist, and that the play deals with our entrance into the war.

William Hurlbut, who has a rare faculty of theatric invention and a very deft touch in social satire, has written "Saturday to Monday," with which Mr. Winthrop Ames is to open the Little Theatre. Montague Glass, in collaboration with Jules Eckert Goodman, has further developed the vein of Potash and Perlmutter, the output being called "Business Before Pleasure." Clare Kummer, who in "Good Gracious Annabelle!" and "A Successful Calamity" last year revealed what is perhaps the most original and brilliant comedy gift since Clyde Fitch, is to invest Billie Burke with a play called "The Guardian Angel."

For Laurette Taylor, after "Out There" has ended its run, Mr. Hartley Manners has in store an expansion of "Happiness," the one-act play in which Miss Taylor was seen at the Cort during the run of "Peg o' My Heart," and also "Barbaritza," in which Miss Taylor has a double rôle, both characters being Spanish. In spite of the fact that she is identified in the public mind with a single type, Miss Taylor is as versatile an artist as she is popular. Not even her Peg was more distinct and vivid than the Hungarian soubrette she gave us in "Seven Sisters"; and her performance of the little Kanaka heroine in "A Bird of Paradise" was a creation of the finest and deepest poetic insight. It is to be hoped that "Barbaritza" will enlarge the impression made on the public mind by Peg and 'Aunted Annie.

For Mrs. Fiske, Catherine Chisholm Cushing has fashioned a comedy of the South called "The Belle." Authoress and actress have each a vein of high comedy and audacity that promise the happiest result in combination.

These announcements are but a tithe of those lavished upon us by the press agents, but sad experience has taught the comparative preciousness of white paper. Of the plays annually produced only a few are of real interest. Of the plays tried out on the road only a few ever reach Broadway. And of the plays so hopefully announced for the boards, a very considerable proportion are congealed and stored forever in the cold, capacious feet of the manager.

Copeau and the French Theatre.

TO those playgoers, happily increasing among us, for whom the art of the theatre is a cult, and an ever unfolding mystery, the most alluring announcement of the season is that of the new French Theatre.

M. Jacques Copeau, under very distinguished patronage, has taken over the Garrick and remodeled it with results that are bound to be a feature of our early Winter conversation. Quite independently, and with the utmost artistic success, he has developed the idea, often broached, that realistic pictorial scenery is detrimental to dramatic art, and especially to plays designed to do without it. He has fashioned a permanent conventionalized stage setting which enables him to create his effects unhampered. He is to use this stage to produce a varied repertory, modern as well as ancient.

In his Parisian house, Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, M. Copeau was very warmly acclaimed as the successor of Antoine in the eternal struggle against dead tradition and senseless routine. In his choice and drilling of actors, no less than in his mise en scène, he followed methods all his own. Of the artist established in public favor, and inured to traditional methods, he has the utmost abhorrence. By preference he took young people, quit unknown, and trained them, physically no less than mentally, to embody the intentions of each author. To a friend who suggested that great plays have great parts, and that great parts require thoroughly accomplished actors, he replied that in any play of real inspiration there is only one great part, and that is the part of the playwright—the development of which is the sole concern of the producer.

The war brought his enterprise to an early end; but the needs of our French Theatre gave him another opportunity, and he is now in France, gaining permission from the Government for his actors to return with him. By the end of the season we shall all know much more about the theatre which is scenelessness—and starless.

THE NEW PLAYS

A WEEK in midseason could scarcely be more full of a number of things than this. In the first place, there will be six new plays presented on the first four nights of the week, not to mention the revival of another born last Spring. The first performance in New York of Adolf Bolm's Ballet Intime and the refurbishing of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Midnight Revue" will furnish enough variety to keep the confirmed first-nighters from growing stale.

THE LASSOO—*Tomorrow night at the Lyceum.*

Victor Mapes is the author of this new comedy. Mr. Mapes will be recalled as Winchell Smith's collaborator in writing "The Boomerang," one of the most successful plays of the last few years. "The Lassoo" is, in fact, described as a companion piece to that comedy, inasmuch as the characters are from the same social stratum. It will be remembered that an impecunious young physician was the central character in "The Boomerang"; in "The Lassoo" a young novelist is the protagonist. He, too, is poor, and, driven to desperation by his wife's extravagances, is tempted into a theatrical venture. Some of the scenes are therefore laid in a movie studio and others in the Hempstead colony. The spelling of the title, it should be explained, is the author's. His authority is a colloquial spelling to suggest the cowboy's pronunciation of the word.

Shelley Hull and Phoebe Foster, who played together in "The Cinderella Man," will be seen in the respective role of novelist and young wife. Others in the cast will be Edward Abeles, Beatrice Noyes, George Backus, Burton Churchill, Helen Westley, Eleanor Gordon, Sam Colt, Guy Milham, Robert Adams, Lillian Cooper, Florence Beresford, Florence Johns, Beatrice Warren, and Walter Colligan.

THE INNER MAN—*Tomorrow night at the Lyric.*

The indisposition of one of the principals was blamed for the postponement of the first performance of this new melodrama by Abraham Schomer from last week. Wilton Lackaye is the feature member of the cast.

BALLET INTIME—*Tomorrow night at the Comedy.*

Adolf Bolm, who was one of the principal dancers in the Diaghileff Ballet Russe company, has organized a group of artists to give a series of performances for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Russia. Associated with Mr. Bolm are Roshanara, interpreter of dances of the East; Ratan Devi, whose singing of East Indian and Kashmiri songs to her own accompaniment on the tamboura delighted New York music lovers last season; Michio Itow, a Japanese dancer who was seen in recital last Winter at the Comedy, and Tulle Lindahl, his Danish dancing partner. The feature of the program will be Mr. Bolm's fantastic ballet set to Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre." The engagement at the Comedy will last a week.

MIDNIGHT FROLIC — *Tomorrow night on the New Amsterdam Roof.*

A new edition of Mr. Ziegfeld's after-theatre revue is ready for those tireless spirits who can't bear the thought of going home when the final curtain has fallen. The list of entertainers includes some of the principals of former revues. Frances White and William Rock will sing and dance, and others in the revised version will be Van and Schenck, Sybil Carmen, John McGowan, and Mabel Ferry.

DAYBREAK—*Tuesday night at the Harris.*

Jane Cowl, who turned playwright last year with "Lilac Time," the drama in which she was seen at the Republic and in which she will appear on tour the coming Fall, is one of the authors of "Daybreak." The actress's collaborateur is Jane Murfin, who was also her associate in the writing of "Lilac Time." Miss Cowl will not act in her latest play, but will undergo the novel experience of seeing a play in which she has a personal interest from the other side of the footlights. "Daybreak" is a drama dealing with certain phases of present-day social life.

The cast the Selwyns have assembled for its interpretation includes Blanche Yurka, Frederick Truesdell, Margaret Dale, William B. Mack, Catherine Tower, David Torrence, Reginald Mason, Frank Goldsmith, Jane Grey, and Arthur Dennis.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE—*Tuesday night at the Cohan.*

Max Marcin, whose "Cheating Cheaters" was one of last season's outstanding successes, collaborated with Roy Atwell in writing this farce. Mr. Atwell is primarily a comedian who has helped dissipate the ennui of many a business man sitting down at Broadway musical comedies, but occasionally he indulges in writing plays. "Here Comes the Bride" was originally acted out of town last Spring, and was considered promising enough to be given a metropolitan showing. The story concerns the adventures of a young lawyer who has greater facility for making friends than money, and who gets himself head over heels in debt as well as in love.

The cast includes Otto Kruger, last seen here in "Captain Kidd, Jr.;" George Parsons, William Danforth, Franklyn Ardell, Maude Eburne, Francine Larrimore, who used to be Madge Kennedy's understudy; Albert Reed, and Magna Paxton. The play has been produced by Klaw & Erlanger.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE—*Wednesday night at the Eltinge.*

This is the fourth of the series of plays built around Montague Glass's famous character creations, Abe Potash and Mawruss Perlmutter, and the third of the group to be produced by A. H. Woods. The first and most successful to date was "Potash and Perlmutter." It was followed by "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," and last Winter came "Object—Matrimony," the least popular of the trio.

In "Business Before Pleasure," the cloak and suit partners take a flier into the movie business. An effort was made when the first dozen titles were conscripted to find one that would be euphonious and at the same time suggest the content of the new comedy, but the effort was finally abandoned. The business of naming a Potash and Perlmutter play becomes increasingly difficult. Jules Eckert Goodman, whose "The Man Who Came Back" will soon celebrate its first anniversary at the Playhouse, helped Mr. Glass write "Business Before Pleasure."

Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr, the original respective creators of the stage Potash and Perlmutter, will be seen in the rôles of the women's-wear partners turned "illum" magnates. Mathilde Cottrelly, who has acted in other plays of the series, is in the cast, as are also George Le Guere, Clara Joel, Lottie Kendall, Edwin Mordant, Frank Allsworth, Willis Claire, and C. Hooper Trask, late of the Washington Square Players.

MAYTIME—*Thursday night at the Shubert.*

The source of this musical play is "Wie Einst Im Mai," a German piece which was presented at the Irving Place last Fall, after it had been produced with success in the capitals of the Central Empires. The tunefulness of its score and the novelty of its book won the operetta favor here, and it was given frequently during the season at the oldest German theatre and subsequently at the Bandbox.

In the announcement of the current production the names of the original authors are omitted and those of the adapters are stressed. The latter are Ilida Johnson Young, who made over the book, and Sigmund Romberg, who adapted the original score to the English version. It is to be hoped that the common practice in adapting foreign musical plays of discarding the greater portion of the original score has not been followed in this instance, for the music of "Wie Einst Im Mai" was delightful, and tune-tinkers have been known to ruin many a score. The case of "My Lady's Glove," the Straus operetta whose score Mr. Romberg revised, is the most recent example.

The novel feature of the piece is that its acts are laid in successive generations. It is a sort of "Milestones" set to music. Mrs. Young has made the locale American, but has apparently retained the framework of the original story. The time of the first act is 1840 and periods of the successive acts 1860, 1880, and 1917. All but the second, which takes place in a New York dance hall, have a Washington Square home for their background.

The play tells the story of a romance, which, blighted in one century, blooms in the next in the lives of the grandchildren of the first pair of lovers. Charles Purcell and Peggy Wood will appear first as the original lovers and in the later acts as the grandchildren, while William Norris will impersonate one character through the four generations. Others in the cast are Gertrude Vanderbilt, Rose Winter, Maude Odell, Laura Arnold, Edith Wright, Grace Daniels, Florence Bruce, Minna Valleri, Douglas J. Wood, Arthur Albro, Teddy Webb, Edward D. Nannary, Carl Stall, and Richard Morgan.

Eugene Walter's melodrama, "The Knife," first acted last Spring at the Bijou, will begin a limited engagement at the Cort tomorrow night. The play, which is in Mr. Walter's best melodramatic vein, was in the midst of a prosperous engagement when the Summer nipped it. Olive Wyndham and Beatrice Beckley will be seen again in their original rôles. Newcomers in the cast will be Harry Mestayer and Frank Wilcox. The first performance of "Mother Carey's Chickens," the play by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers, which was to have reopened the Cort, has been deferred until Monday, Sept. 24.

MARGARET DALE, IN "DAYBREAK," HARRIS.

PEGGY WOOD IN "MAYTIME."

FRANCINE LARRIMORE, IN "HERE COMES THE BRIDE," COHAN

UP AND DOWN BROADWAY

AT last, at last! After several years of striving the Actors' Equity Association has had a uniform, equitable contract adopted by the United Managers' Protective Association. The new contract contains a clause granting manager and actor two weeks' notice before withdrawal or discharge, insures the actor full pay during employment, deleting the half pay at holiday clause, and limiting the period of rehearsal without pay. There are other points covered, but these are the principal ones for which the players have been contending. Marc Klaw, President of the Managers' Association, says that the managers are as pleased over the outcome as the actors can possibly be. This may be true of some of the managers, but the fact remains that the happiness is due largely to the actors, whose voices cried in the wilderness for several years before they were heard. In fact, it was not till they threatened to affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor that the managers took them seriously and became interested in a uniform contract. Before that individual managers had adopted the contract of the Actors' Equity, but there was no concerted action on the part of the association for its adoption. There is small likelihood that there will be an actors' union now that they have an equitable contract.

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The announcement that George Arliss is to be seen next month as Alexander Hamilton in a play built around certain episodes in the life of that brilliant American statesman emphasizes the fact that this singularly fascinating historical figure has never before been projected upon the stage. Hamilton, next to Washington, had the most dominating personality of his time, and veracious accounts credit him with the possession of a charm that was irresistible. To European intellectuals he was the biggest man in America during the constructive period of our history. George Tyler, who is presenting the new play in conjunction with Klaw & Erlanger, has read a great many manuscripts in the last fifteen years dealing with the life of Hamilton, but he never considered any of them because they were not only poorly written, but because they all dealt with the melancholy end of the "little lion"—his death in a duel at the hands of the unscrupulous Aaron Burr. They were all supplied with unhappy and depressing endings. Mrs. Mary Hamlin and Mr. Arliss, the authors of the new play, had the happy thought of presenting Hamilton at a period of his life antedating the duel by fourteen years, the period when, as Secretary of the Treasury, he was dominating Congress and controlling the policies of Washington's first Administration. It is promised by the authors that all of the situations in the new play will have an essentially correct historical basis. Thomas Jefferson, one of the most outstanding figures in American history, will, by the way, be revealed on the stage for the first time in "Hamilton." He will be played by Carl Anthony, who is said to resemble strikingly the Sage of Monticello. The new play would seem to provide an opportunity for a picturesque background. The scene of the first act is laid in a Philadelphia coffee house, a rendezvous for the politicians of that day. The action of the other three acts passes in Hamilton's home.

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George Foster Platt has been engaged by Bertha Kalich to direct her production of the Gordin drama in which she will be seen here next Fall. The play will be placed in rehearsal next month, and the tentative date for the first local performance is Oct. 22. This will be Mme. Kalich's first appearance here on the legitimate stage since she was seen in "Rachel" three years ago at the Knickerbocker.

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David Warfield, with whom the movie magnates have been flirting for years and who will undoubtedly weaken some of these days, got as near the movies as the Famous Players studio the other day. It was one of those torrid days when the mercury hovered around the 100 mark and all the poor players could do was to pause at intervals and eat ice cream. In the contest, in which Marguerite Clark, Billie Burke, Thomas Meighan, and Nigel Barrie took part, Mr. Warfield proved himself a worthy opponent.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

PALACE.—The Dolly Sisters, Belle Storey in a program of songs, Charles Grapewin and company in "In Poughkeepsie," the Arnaut Brothers.

RIVERSIDE—Louis Mann in a comedy playlet, "The Good For Nothing"; Clark and Verdi, Charles Kenna, Dahl and Gillen.

ROYAL—Bert Levy, Dooley and Sales, Louis Simon and company in "The New Chauffeur."

WHO'S WHO

WHAT'S in a name? Sometimes more than is apparent on the surface if it's a stage one. He who runs and reads the theatre news must frequently have marveled when he beheld the name of Oza Waldrop. "There ain't no such name," many a reader must have argued, and yet there it stood in type. The next deduction was probably that since it was there it must be a real name, because no one would deliberately choose it.

Oza Waldrop is really the name of the star actress playing the title rôle in "Friend Martha," and this is how it happened. Joe Waldrop, a Southern minister of much originality of thought as well as oratorical brilliance, was so incensed that his parents had named him Joe and that his wife's folks had called her Sally that he decided if there should ever be any little Waldrops they would not be handicapped with bromidic names. The Waldrops lived in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas when the first baby was born, and with the assurance of new fathers Mr. Waldrop decided to call the child Oza, an abbreviation of Ozark, on the assumption that it would be a boy. The Rev. Dr. Waldrop guessed wrong the very first time; he was not given a man to match his mountains, but he had become attached to the name, so the girl baby fell heir to it.

Mr. Waldrop continued coining original names, and his other three children, all boys, were named Uda, Yda, and Oda. In Oza, Uda, Yda, and Oda only six letters have been utilized, so if Mr. Waldrop needs any more unique names he still has the major portion of the alphabet to draw on. Uda Waldrop composed the incidental music of "Friend Martha," and he has served as an accompanist for Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Elman, Nellie Melba, and other artists.

WHENEVER a new play that gives promise of achieving popularity comes to town there is naturally curiosity to learn something about the happy author. Or is there? If the woman who sits back of you at the play and admits frankly that she isn't interested in the name of the author, or of the players for that matter, is any criterion, this alleged curiosity is confined to the literati and those who make the theatre a cult. At any rate, there should be some interest in the invisible author, for it is to him that the public must look for further treats.

The introduction having thus been disposed of, it may be stated that the William Le Baron whose smart farce, "The Very Idea," was the third and brightest of last week's offerings is still a young man. About seven years ago he and Deems Taylor, who used to run a column on The Press, were being graduated from Columbia and were writing a musical play called "The Echo." Charles Dillingham produced the piece at the Globe, with Bessie McCoy as the star. When the royalties from that had disappeared Mr. Le Baron anchored to a magazine so that he might eat while he wrote plays. Just now he is on the staff of Collier's, and, having finished what looks like a most successful farce, he is at work on the libretto of a musical comedy. It is called "Her Regiment," and Victor Herbert is setting it to music, which is not a bad start for a young author.

WHEN "The Lassoo" is presented at the Lyceum tomorrow night, Victor Mapes will have the pleasure of seeing one of his own plays in the theatre of the manager with whom he began his theatrical career. Nearly twenty years ago on one of his trips to Europe in quest of material for his Lyceum Theatre stock company, then at the zenith of its popularity, Mr. Frohman met Mr. Mapes on the steamer. The young man, just out of college, sought out the manager and asked if he couldn't give him a job in his theatre. Mr. Frohman decided he must be a dilettante seeking adventure, so he offered him a job at $15 a week to do the general chores around the Lyceum stage, to assist him and the stage manager, and to act as prompter. Mr. Frohman thought that the young man would resent so humble a position, but at the time agreed upon he showed up and was given the position.

He started in with considerable zest and interest in all his duties, and though his employer expected him to give up the work in a few days, he found him sticking closely to his job, running around in his shirt sleeves, undertaking all the service required in that humble capacity. His energy and ambition so impressed Mr. Frohman that it was not long before he made him stage manager of the theatre. He began his direction with the production of "The Tree of Knowledge," and afterward staged Pinero's "The Princess and the Butterfly," as well as "Trelawny of the Wells."

In observing his early work as prompter Mr. Frohman one evening asked him why he didn't hold the book. "Oh," said young Mapes, "I know every part by heart." This was the case throughout his term of service, both as prompter and stage manager. His varied work gave Mr. Mapes an insight into the art of play-writing, and at the old Lyceum he was often called upon when important revisions and remodelings of scenes and situations were required. Mr. Frohman also intrusted him with the company's work when they made their annual tours.

TWO FIRST NIGHTS

By MAY TULLY.

DURING my twelve years' experience in the theatre, two first nights stand out pre-eminently in my memory. Naturally, the première in New York of my first play, "Mary's Ankle," at the Bijou Theatre last Monday night, is my most vivid theatre experience, and it is too recent and real to be very humorous to me. Memory is a strange thing. It takes us perhaps hours to go through a certain experience, but memory can encompass in a second every individual incident. I can laugh at some of the happenings of last Monday night because since then I have heard the sweetest words in the English language. They are "All sold out" and "No tickets left for tonight." But I can laugh heartily over the memory of the first night of twelve years ago.

I left McGill University, Montreal, in 1905, to become a great actress. So strong was my yearning to uplift the drama that I did not finish my college course. I left during my sophomore year. I entered a school of acting and was encouraged to the tune of several hundred dollars to become a tragedienne. My first actual engagement was in Hall Caine's "The Christian." The heroine, Glory, is a very difficult and exacting part. But nothing daunted me, I who impatiently awaited the rôle of Lady Macbeth. I wrote to my chums at college of my great good fortune, and they in return wrote school-girl gushes predicting a tremendous career. I believed them.

Unfortunately, my tour in "The Christian" was of short duration. We lasted just ten days in the South. Perhaps some people will argue that ten days is long enough to last in the South. I came back to New York undaunted and with expectations high. I journeyed from one agency to another, and was amazed when I found there was no great demand for my services. I admitted to myself by degrees that perhaps, after all, I would consider a minor part, and finally arrived at the stage where the minorest part ever written would be seized upon with gratitude. At last, one day, I was offered a position in the chorus of "The Good Old Summer Time," a typical musical comedy of those days, with show girls and ponies. I joined the company in Syracuse for rehearsal. The following week we were to play Montreal, and I naturally wrote my college friends that I was coming. I neglected to mention that I was a member of the "merry-merry."

Our press agent diabolically planted the story in the Montreal papers to the effect that May Tully, a McGill student, was making her stage début in Montreal. The first night arrived, the boxes were occupied by members of the Faculty in evening dress. Two hundred of the college boys had purchased seats in the balcony and the entire first ten rows of the orchestra were taken by students from the Royal Victoria College, as the women's dormitory is called. Led on by my first letters of enthusiasm, and not knowing of my rapid descent from stardom, every one was expecting me to do at least Lady Macbeth, and not until the curtain was up and I was about to trip gaily on the stage at the head of a line of prancing show girls singing, "Bimbo, Do I Love You? Bimbo, Indeed I Do," did the full realization dawn upon me. I thought of running away, but the long line of girls behind me blocked the exit. The idea of fainting came to my mind, but I stood there paralyzed. Finally, I felt a push and a gruff voice ordered me to "go on," and remarked that "these show girls were more temperamental than prima donnas." Fortunately no one recognized me for a moment or so, but soon I heard a giggle from the balcony, and my agony began. After the performance the Dean of the college, who was an English titled lady, said in her softest and loftiest tone, "Don't you think, my dear, the more serious side of your profession offers a more satisfying career?" I mumbled something about developing grace from dancing, and made as hasty an exit as possible.

Then last Monday came my other first night. A thousand impressions flash across my mind. Some of them are funny and some are not. If you ever write a play, and, of course, every body writes one at some time or another, don't go to your own first night. Or if you do, don't sit behind the woman who knows who all the celebrities are and points them out to her friends all during the first act. Don't stand in the lobby and listen to the critics say, "Isn't this a hot night? I hope the show is good, that's all." I always fancied that when my first night came I would be calm and philosophical; no sense in being all worked up, you know. I argued that I had written "Mary's Ankle" for laughing purposes only. I had worked long and carefully. It had been accepted by one of the shrewdest producing managers in America, A. H. Woods. He had given it a good production and a splendid cast of players. It was playing at a charming, new, and intimate theatre.

I waited until the curtain rang up and the electric fans had subsided, and after getting up ten times to allow latecomers to be seated, and incidentally seeing several important points overlooked on account of the confusion, I gathered myself and fled.

I have long held a theory that we see in a play certain decided traits of our own character. You have no doubt heard the scientific statement that the color is not in the rose but in ourselves. In the same way, I have heard the theory that the odor of the rose is in ourselves. This is interesting and a bit startling: it isn't at all unpleasant to fancy the perfume of the rose or the lilac an inherent quality in ourselves, brought out by the flower, but it is decidedly unpleasant to apply the same theory to, say, garlic.

I believe, however, that all of us see our own reflection in plays. Consider the critic. When he sees a play, I think he subconsciously reflects his own personality. So decidedly is this so with some critics that one has only to attend an opening in New York on a hot August night and then read the criticisms the next day to appreciate it. He will read how one poor soul "wilted," or "sweltered" through the performance, as though that were of great importance to the public. One critic found that my play was "talky," and one had only to read his criticism to find out exactly what the play was not about. Verbiage is the characteristic of his style; verbiage is what he saw in the play. The critic who said the play was not smooth, that everybody rushed all over the place, usually comes into the theatre late, leaves early, comments on the weather, and then probably tells you just how long the play will run. On the other hand, a critic with a keen and eternally young sense of humor told the story of the play in a witty and refreshing way.

After all, criticism is one man's opinion. It is a valuable opinion, if that one man has an open mind and a sense of humility in that he recognizes his opinion is not infallible and that every man has a right to his own opinion. The average person thinks for himself, and usually acts accordingly. To an author, of course, it is very gratifying to have the intelligent critic praise the thing upon which one has expended one's energy and effort. However, whether a critic praises your play or not he has a right to his own opinion, in so far as that opinion is not vicious, cruel, or dyspeptic. Of course, being prejudiced, I have my own ideas of what a dramatic criticism should be, and I think it would be great fun some day to criticise the critics.

A NEW MORALITY PLAY.

Witter Bynner is writing a modern morality play for Henry W. Savage to follow in the long and golden path of "Everywoman," it is said. Small wonder that Mr. Savage wants such a drama, for ever since he produced Walter Browne's play at the old Herald Square Theatre six years ago it has earned him much money. One and sometimes several companies have toured the country since its first year in New York and it will be sent into the provinces again this season. "Experience," another play of this type, produced several years later, duplicated the experience of "Everywoman" and made a fortune for Elliott, Comstock & Gest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
Mary's Ankle	Bijou	Aug. 6
Friend Martha	Booth	Aug. 7
The Very Idea	Astor	Aug. 9

Alexander Carr Perlmutter and Barney Bernard Potash in a Scene from the Newest of the Potash and Perlmutter Comedies, "Business Before Pleasure." The Woman Is Clara Joel, Who Plays the Role of a Vampire of the "Fillums."

Phoebe Foster and Shelley Hull, Late of "The Cinderella Man," in a Scene from Victor Mapes's New Comedy, "The Lassoo," Slated for Production Tomorrow Night at the Lyceum.

NOTES OF STUDIO AND SCREEN.

CRITERION—Henry Ainley in "The Manx-Man."

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "The Amazons."

RIALTO—Mme. Petrova in "The Law of the Land."

BROADWAY—Dorothy Phillips in "Pay Me."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—First half, Seena Owen in "Madame Do-Fasp"; second half, Louise Glaum in "Gold-Rule Kate."

YORK—Monday and Tuesday, Grace Valentine in "Babbling Tongues."

FOR'S 58TH STREET—First half, Susie Barriscale in "Borrowed Plumage"; second half, Wilfred Lucas in "The Feed Gamblers."

FOX'S 23D STREET—First half, Edith Hallor in "The Girl Glory"; second half, Louise Glaum in "Love Justified."

FOX'S 125TH STREET—First half, Wilfred Lucas in "The Food Gamble"; second half, Bessie Barriscale in "Borrowed Plumage."

AMERICAN—First half, Ella Hall in "The Charmer."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET—Italian war pictures.

ECTRA—"Jack and the Beanstalk."

SEVERAL pictures of more than passing interest will be shown here for the first time this week. One of these is a picturization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Manx-Man," slated for exhibition tomorrow at the Criterion. The film was photographed on the Isle of Man, and Henry Ainley, one of the most popular British leading men, acted the principal role. Another is Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's comedy, "The Amazons," with Marguerite Clarke in the title role in which Billie Burke appeared when the play was revived several years ago at the Empire. George Broadhurst's strong drama, "The Law of the Land," originally acted at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, has been converted into a picture. Olga Petrova played Julia Lorraine, part for the screen.

Jordan, one of the best known firms of play brokers in New York, will enter the motion picture field with a photodrama called "The Call to Arms."

As the title suggests, the theme of the film is topical. Grace Darmond has been engaged for the leading rôle, and work on the film has been begun.

Grace Valentine rushed here last week from Los Angeles to be present at the first showing of "Babbling Tongues," a photoplay for which she played the principal rôle, tomorrow at the New York Theatre. Miss Valentine recently went to California to create an important part in Oliver Morosco's production of "The Lombardi, Ltd.," in which the manager's New York theatre will be reopened Sept. 17. Miss Valentine will go to Chicago, where she will appear in "Upstairs and Down" during its engagement there.

Scenes on pictures of the Russian revolution will be shown at the Rialto next week. The films were sent here by the Russian Committee for the Relief of the Wounded and Prisoners of War, and are said to be authentic records of that stirring time. S. L. Rothafel, the Rialto's director, considers the films so interesting that the usual lecture will be dispensed with for the week. In addition to the scenes of the revolution there will be some of the Russian battlefront.

A wireless received recently by the Lasky Film Company from Mary Garden announces that the prima donna would arrive in this country from France early next month, ready to begin acting for the first photodrama. This will be a film version of "Thais," Anatole France's famous story, in the operatic version of which Miss Garden won one of her greatest triumphs. During her present visit to France Miss Garden has been the guest of the author on many occasions, and he has suggested some photographic developments of his story for the screen. The work of preparing the backgrounds for the picture has already been begun at the Fort Lee studios.

Over at the World studios in Fort Lee the largest outdoor stage in the East has been installed for the making of Brady-Made pictures. The stage has an area of 8,000 square feet, and hardly a day passes but scenes from five or six films are being photographed on it simultaneously. A series of upright adjustable columns support strong bronze wires above the platform, and on these movable sheets and screens are stretched to serve as deflectors and diffusers of light. It has been foud that not only are the atmospheric conditions better for photographic work on the open-air stage, but that on hot days it is so much more comfortable for the players that they naturally do better work.

One follows the stars in their orbits with difficulty. Only a few weeks ago came the announcement that Mme. Petrova had withdrawn from the Famous Players-Lasky group to return to the legitimate stage, and now the announcement is made that she has organized her own company and will make pictures in her own studio under her own direction. From the emphasis placed on the fact that Mme. Petrova is to have sole say about her pictures it is to be assumed that her withdrawal from the other company was due to some misunderstanding as to this. Her ambition, which only recently was to take up her position again on the speaking stage, is to make a few big pictures every year.

When "Jack and the Beanstalk" is withdrawn from the Globe "The Conqueror" will be flashed on its screen. This photoplay is based on the life of General Sam Houston, and William Farnum impersonated the border hero for the picture. William Fox has leased the Globe until the new musical play in which Fred Stone will be starred is ready for its metropolitan presentation. This will probably be late next month or early in October.

Terry Ramsaye, publicity man for the Mutual, has utilized his position to observe Charles Chaplin at work. In the September issue of The Photoplay Magazine, Mr. Ramsaye gives some of his observations. "Chaplin comedies are not made—they occur," writes Mr. Ramsaye. "No one knows when the next one will occur. Mr. Chaplin does not know when the next one will happen." For a film of 2,000 feet an average of 100,000 feet of film is exposed.

Before Billie Burke begins rehearsals in the play which has been written for her by Clare Kummer, she will see her shadow self on the screen in three of the six Paramount pictures in which she is to star this year. All through the heat of the Summer Miss Burke has toiled in the Famous Players studio or out on location. Her first picture, now completed, was written by Gelett Burgess, and is called "The Mysterious Miss Terry." Thousands of people saw the filming of a part of it and didn't know it. Miss Burke in several scenes is seen riding down Fifth Avenue in midday on the top of a bus, chartered for the occasion, and with camera perched up in front. At the time the picture was taken the avenue was thronged.

Miss Burke's second picture took her out of New York into the country. "The Land of Promise," by Somerset Maugham, played at the Lyceum several years ago by Miss Burke, has a majority of its scenes out of doors. Miss Burke is now hard at work on "Arms and the Girl." All through the heat of the last few weeks she has been struggling with heavy-helmeted German soldiers in the studio, where the Klieg lights burn hottest. She has never faltered or wavered, nor has the proverbial tricky temperament of stardom added to the heat of the work. In fact, the coolest thing about the hot studio has been the coolness of Billie Burke.

The Burton Holmes battery of rapid-fire cameras has been heard from. One section, under command of Mr. Holmes personally, has just sailed from Sydney, Australia, via the Philippines en route to China and Japan, after the conquest of everything picturesque and interesting in New Zealand and Australia. What with "shooting" the Maoris of the former and the Bushmen of the latter country, as well as the geysers, volcanos, large cities, mountains, sheep ranches, cattle ranches, rivers, and fjords of one or the other, Mr. Holmes feels that his campaign has been most successful. Mrs. Holmes and Herford T. Cowling accompany him. The second section of the Holmes battery, with Louis Francis Brown in charge, has just sent in 25,000 feet of interesting and exclusive motion pictures from Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and Hawaii, including such interesting subjects as the volcano of Kilauea in its most spectacular eruption since 1847; the ceremony of walking on the fiery stones, as performed by the barefooted Fijians on the Island of Beqa; the fourth time it has been performed in twenty-three years.

OPERA FOR LABOR DAY.

San Carlo Songsters in Season at the Forty-fourth Street.

New York opera-goers are not obliged to wait until bleak November this year for grand opera. Following Columbia University's novel mid-Summer season, there now comes the announcement that the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, an organization of seven years' experience on tour, is finally to be heard in Manhattan. Fortune Gallo, its impresario, has arranged for a two weeks' season at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, beginning Monday, Sept. 3, with a repertory of some fifteen operas to be sung.

The San Carlo forces, which have been touring the United States and Canada with a roster of principal artists, including the Spanish tenor Selazar, who sang in the open-air production of "Aida" at St. Louis, and who will appear here on the opening night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The baritone Antola, a well-liked Tonio in "Pagliacci," is to be in the troupe, while another member is Mme. Edvige Vaccari, whom Charles R. Baker describes as one of Italy's "most brilliant third-octave singers." Besides all these, Miss Marcella Craft, an American lyric soprano, will make her appearance as an opera star before her own countrymen in some of the rôles that brought her genuine and lasting recognition abroad before the war.

"AIDA" FOR EAST SIDE.

The Bellini Troupe This Week at the National.

The Bellini Grand Opera Company, devoted, as its name implies, to some favorites of the palmy days back to—but not including—its namesake composer, announces two weeks of performances at the National Theatre, Houston Street and Second Avenue, beginning tomorrow night. The first week's operas are: Monday, "Aida"; Tuesday, "Rigoletto," and thereafter "Carmen," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"; again "Aida"; Saturday, "Traviata" and "Gioconda," and next Sunday "Lucia" and "Trovatore." The company is under the management of G. Inzerillo and G. Ingegnieros.

In Stadium and Parks.

Arnold Volpe gives the fourth of his orchestra concerts for the Park Department this evening at 8 o'clock in the City College Stadium. On the program are a fantasy from Gounod's "Faust," Tschaikowsky's "Italian Caprice," Grieg's "Peer Gynt," Verdi's "Rigoletto" quartet, Strauss's "Blue Danube," and a trumpet solo for Ernest Williams.

Among concerts in the city parks this Sunday afternoon the Borough of Queens has a notable list, including Charles Feth's Band at Forest Park; G. Casabona's at Ridgewood Park, Rocco Guerriere's at College Point, Louis Borjes's at Kings Park, and William C. Loose's Band at Kissena Park. The usual free concerts take place in Manhattan and elsewhere today.

Plans of Musicians.

The program that John McCormack and Fritz Kreisler will give at Ocean Grove, N. J., next Saturday evening includes Handel's "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" and tenor songs by Schumann, Hue, Mrs. Beach, Edwin Schneider, Hughes, and Fox, ending with Leroux's "Le Nil" and Godard's lullaby from "Jocelyn" for both artists. The violinist has Handel's sonata in A major and pieces by Couperin, Tartini, Schubert, Carl Friedberg, and Kreisler.

A quartet including Mabel Garrison, Sophie Braslau, Lambert Murphy, and Clarence Whitehill will sing in November at the Wichita (Kan.) Music Festival. Mr. Murphy appears with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra next March.

At twenty-four hours' notice Reinald Werrenrath substituted for another artist in giving a recital last week at Ithaca, N. Y.

ITCHING THE MOVIE TO THE SYMPHONIES

at's One New York Manager's Idea for Giving Every Leading Town an Orchestra.

t this time of year, when, with hall and opera house yet idle, begin to be signs of a season's es at fever heat again in theatre ture show, to say nothing of the g road companies, it is a custom country to attend most earnestly manager's "prospectus." The al man may content himself with statement of attractions; he may good old American plan—promise t's "greatest on earth," or he further and scan the heavens as is the astrologers' portents of the

The dreamer has his day in the the merchants of Venice, engaged mmerce on their Rialto, gazed to summon golden argosies from ven seas. Over at the Rialto ike house, in Seventh Avenue, the night lights blaze on Times , there's a working director of a of moving picture theatres who t completed two weeks of rather rdinary service as conductor of orchestra while the regular leadi on a holiday. S. L. Rothapfel i to spread the performance and age of symphonies out in Minnein his younger days. Now at mous corner where Hammerstein ly hurled thunderbolts of an war, this successor has developed a for giving American cities ansort of musical campaign. The exists in many towns. The plan. f, is to "hitch your band wagon stars," your "movies" to the onies.

idea is to make the leading moture house the musical centre of mmunity. Mr. Rothapfel exyesterday. "Practical experid observation have demonstrated atisfaction that any motion picuse with a seating capacity of n support an organization of ten musicians. Most cities of 100,over have such theatres alland where they haven't been ey are being planned. Presumt the city possesses such a theaf its orchestra of twenty-five be the nucleus for a larger civic ation capable of giving symconcerts at regular intervals out the season. By recruiting or twenty extra musicians from the local talent in the city an re could be built up that no unity need be ashamed of, one n the contrary, would be an extremely educational and uplifting influence.

"I conscientiously believe that if the manager of the theatre went before the City Council and outlined this plan to its members, he would have the solid city behind him in securing an appropriation sufficiently substantial to pay the salary of a first-class musical director to conduct the orchestra, plan the concerts, and secure the requisite talent. If the Councilmen could not be made to see the value of such an organization, I am sure that the necessary sum could be raised by subscription among the cultured, well-to-do, and music-loving portions of the populace. There is no question as to the popularity of symphony orchestras. Any city of the size I have in mind would be glad to support one if the expenses were not too heavy. At present it is only here and there that conditions have proved favorable to the maintenance of such an organization, but where they have proved successful their reputation and popularity have spread so far that they have been able to undertake highly successful tours every season.

"Under the method I have outlined, the major portion of the expense would be taken care of by the theatre. The manager would only need to come in for the extra amount necessary to secure a thoroughly competent conductor, and for the purchase of music and other incidentals. The manager of the theatre would, of course, donate his house for purposes of rehearsal in the mornings as often as necessary, and also give the city the use of the theatre for the symphonic concerts. The conductor of the symphony orchestra would, naturally, would become musical director of the theatre, and his influence in that capacity would be the strongest kind of a factor in educating the patrons to an appreciation of this form of entertainment. They would come to see the pictures and would find themselves listening to good music whether they were particularly interested in it or not.

"In every community where I have presented this form of entertainment the standard of taste among my patrons has been steadily raised to such an extent that it has become difficult to say whether the music or the pictures has the greater appeal. By discriminating selection of musical numbers and incidental music the conductor of such a civic band in any town would gradually but surely convert the motion picture enthusiasts in his audiences into equally enthusiastic supporters of a symphony orchestra comparing not unfavorably with those formerly existing in European cities of the same class. This scheme would work out with success in any community where it was handled intelligently. If it were put into general operation throughout the United States, I think it is no exaggeration to say that this country would soon become the musical centre of the world."

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Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
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FIRST PRESENTATION HERE OF A MODERN SOCIETY COMEDY entitled
THE LASSOO
BY VICTOR MAPES
CO-AUTHOR OF "THE BOOMERANG"
—Cast Includes—
Shelley Hull, Edward Abeles, George Backus, Burton Churchill, Sam Cort, Robert Adams, Walter Colligan, Guy Milham, Phoebe Foster, Beatrice Noyes, Helen Westley, Eleanor Gordon, Lillian Cooper, Florence Johns, Beatrice Warren, Florence Beresford.

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NIGHTS, 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:20.
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KLAW & ERLANGER (By Arrangement with Edgar MacGregor) offer
Here Comes The Bride
By MAX MARCIN AND ROY ATWELL.
A NEW AND PROPELLING FARCE OF JUICY FUN MADE AND DELIVERED BY A SELECTIVE COMPANY AT THE RIGHT TIME
Otto Kruger, William Danforth, Geo. Parsons, Franklyn Ardell, Albert Reed, Maude Eburne, Magna Paxton and Francine Larrimore are Personal Frenouns in the Big Spree.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TUES. NIGHT, AUG. 14
AT 8:20 SHARP
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
DAYBREAK
By Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin
AUTHORS OF "LILAC TIME."
WITH EXCEPTIONAL CAST, including
Blanche Yorke, Margaret Dale, Catherine Tower, Reginald Mason, Jack Grey, Frederick Truesdell, William B. Mack, David Torrence, Frank Goldsmith, Arthur Dennis
N. B.—Curtain rises 8:20 P. M. sharp. Positively no one will be seated while first scene is being played.

COHAN HARRIS W. 42d St. PHONE BRYANT 5344
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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STEPHEN RATHBUN in Eve. Sun.
Messrs. HITCHCOCK & RAY GOETZ Present
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An Intimate Revue
By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz. Staged by Julian Mitchell & Leon Errol.
The cast includes:
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Seats on sale to Aug. 25th, inclusive.

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Greatest of all Laughing Hits!
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The Deluge opens at the Hudson Theatre Monday, Aug. 20th. Seat Sale Thursday.

ELTINGE THEATRE, WED. EVE., AUG 15 AT 8:30
Evgs 8:30 Mats Wed & Sat. 2:30 SEATS TOMORROW
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BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
A NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS
by MONTAGUE GLASS and JULES ECKERT GOODMAN
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(The Original Potash) (The Original Perlmutter)
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1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
Coolest Theatre in America—Dressed in Airy Summer Costume—Refrigerated by Immense Ice Plant—Delicious Lemonade Free to All.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., August 13th.
SECOND SUCCESSFUL MIDSUMMER WEEK
NEW DANCES—NEW FROCKS—NEW SONGS
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COMPOSER JEAN SCHWARTZ at the Piano.
Most Popular and Prettiest Dancing Act in Vaudeville Today.
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION—THE POPULAR SONG WRITERS,
L. WOLFE GILBERT AND ANATOL FRIEDLAND
Composers of "Lily of the Valley," "Robert E. Lee," "My Little Persian Rose," etc.
A REAL COMEDIAN.
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In "POUGHKEEPSIE." A Furious Farce with ANNA CHANCE.
MOST SEASONABLE ACT OF THE SUMMER.
WINSTON'S WATER LIONS AND DIVING NYMPHS
SEASIDE SPORTS IN A 6,000 GALLON GLASS TANK.
A BULLY MINSTREL FEATURE. THE EVER FAVORITE CLOWNS
HONEY BOYS Late Stars of George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels.
ARNAUT BROS. In funny tumbling and their Jolly Bird Flirtation.
HORELIK TROUPE. FRITZ & LUCY BRUCH
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA WITH CLASS AND CHARM
BELLE STORY
Who Comes Back to Vaudeville From Stardom in Light Opera With Sparkling Songs and Smart Frocks—She Is at Her Best.

RED CROSS ASKS FOR COMFORT BAGS

One Million Needed, Writes Worker in France, for Christmas Gifts—Relief for Serbian Prisoners.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, has received a letter from a prominent Red Cross worker in France, stating that "an appeal is being prepared for a million comfort bags and then a million more." These bags, the writer said, must be shipped soon if they are to arrive in France in time for the Christmas distribution. The letter said:

I do not suppose that anything given out by us has done more to cement our friendship here than these little bags, and we have given out over 600,000 since last December. We must have an American flag in each.

Fancy the effect of troop trains running through the country with all the flags hanging out of the windows and the men calling out that American officers saw them off, shook hands with them, and wished them the time-honored wish of "Bonne Chance" and that American women had given them tobacco and comfort bags!

The New York Chapter asks for contributions of comfort kits. It wants to meet the appeal abroad, and at the same time supply comfort kits to the men at home. Request for kits are being received daily at the headquarters of the chapter, 589 Fifth Avenue. The popularity of the kits is attested by the fact that the Fifth Avenue Branch of the chapter alone is filling orders for approximately 2,000 of them.

Each comfort kit contains a pad and pencil, foot-ease powders, sewing material, tobacco, washcloth, toothbrush, comb, and handkerchief. An appeal has been made to clubs and individuals to contribute playing cards, and users of tobacco are asked to give tobacco coupons to the Red Cross, to be redeemed for tobacco, &c., for our soldiers and sailors.

A shipment of relief materials for the use of Serbian prisoners has been forwarded through the American Red Cross to the headquarters of Committees of Serbian Women in Paris, it was announced yesterday. The shipment, which included material for men's clothing, flannel for pajamas, heavy peasant boots, heavy woolen socks and sweaters, was made by the emergency committee of Serbian Women to increase the work they are doing for the unfortunate Serbian soldiers.

Serbian students in Paris, of whom there are more than a thousand, are having a hard time battling against the odds of material existence, according to a letter from Madame Grouitch, one of the most active Serbian relief workers. The following are extracts from Mme. Grouitch's letter:

"These students look so pale and joyless that my heart ached at the sight of them. They have scarcely any clothes. Recently they were taken to Versailles as part of their course of studies, but half of them could not go because there were not enough decent-looking trousers to go round.

"Now that many men in America are going into uniform, might not one, out make an appeal for some of their civilian garments, underclothing, overcoats, boots, shoes, socks, suits of all kinds for young men of all sizes? They could be sent through the American Red Cross House, Paris, for these students in France. There are also girls to whom proper clothing would be a boon.

"Already the afterthought mind is that of our poor Serbians of the retreat across Albania, who, when one offered them money, refused it, saying, 'We want bread!' If we in America had restarted a year ago that it is threadstuffs and fuel that will win or lose this war, and if we had made provision then, the situation now would be less tense. Our poor Serbians! To all the Allies have had to suffer add 100 per cent."

Contributions for Serbian Relief should be sent to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, properly designated.

The New York Chapter acknowledges these additional gifts of $100 or more to its war relief funds:

Mrs. E. N. Trevor, Miss Trevor, and J. B. Trevor. $10,000
B. P. O. of Elks, New York..... 2,000
Lillian Kuper..... 500
F. D. Tuttle..... 500
H. I. Frank..... 250
A. G. Slaughter & Co..... 205
W. A. Brown..... 200
A. B. Quarrier..... 200
C. Tompkins..... 200
Stout & Co..... 178
Mrs. J. Rosenstein..... 172
Stella C. Megrue..... 150
D. Rosenthal..... 150

American Ambulance Hospital.

The American Ambulance Hospital in France Fund, subscriptions to which should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent donations of $100 or more:

Mrs. F. B. and Miss H. Shedd..... $5,000
E. S. Harkness..... 1,000
Millinery Branch..... 1,000
Miss J. B. Kip..... 1,000
Youngstown, O..... 1,500
Museum of Fine Art..... 1,000
Dr. of W. S. G. & E..... 1,000
E. B. Gates..... 500
E. Blossom..... 5,000
Miss H. S. Vose..... 500
Mrs. B. A. Quier..... 1,000
Watkins Coal Co..... 100
W. Colton, Jr..... 500
W. S. Speed..... 500
Alley Festa..... 541
Miss E. Zabriskie..... 150
Mrs. W. Greenough..... 300
Mrs. G. P. Wetmore..... 600

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, Miss Mary Persons the Vice Chairman, and Miss Gertrude Robinson the Treasurer, announces that it has sent to France $10,000 to buy condensed milk for children war victims. The committee has also arranged to ship 40,000 cans of condensed milk from this country. The condensed milk fund now totals more than $204,000.

These recent gifts are acknowledged by the committee:

Miscellaneous..... $7,241
League of Cath. Women..... 50
Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold..... 250

For Belgian Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, reports recent gifts amounting to nearly $3,000. The office of the committee is at 360 Madison Avenue.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 680 Madison Avenue, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous..... $2,
E. S. Harkness..... 1,
Rev. E. Peabody..... 1,
Mrs. G. M. Thornton..... 1,
M. R. Haseltine..... 1,
J. S. Douglas..... 1,
J. A. King..... 1,
Mrs. H. Smyth..... 1,
S. P. Harbison..... 1,
Anonymous..... 1,

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is the Treasurer, announces the transmission of $400,000 to the Near East for the relief of Armenian and Syrian sufferers. A like amount will go forward this month provided the subscriptions received equal the expected total.

The plan which has been successfully followed so far is to cable money to accredited repersesentatives of the committee who are working in the larger towns of various districts like the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Asia Minor. From such central points the money is distributed according to local needs.

An interesting sum of money which the committee expects to send to Beirut soon for distribution is $120,000 received from the sale of the cargo of the Caesar, relief ship sent abroad last Christmas and forced by political conditions to discharge her cargo at Alexandria.

Though the entrance of the United States into the war has altered somewhat what the methods by which relief can be distributed in the Near East it has not to any appreciable extent put a definite stop to the work. Quite the contrary. In a letter recently received by the committee much encouragement is given by a well-known relief worker stationed at Igdir, in Turkey. Extracts from this letter follow:

"Many changes have taken place since I wrote to you. The change of Government here and the entry of America into the war. What these changes may all mean only the future can reveal. But they are changes on the side of progress. The present Government is favorable to our work here."

The following subscriptions of $100, or more, are acknowledged by the committee:

Amer. R. C., Aleppo Rel. Com..... $300,000
Anonymous..... 5,000
Aleppo Rel. Com., N. Y..... 1,000
1st Ref. Cp., Wausau, Wis..... 110
1st Pres. Ch., Hornell..... 100
Mary E. Sherman..... 100
Mrs. J. A. Scrymser..... 100
Kansas City Com..... 500
St. Paul Com..... 750
C. A. Willey..... $100
Spokane Com..... 270
New Britain Com..... 576
Hartford Com..... 998
Richmond, Ind., Com..... 500
Philadelphia Com..... 500
A. C. Evans..... 100
Van Wagnen..... 100
Groveland Prep. School..... 150
Church..... 9
C. R. Thomas..... 110

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, collected during July $4,512.82. The offices of the committee is at 239 Fifth Avenue.

The Needlework Guild.

The Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Levi P. Morton is the honorary, and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry the active President, reports that it shipped during July 152,755 garments and surgical dressings to France. Mrs. John Wood Stewart is the Chairman of the War Relief Department of the guild.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous..... $3,216
Mrs. Bradley..... 100
Mrs. W. A. Rust..... 200
Mrs. W. R. Read..... 100
F. A. Wilson..... 100
Dr. C. N. Spratt..... 100
J. P. Thorne..... 15
F. Dwight..... 100
A. Herbert..... $100
R. H. Webber..... 100
A. Laughin..... 100
Pitts Creek Pres. Ch. 170
E. Penfold..... 100
E. S. Pettigrew..... 100
Miss A. H. Jones..... 100

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country on the front and their families, has collected to date more than $31,165. The fund provides, as well, comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's gifts amounted to $250. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, has received the following letter from M. C. Streatfield, commandant of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital for Officers, 24 Park Street, London, British Red Cross:

Our Secretary has already sent a formal acknowledgment of the splendid sum that your society has so very kindly made this month for our funds, but I want my personal thanks. We are so grateful for your kindness, and the contents of the two big cases will be the greatest help. The "Scotch" is having full, and we have many very grave cases. All our cases come to us on the ambulance direct from France. It is most pathetic to deal with the wrecks of humanity that have fought so bravely, some of them mere lads.

It is such a silver lining in our dark cloud that America is such a solid and staunch ally.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the association, acknowledges the following new additions:

Mrs. I. L. Rice..... $500
G. Pinchot..... 200
Various..... 145

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the European War in France, with executive offices and workshops at 205 Fifth Avenue, reports new contributions amounting to more than $2,400. This fund, in addition to its other activities, supports 249 French war orphans. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer of the aid.

For the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, has collected to date more than $312,200.

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund, which provides relief for the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, has collected to date more than $638,000. These gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged:

Mrs. W. H. Crocker..... $200
H. H. Stambaugh..... 100
Anonymous..... $100
Various..... 494

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Lulsita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $237,573. Children are supported at the rate of $55.50 a year. Subscribers are given the names and addresses of children on request. Donations of over $100 recently received follow:

Anonymous..... $500
Paterson, Com..... 182
Mrs. L. Leland..... 200
R. S. Spencer..... 125
Dutchess Co. R. C. 138
Various..... 300

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Fund for Sufferers from the War, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, and Arthur Lehman the Treasurer, has received the following gifts of [illegible] to the $10,000,000 fund this committee is raising for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

[illegible]..... $375
[illegible]..... 250
[illegible]..... 250
[illegible]..... 200
[illegible]..... 150
[illegible]..... 125
[illegible]..... 100
[illegible]..... 100
[illegible]..... 100

PLATFORM FIRST, CANDIDATE SECOND

That Is Slogan of Woman's Committee of One Hundred—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot Tells of Their Work.

A PLATFORM first and a candidate second—that is the slogan of the Women's Committee of One Hundred for Non-Partisan Government upon entering the Fusion campaign.

"If you look over the list of our Committee of One Hundred," said Mrs. Pinchot, "you will find the names of many women who not only 'stand for' various important social measures, but who day in and day out, year after year have gone out to fight for them, by appearances before Boards of Estimate, by privately conducted and privately financed surveys to get the facts, by insistent publicity; in short, by every weapon a non-voter can devise. We have 'waited upon' committees, drawn up resolutions, made endless presentations of the urgent needs in various forms of civic and neighborhood work which women best know, because women were actually doing the work in the neighborhood units.

"The platform evolved by solid routine workers such as these is not one of theory or 'uplift.' Rather it is a basic statement of recommendations made by engineers on the ground. When Miss Wald tells us what neighborhoods need in recreation and public health education we know we are hearing 'from the inside.' When Mrs. Nathan tells us where the city and the woman worker meet we know we are not entertaining theories in political economy. When Dr. Davis asserts that work must be provided for prisoners and that certain buildings are necessary for men, and certain others for women, we know we are being informed by a social philosopher and an administrator.

"Most of these women have watched the city at work for years—Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Mrs. Borgenicht, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Charles Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Einstein, Miss Adelaide Hasse, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins—all have definite experiences. They know what past administrations have done and failed to do in their own fields of study and work. They are equipped to say what the next administration can do."

And Mrs. Pinchot was asked, "Isn't the social service program, such as the women have drawn up, just the thing any candidate would be certain to indorse—Tammany, Socialist, or any other?"

"I haven't the least doubt," Mrs. Pinchot replied, "that in this year of many candidates and many 'mentions' we could get all the 'indorsements' of our platform we wanted. But the Committee of One Hundred and the women's own work has consistently demonstrated largely of workers. They want the city in the next four years to do definite things, the need of which they stirred. They don't want mere approval of their ideas. They want promise of performance. They want some guarantee of ability to perform. After all, the previous records of political parties and candidates do give a basis of fact and a promise, or a negation, of performance. We have to go by the facts.

"In this instance the energies of the Women's Committee of One Hundred is going actively into the Fusion campaign for two great reasons: First, we believe in nonpartisan city government and for years have been working for it. The present Fusion plan is not ideally nonpartisan, but it is a long step in that direction. And secondly, we are in the campaign because we know that distinct social and civic gains were achieved by the present administration. The immediate issue is to the city. When all the alternatives and circumstances are considered, we believe that the cumulative effect of the social gains in the city within the last four years would be lost by a change of administration. It becomes imperative to retain it. And it becomes, therefore, a civic obligation for the women workers in these social fields to see that it is retained."

"Isn't that a rather selfish objection to women with such notable social and civic records 'getting into politics'?" Mrs. Pinchot was asked.

"Perhaps," Mrs. Pinchot replied thoughtfully, "you may hear that from women as well as men. But I am a woman in this city who has worked for any one thing—the City school plan, markets, recreation centres, or any other thing for which, notably, women have succeeded in finding that she came up to the voter and the administration. She could do nothing without them! In the course of our civic work we women have had much to demand of the city departments, of the various departments, from the Board of Estimate, from the administration already in power. Few so-called 'social reforms' are permanently attained without some specific and definite official action. When once we realize this, it is, to say the least, logical that we make demands before an administration is elected.

"How will non-voters campaign for votes? By carrying the campaign into every neighborhood; by meetings of every available kind; by presenting to every locality the [illegible] concerning it; by presenting an accurate record of the present administration, with no evasion of its mistakes; by mobilizing speakers and training them.

"And we do not scorn appealing to the great body of the non-voters, who, if the truth were told, sometimes have been so potent a force in 'getting out the vote.' If only they themselves believe sufficiently in their reasons, we may depend upon them to 'get their friends and families' votes. We do not want to do their thinking for them, but we will give them the grounds for their belief. Thousands of men and women in this city are far keener observers of civic affairs than many of those that might be inclined to think. I regard it as one of the healthiest signs of the present day, and as a matter of great civic promise, that these local observers are focusing interest upon city affairs.

"When a person realizes that an act of the Board of Estimate, an order promulgated from this or that city bureau, changes something within the four walls of his home, or affects his life, the result is an alert citizen."

"Are the women really interested only in this social service program?" Mrs. Pinchot was asked. "What about tax reform and economy, and the west side improvement and subways?"

"It would be absurd to say that these things are not 'social service' in quite as vigorous a sense as the particular measures we have advocated," she replied. "We are not leaving these to the men, so far as interest and realization of their importance go. But we are confining our practical efforts chiefly to the fields in which we feel our civic experience gives us a peculiar right to speak.

"Our 'women's platform' is not in any sense a separate or rival document to the men's. It simply is a concise statement of the things we particularly urge and demand from the next administration. We have formally presented it to Mr. Childs and it is now in the hands of the men's platform committee.

"In its tentative form the platform advocates, among others, these important measures or principles: The so-called Gary plan of study, work, play; reduction in the cost of living by the establishment of terminal markets and by an enabling act giving the city power to buy and sell commodities; extension of the system of public health education; completion of the woman's colony as a substitute for the old workhouse; completion of the construction of the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms; providing work for every prisoner; increase in the number of parole officers; continuation of the policy of improving the care afforded the city's mentally defective children; genuine inspection of private institutions receiving money from the city, so that the highest standards of institutional care may be maintained.

"These illustrate the demands New York City women make upon the next administration. They are not vague. They are not counsels of perfection. We believe that no one of them is impracticable for an enlightened administration to grant. We are 'in politics' to work for them."

NEW YORK.

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Baths and Treatments for Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders; Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.
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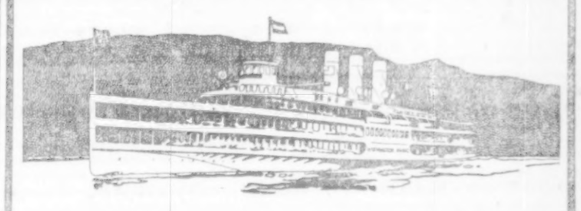

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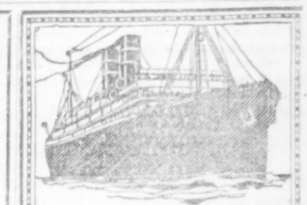

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TRANSPORTATION OR STAGNATION

One of the Country's Greatest Problems is Our "Land Transportation System, a Lack of System."

By R. B. PRICE

A REPORT published by the United States Geological Survey indicates that coal production during the three recent weeks analyzed was reduced over 20 per cent. by freight car shortage at the mines, and 4½ per cent. by scarcity of labor. In that short period fully two million tons of coal were thus lost to the country in this time of need.

Winter approaches and we have scarcely started upon our war work. Is it not time that we took stock of our transportaiton facilities, forsook the narrow-minded and often selfish view of the past, and considered plans for the future, perhaps for our very national safety?

Today, shortage of ships is the greatest menace to our plans for whipping Germany on European soil. A year from now our war plans bid fair to be hampered at very turn for lack of ship tonnage. But, assuming that ships a-plenty are available whenever needed, what is then our weakness? Fortunate, indeed, must we consider ourselves if the next weakest link is not discovered to be our land transportation system or lack of system.

Our facilities include waterways, railroads, electric railways, and motor trucks. Under railways should be especially considered terminals and docks. Coastwise and Great Lakes traffic is large and vitally important, but, unfortunately, the development of river and canal traffic in America has been left to the tender mercies of railroad men. When a railroad manager did not know the cost of carrying freight between two cities on his line, did not know what charge to make for terminal service, it was a simple and natural matter to fix rates at such a low level that cheap water transportation could not compete. Then, as ignorance was bliss, the loss for carrying freight under those conditions troubled nobody's conscience, for nobody really knew what business produced a loss and what brought sufficient profit to atone for the loss. And to this moment most of the railroads of our country conduct our major transportation facilities in this happy-go-lucky way.

As cities have become congested and terminal property more expensive and difficult to acquire, the increasing terminal burden on the total cost was still ingeniously buried.

Americans like big things. Railroad men wanted their systems to grow. Growth meant additional facilities at increasing cost, until three years ago, according to Louis D. Brandeis, the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers had a capital investment of $5 to $5.50 for every dollar of gross annual income. A manufacturing business so handicapped, short of actual monopoly, could not long endure. Our railroad business must not, for the welfare of America, be permitted to continue this narrow-minded, destructive policy. It is so easy to get into a rut and become blind to the wonderful opportunities just outside. Operating men for their routine efficiency must think along narrow, unchanging lines. The cost of purchasing competing lines, whether trolley, rail, or water; the cost of stifling competition, the burden of monopoly, are finally borne by the public.

Bankers have been well content to foster these tendencies. Have they not profited by organization, and reorganization if bankruptcy intervened? Have they not fared well by stifling competition, by purchasing competing trolley lines for the railroads, by controlling what remained of water competition for their clients? But few, probably, realized the damage resulting to their country.

When railroad carrying capacity becomes saturated an increase of capacity is obtainable only at visible decrease of efficiency. Every manufacturer knows the unwisdom of the overloaded power plant, the overworked factory floor space. Every railroad operator should know the cost of overcrowded tracks, shops, and terminals. Admit that all the known railroad economies and efficiencies still leave our traffic needs unsatisfied—what remedies are possible?

In the West today trolley cars carry both freight and express packages. Do you not believe that this would have been done generally if railroad leaders had been friendly to the idea—these leaders whose inadequate cost records did not prove that added business for the railroads meant actual loss, an increased expense per ton mile? Those leaders actually fought for more business than their roads could justly handle—and most of them are doing that yet.

It was not wholly their fault—it was the accepted gospel—and only a national agency like the Interstate Commerce Commission could hope to turn the tide. Providing rebates and all sorts of favors and discrimination were part of the game. But greater knowledge of details of railroad costs, application of a code of morals and principles, and perhaps ultimately national ownership of railways will mark the new era in transportation. In that happy new era all the transportation resources of the entire country will be developed simultaneously, each according to its relative importance and possibilities, each standing upon its own ascertained merits. When grain and ore can be carried by water at one-eighth the cost of rail carriage, economy will decide, as it should, the route.

Coal on some railroads forms 25 to 50 per cent. of the total freight handled. Gradually electric power will be developed at the mine mouth, relieving the railroads of that once desired but some day unwelcome tonnage. Heat, light, and power will be carried miles over unobtrusive wires to our cities and villages. Cooking will be done by electricity—our buildings heated, our factories operated by the obedient electric current. The change will be gradual, the new slowly displacing without waste the old. Coal car equipment will be devoted to other equally useful service or worn out on the last cargoes of traveling mine.

No more explosions of steam boilers, no more grimy, unhappy coal passers, no more exasperating coal teamsters. At last, cleanness and common sense shall prevail. Various authorities agree that over $500,000,000 is annually lost through wasteful and smoky burning of coal. Damage prevented to tapestries and furniture, clothing and carpets from soot, millions in laundry bills saved shall add to the spotless glory of the new transportation era.

By distilling various grades of coal at the mines by-products worth scores of millions of dollars will each year be saved, and the resultant coke can serve for the efficient generation of steam and electric power. From the coal tar and gas raw materials for explosives, dyes, fertilizers, chemical, and other industries will be obtained, and some day we may even need to draw on this source of supply for light hydrocarbons to feed our hungry millions of internal combustion engines in automobiles, boats, and shops.

Great industries will cluster about the coal mines, giving opportunity for fresh starts with the application of the most advanced scientific and sociological knowledge.

River, lake, and canal transportation will be properly developed, not according to sectional political influence, but according to the possibilities and the needs and in connection with the railroads, trolley lines, and motor trucks. All will share as need arises dock and terminal advantges to the good of the entire country. There will be through connections, intelligent and fair apportionment of charges and cargoes. There will be no shortage of barges and boats for such service. Every community will enforce methodical development and co-ordination of all its transportation facilities and resources.

When the Governors and their representatives met in Washington early in May at the invitation of Secretary Baker, to confer upon the problems of State and Federal war co-operation, Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, after explaining the functions of the commission and individual Commissioners, detailed the work of his own Committee on Transportation. A sub-committee on railroads had been appointed, and its achievements were outlined. A sub-committee on electric railways had recently been chosen, and its work was well under way. Another sub-committee on inland waterways was yet to be appointed. A fourth sub-committee on highways was also in mind. Five months after the Advisory Commission was organized only half of its transportation committees had been appointed. Several of the State delegates remarked upon the incongruity of a railroad man, trained all his life to stifle water competition, having the task of resurrecting it for national service in war, and, perhaps, establishing future competitors for his railroad. But no one questioned the integrity of purpose of the railroad chief.

Most of the delegates were especially interested in Federal highway plans. Were strategic highways needed, must road constructions be modified to meet war traffic needs, must bridges and culverts be strengthened to pass heavy artillery or other exceptional loads? Those questions were not answered, and the States were left to increase, decrease, not spend or discourage highway appropriations as they chose. No systematic central plan had yet been developed.

And now embargoes are already appearing to save overworked railways. Crop movings, Winter, increased war needs, seem destined to outweigh all the economies of method and device that the Transportation Committee has been able to initiate. Efforts have been made to systematize the use of motor trucks, especially in our industrial communities where the roads are fair and congestion serious. Three hundred thousand motor trucks already in commercial use and several thousand being added every month are a factor not to be despised. In England steam lorries with trailers, carrying full loads both ways, compete with railroads for hauls up to 200 miles. Of course, good roads are essential. Industrial organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Transportation Committees, each should assist in developing and using all available facilities for the greatest good. Co-operation with the highway builders should turn road expenditures into local and national assets.

And these ideas are not Utopian—they are based upon common sense and business principles. They aim at national safety. Ought you not do your part to advance them?

France has already successfully organized municipal motor truck service for hauling coal and other commodities to overcome traffic congestion. Verdun, at the beginning of the German onslaught, after her railroad connections had been destroyed, was saved by a fleet of 4,000 motor trucks, running day and night, 2,000 each way, like a great moving sidewalk. If a truck balked, over it went into the ditch while the rest moved on. And between the trucks, only a few feet apart, an army of road menders shoveled and scraped to keep the roadway serviceable. Such unconquerable spirit in America would solve most of our congestion problems as fast as they appear.

Brooklyn Brooklyn

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & Co

Fulton and Bridge Streets

A new model of Serge, trimmed with Braid 29.75

OTHER MODELS 20.00 to 45.00

Women's and Misses' New Silk and Serge Dresses

We have prepared an unusual group of entirely new models portraying the first advance fashion thoughts of the coming season. Suitable for present or early fall wear.

The New York Times for Men in Army and Navy

In any line of military duty, or on board any ship patrolling the submarine danger zone, soldiers and sailors of the United States will welcome The New York Times. Subscription rates, including postage:

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Give the name of the soldier, his company and regiment; mention the name of the ship if in the United States Navy; Times through War Department will supply Post Office address.

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The New York Times

Times Square, New York

French Valenciennes Laces 3c. to 10c. Yard

Values 6c. to 25c.

JUDGE THE REAL VALUE of these Valenciennes Laces by the quality and choice designs. Round and diamond meshes, in a wide variety of patterns. Edgings and Insertions to match in many cases. Widths from one-half to two inches.

Ideal for trimming purposes and fancy work.

Main Floor. None C. O. D.

Over 200 Patterns

Nottingham Lace Curtains 69c. to $4.50 a Pair

Values $1.25 to $7

SOME 3,500 PAIRS of these handsome Curtains, including over 200 patterns. All fresh, new and perfect.

One of the best sales of Nottingham Curtains in the history of the Loeser Store—and there have been sales here that are still famous for values.

These were purchased by us in the winter of 1916, and in most cases the prices in this sale are less than today's wholesale prices from the manufacturers.

69c.—value $1.25 pair.
89c.—value $1.25, $1.50 pair.
98c.—value $1.50, $1.75 pair.
$1.25—value $2 pair.
$1.45—value $2.25, $2.50 pair.
$1.75—value $2.75 pair.
$2.19—value $3, $3.50 pair.
$2.75—value $3.75, $4.50 pair.
$3.45—value $5, $5.50 pair.
$4.50—value $7 pair.

Third Floor.

$2 All Silk Sports Silk Pongees

(36 and 40 Inch), $1

An excellent Pongee Silk in the natural ecru shade with large polka dots and multi-colored figures and stripes, suitable for sports costumes, skirts, blouses, etc. A decided bargain at $1 a yard.

$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Georgette Crepe, $1.28

A fine quality of all silk Georgette Crepe, imported from France. It comes in ivory, mais, ciel, flesh, old rose, navy, brown, plum, myrtle, burgundy and black. At this special price none will be sent C. O. D.

$2 All Silk 36-Inch Colored Gros de Londres, $1.28

Simply because these very lovely Silks did not quite attain the extraordinarily high level of perfection set by their maker this ample yardage comes to us to sell at $1.28 a yard instead of $2. None C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

40-Inch All Silk Crepe de Chine, Special, $1.50

A dependable quality, all pure silk, made in America. Desirable evening and street shades, also white and black; splendid value when you consider the advance in the price of raw silk.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

New Camisoles, 98c.

Six models, pink or white crepe de chine and wash satin, trimmed with Cluny, filet, wide Val. and some with lace and Swiss embroidery combined. A very good model has five-inch lace and hand embroidery, a very unusual value at 98c.

Silk Envelope Chemises, $2.59

Very special, these Envelope Chemises of trousseau silk, trimmed simply but daintily with lace.

BLOOMERS, also, in pink, at this price.

Silk Nightdresses, $3.98, $4.98

Washable satin Nightdresses, dainty models, Empire styles, trimmed with laces. Assorted styles.

Second Floor, Bond and Livingston Streets.

Fulton Street Bond Street **Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.** Livingston St. Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Advance Sale of Silk Dresses for Fall

Combined With Season End Clearances

EITHER END OF TOMORROW'S GREAT SALE would be important alone. The combination makes one of the largest and most important sales of feminine apparel that has taken place in the Greater City this year.

The silk Dresses are advanced fall styles, designed to give service for the balance of the vacation and to launch their fortunate owners successfully into the activities of the autumn.

The clearances of apparel include many styles that will carry well throughout September and while outdoor activities are still in order, others that will do admirably for indoor occasions.

Prices are astonishingly low—in every instance special, among the clearances often far less than half the usual.

Among the clearances none will be sent C. O. D. or on approval, none reserved for mail or telephone orders.

Autumn Silk Frocks Special Values at $15 to $29.50

Pictured

The model pictured at $15 comes in black and navy taffeta only, and was made to sell at $22.50. Three other styles in silk taffeta at $15.

The model pictured at $29.50 is a copy of a $40 model, and is made of pussy willow taffeta, in black, navy, brown, taupe, Russian green, plum, French blue and other good shades. Five other styles at this price.

These new taffeta silk Dresses come in sizes for misses, 14, 16 and 18 years, and in women's sizes, 36 to 46.

Crisp Tub Frocks, $4.95; Values to $8

No more of these this season, since the present purchase, when completed, uses up all the manufacturer's ends of fabrics. Included are fancy voiles, white voiles, embroidered white voiles, striped voiles and white voiles with colored or white embroidery.

Mostly the new tunic coatee models. Some with pockets. All with fancy collars and cuffs. Sizes for misses and women to 44.

Special Sale of Voile Summer Dresses, $2.25 for Values to $5 and More

White voiles combined with color in shirt waist dress style, trimmed smartly with ruffles, frills, etc.

Also some Coatee Dresses, combining two colors, white skirt and colored coat. Other Dresses of chambray and Indian head, hand embroidered, and still others of fancy colored voiles.

Many fews of a kind included, and a number of discontinued styles in broken sizes that have been to $6, $7 and even higher.

200 Crepe Summer Dresses, $5.95; Values to $9

Made of sheer imported white French crepes, the lower part of the skirt, the collar and cuffs of fancy material, some with patterned silk crepe, some with embroidered white crepe. All white or white with color trimming. Some tunic models, or tunic effect. Sizes for women and misses.

Clearance Misses' and Women's Linen Suits, $5; Original Prices to $13.75

Ramie linens in oyster white, pink, rose, green, blues, black and white stripes, etc., smartly tailored in summer outing styles. Sizes for misses, 14, 16, 18, and for women to 42.

Also a number of khaki Suits for misses, military styles, mostly with brass buttons; suitable for hard service in the mountains, etc., are included at $5.

Misses' $25 to $50 Suits at $7.50 and $10.75

One and two of a kind, including poplins, gabardines, velours, velour checks, wool jersey, gunniburl, and other fashionable fabrics. Not all sizes in any one style.

Misses' Coats, Values to $25, at $7.50, $10.75

Coverts, gabardines, poplins and other serviceable fabrics, in both light and dark shades. Many are full silk lined, others have body and sleeves lined.

All sizes in the lot, but not in every style. A few silk Coats among these clearances; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. None C. O. D. or on approval, none credited or exchanged.

Silk Dresses, Values to $25, at $10.75

Misses' and Women's

Taffeta frocks, plain black and navy (a few stripes), including four or five of the later summer styles, models which we shall not re-order. None C. O. D. or on approval, none credited or exchanged.

Dresses designed for summer travel and cool days at beach or mountain, chiefly tailored; very smart and distinctive. Sizes to 38 only.

Clearance Model Dresses, $29.50; Were to $65 and More

Probably forty Dresses and as many styles and materials as there are models.

Included are taffeta, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, linen khaki-kool, pongee, lace, net. Georgette crepe—all these alone or in combination.

Strictly one of a kind and unsurpassed values. None C. O. D. or on approval, none credited or exchanged.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.
Fifth Floor, Costume Room.

Silk Gloves, 50c

THESE GLOVES offered tomorrow at 50c. a pair must be classed among the best offered this season at or near this price. They are made in 2-clasp style of excellent white and black tricot silks, with self-stitched backs; all have double finger tips.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

25c to $7 Unframed Pictures 5c to $1.39

Engravings, Etchings, Hand Colored Art Prints, Photogravures, etc. Aside from the margins of some of these Pictures showing s ight finger marks, they are absolutely perfect.

Frames to Order

Moldings, 7c. to 35c. Foot

Usually 15c. to 75c. Hundreds of samples are shown in this assortment for choosing.

$40 to $500 Foreign Paintings $25 to $300

A choice collection of figure subjects and landscapes by French, English and Italian artists.

August Sale Women's Fur Coats

A SPECIAL SALE OF FUR COATS, planned after styles for the winter have been fully determined and before the inevitable rise in cost has gone into effect.

Specially large purchases, carefully considered, make these prices average a full fourth under those which will prevail in November-December.

Hudson Seal Coats, $85

Made from whole skins, full sweep, double fur cuffs; handsomely lined. Sizes to 44.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115

Plain and with skunk collar and cuffs; 42 and 45 inches long; full sweep; outside pockets; lined with brocade silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $135

Model 45 inches long, extra fine skins, double fur collar and cuffs, outside pockets, full sweep; lined with rich brocades or pussy willow silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150

Full sweep model, 45 and 48 inches long, large collar and cuffs, outside pockets; lined with brocades of exceptional richness.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165

Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of skunk, outside pockets. Handsomely lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195

Full sweep model, lined with pussy willow silks, 7½-inch border of skunk on bottom of Coat; large skunk collar and cuffs.

Persian Lamb Coats, $195 and $285

Full sweep model, 43 inches long, large collar and cuffs, all Persian or skunk trimmed. Coffee bean curl; brocade lined.

Women's Muskrat Coats, $75 to $185

Models 42 to 48 inches long, full sweep, collars of contrasting fur, lined with handsome silks. Natural skins.

Women's Fur-Lined Coats, $75 to $95

Plain and fancy mixtures, lined with squirrel or muskrat, contrasting fur collars.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Housedresses 79c

Good Dollar Values

EIGHT OR TEN STYLES of these neatly pretty Housedresses, made of good quality striped and checked gingham, with stitched belt, rolling collar, v neck, three-quarter sleeves. Some have pocket. Some are piped with plain chambray; one style has collar of the gingham and rever of chambray. Large variety of colors and designs.

Second Floor.

Infants' Store Sale of Colored Dresses 49c. and 75c. for 69c. to $1.25 Styles

A REDUCTION SALE of children's colored Dresses; smart little styles of chambray and of striped or checked gingham, and of gingham and chambray combined.

Empire and long-waisted styles and some peasant models. Sizes are full for girls from 2 to 6 years.

Some of those at 75c. have pockets.

White Yoke Dresses, Special, 49c., 75c

Sizes 6 months to 2 years, some larger sizes at 75c. These are small odd lots to close out including at 75c. some of $1 and $1.25 value.

Undermuslins

DRAWERS 39c., 59c. Cotton; knickerbockers in sizes 2 to 10 years, open leg models, 8 to 14 years. Trimmed with embroidery and lace. Very exceptional values.

NIGHTDRAWERS, 37c. Soft cotton drop seat, no feet; izes 2 to 10 years.

SOCKS, 19c. Children's Socks, mercerized cotton, all white, roll top; s zes 4, 4½, 5, 5½.

Infants' Store, Second Floor, Bond Street.

Corsets—Summer Clearances

GOOD MODELS from good makers, all of fine materials, and including many styles discontinued simply because the manufacturers cannot duplicate the fine fabrics and trimmings.

Corsets, Values to $5, at $1.45

Ones, twos and threes of a kind, but including representative makes and good models. Fancy pink and white coutils and broches, daintily trimmed, with garters attached; broken size ranges and discontinued styles. Very fine values.

Very Special Values, Corsets, 95c

A special lot of Corsets, including well known makes, such as Willowbone and Thomson's ventilated; medium lengths for summer wear.

Corsets, Very Desirable, 69c

Thomson's ventilated Corsets, medium bust, long hip, and other models; garters attached.

Bandeaux and Brassieres, 29c

Very special values in this gather-up of dainty garments, well made, of good materials, pink and white mesh and some of tape. Also styles trimmed with embroidery.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

"Best Men's Clearance in Years"

$17.50 to $35 Suits, $15 to $22.50

AUGUST IS A BIG MONTH in the Men's Store, for it is the month of clearances, of reductions in prices, of values extraordinary.

But other Augusts are lost sight of in the event now in progress—the 1917 Loeser August Clearance.

Not in years has there been such a splendid group of Suits from which to choose; never has the variety been greater. Men of every proportion, of every taste, find broad selection, and although there is not every size in every style there are styles enough to give any man good variety.

Prices are exceedingly low.

If you know men's clothing, if you know how much it will cost next season, you, too, will say that the prices are "exceedingly low." Far-sighted men are choosing now for wear this summer and late into the fall; they are choosing Suits to be worn next season when the prices, $15 to $22.50—today's clearance prices—will be unheard of for Suits so good.

More $18 to $25 Mackintoshes at $9.85

Still some more of these fine Mackintoshes we offered last week are available tomorrow. You'll find their duplicates in good stores hereabout at $18 to $25; two styles with inset velvet collars. Guaranteed waterproof, of course.

Every Straw Hat is greatly reduced.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Less Than Half Price Sale of

Embroideries, 5c to 29c

Handled and Slightly Soiled

DAINTILY PRETTY EMBROIDERIES, charming floral and conventionalized designs, including cambric, nainsook and Swiss Edgings and Insertions to match in some cases, although there are many odd pieces—and these are the finest values.

Also Beadings and Seamings or Entredeux, different widths, all specially well made for good service.

Widths from one inch to six inches. Values to double and more the low prices.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Bedspreads

$1.69 for Value $1.85
$2.50 for Value $2.75

Plain hemmed crochet Spreads, three-quarter and full sizes.

$3.98 for Values to $4.25
$4.50 for Values to $5
$5 for Values to $5.50

Plain hemmed, medium weight satin Spreads.

62x90, $1.50
72x90, $1.69
82x90, $1.89

Summer weight, corded and crinkle dimity Spreads.

Blankets

$3.75 for Value $4.25. Fancy plaid cotton Blankets, pink, blue, tan.

At $3.50. Cotton Blankets, gray, with pink or blue borders.

Comfortables, $1.89, $2.39

Figured silkoline Comfortables, filled with good quality of white cotton.

Basement.

Opera Style

Bead Necklaces, 49c

FINE VARIETY and extreme smartness of color and design distinguish this special offering of opera style Bead Necklaces for tomorrow.

There are Necklaces of white garalith, cloudy amber and faceted crystal, in amethyst, sapphire and amber shades.

All are finished with gold-plated clasps.

Very extraordinary values at 49c. each.

Main Floor, Centre.

25c. Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, 12½c

A COLLECTION of these dainty Handkerchiefs in plain colors and in dainty assorted shades on white and color grounds.

A remarkable variety, every one attractive and each a fine value.

These Handkerchiefs have been regularly 25c. in our own stocks, but tomorrow you may choose at just half price. Women have come to like these silk Handkerchiefs very specially for Summer, and this is a bargain sure to be much appreciated.

Main Floor.

The New Autumn Suitings

Some Very Remarkable Values at 75c

A SPECIAL lot of handsome and stylish Suitings which we picked up at a price which permits us to sell them at only 75c. a yard.

Included are checks, overplaids and stripes, in smart dark autumn shades—very remarkable at 75c. a yard.

48-Inch All Wool Plaids, Special, $1.69

Autumn colors, dark, rich combinations, suitable for women's, misses' and children's suits, dresses or separate skirts. Unusually handsome new designs and out of the way value at $1.69.

Navy Blue Wool Charmeuse, $1

All-wool, satin-finished Charmeuse in dark navy shades. Thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Navy Serges, French Twill, $1.25

A fine French twill Dress Serge, made from pure wool in dark shades of navy. Exceptional value at $1.25 a yard.

All Wool Costume Serge, Extra Fine, 79c

Firmly woven Costume Serge in medium and dark navy shades, sponged and shrunk. Exceptionally serviceable for autumn skirts, costumes, suits, and for children's wear. Very much underpriced at 79c. yard.

No Better Time Than This To Choose Fine Rugs and Save

AND SAVE! Indeed you can save considerable in the purchase price of a new Rug if you will choose now, for these are the days of the summer Rug Clearance when prices fall on the products of the best American Rug weavers. You will find the products of M. J. Whittall, Bigelow-Hartford, Hardwick-Magee and many others in this event.

9x12 Feet Rugs

$75 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons, $59.50
$70 Roubaix Seamless Wiltons $55
$65 Alexandria Seamless Wiltons, $52
$55 Whittall Teprac Wiltons $44
$39.50 Sanford Beauvais Seamless Axminsters $31.50
$35 Bigelow Hartford Axminsters, $27.50

8.3x10.6 Feet Rugs

$70 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons, $52.50
$60 Alexandria Seamless Wiltons, $47.50
$32 Hartford Bigelow Axminsters, $24.50
$35.50 Sanford Beauvais Axminsters $27.50

6x9 Feet Rugs

$47.10 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons, $35
$36 Bundhar Wiltons $27.50
$34 Whittall Wiltons $27.50
$21 Axminsters, various weaves, $16.75

4.6x7.6 Feet Rugs

$26 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons, $19.85
$18.75 Whittall Wiltons $14.85
$23 Seamless Alexandria Wiltons, $16.57
$20 Bundhar Wiltons $15.75
$12 Axminsters, various weaves, $9.50

36x63 Inches Rugs

$13.75 Anglo-Persian and French Wiltons $10.75
$12.50 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons $9
$11.25 Roubaix Wiltons $8.25
$9 Bundhar and Alameda Wiltons, $7.25

27x54 Inches Rugs

$8.50 Anglo-Persian Wiltons $6.75
$8.50 French Wiltons $6.75
$8 Hartford-Saxony Wiltons, $5.90
$7.25 Anglo-Indian Wiltons $5.75
$7.50 Roubaix Wiltons $5.75
$6.85 Alexandria Wiltons $5.10
$6 Bundhar Wiltons $4.75

Third Floor.

Many Good Rugs for Summer Homes Reduced

More Alaska and Star Refrigerators Reduced

FAVORITE WITH THOSE who know what a good Refrigerator should be, how it should be made, how it should be priced! Alaska and Star Refrigerators are constructed on highly scientific principles. They afford safety for food in the warmest weather, at the same time using a minimum amount of ice. In days such as these when a reliable Refrigerator is a necessity for food and health conservation alike, reductions such as these spell great opportunity to the careful housewife.

These Refrigerators are made with porcelain and white enamel linings, and have non-rusting shelves; apartment house style.

White Enamel Lined Refrigerators

Ice Capacity	Regular Price	Now
70 lbs.	$19	$17.50
100 lbs.	$22.50	$18.98
130 lbs.	$24.75	$20.98
170 lbs.	$30	$25.75

Seamless Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

Ice Capacity	Regular Price	Now
65 lbs.	$26	$20.98
90 lbs.	$29	$24.50
125 lbs.	$33	$26.75
170 lbs.	$38	$32.50

Basement.